FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLAUDIA JONES

PART 1 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-72390

SUBJECT CLAUDIA JONES

PART I

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT Claudia Jones

PAGES REVIEWED: 1013

PAGES RELEASED: 807

NOTES:

NO DUPLICATION FEES FOR THIS PAGE

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 1

6474 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. N.Y. FILE NO. 100-18676 A.S.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N. Y.	2/2/42	1/13/42	[redacted] b7c
TITLE CLAUDIA JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8 BTS/TB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLAUDIA JONES, a negress, said to have been born at Lawrenceville, Va., 4/17, has been active in N.Y. State YCL for last several years. Member of Natl. Council of YCL. Is also Educational Director, YCL and has written for Weekly Review, organ of YCL.

\- P -

DETAILS:

This case is predicated upon information developed regarding the subject during the course of investigation of the case entitled "Young Communist League; Voorhis Act." (New York file 102-9).

The files of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the heading New York, reflected that CLAUDIA JONES was a Young Communist League member, Daily Worker, April 30, 1937, page six, and September 15, 1937, page five.

100-INS 72357

According to the Young Communist League Review, October 1938, page six, column two, subject was Chairman, New York County, Young Communist League and member of the National Council. The Review June 24, 1940, page five, column two, indicated CLAUDIA JONES was a leading member of the New York State Young Communist League. The Review, December 9, 1940, page eight, column one, mentioned her as Young Communist League Educational Director for New York. She was elected a member of the

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100-18676

National Council at the last session of a special convention of the Young Communist League at New York City on December 21 and 22, 1940, according to the Review, January 20, 1941, page eleven, column four.

Subject was mentioned in the Daily Worker January 4, 1941, page four, column three as Educational Director, New York State. A photograph of Miss JONES appeared in the Review January 6, 1941, page five, column three, showing her a negress.

In the Daily Worker January 15, 1941, page five, she was noted as having spoken at a meeting of 20,000 persons marking the Lenin Anniversary at Madison Square Garden, New York City on January 13, 1941.

As member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League she attended a mass meeting at Mecca Temple, New York City, February 4, 1941, protesting the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding EARL BROWDER'S sentence according to the Daily Worker, February 6, 1941, page five, column five.

The Review, March 3, 1941, page four, column one, carried her as Educational Director, New York State, Young Communist League.

Miss JONES was mentioned in the Daily Worker, July 21, 1941, page two, column three, as being National Educational Director. She was likewise mentioned as being National Educational Director in an article in the Review, August 4, 1941, page seven, column four.

b7C Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] attended a Young Communist League rally at the Royal Windsor Auditorium, 66 West 66th Street, New York City, on September 19, 1941 at which time she was introduced as Educational Secretary of the New York State Young Communist League.

b7C b7D [redacted] Young Communist League, stated that Miss JONES was born in Lawrenceville, Virginia, April 1917. She formerly lived at 63 Hamilton Terrace and did post-graduate work at Hunter College. This same source of information revealed that her residence address is 411 West 146th Street, in care of A. Gill, New York City.

647D

100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION

At Lawrenceville, Virginia

Will endeavor to verify whether CLAUDIA JONES was born in Lawrenceville in April 1917 as well as any other personal information concerning her early life in this locality.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Will continue efforts to determine CLAUDIA JONES' present residence address.

- P E N D I N G -

64 7 C

100-18676

In the "Review," dated December 9, 1940, page eight, column one, Miss JONES was listed as the Young Communist League Educational Director for New York. She writes a weekly column called "Quiz," in the "Weekly Review," wherein she answers questions from a Communist's point of view on current political topics. (See "Weekly Review," October 14, 1941 and November 4, 1941).

At the Registrar's Office, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York City, no record could be found of a CLAUDIA JONES ever having attended Hunter College at either the morning, evening or summer sessions.

Inquiry at 411 West 14th Street, New York City, failed to reveal that CLAUDIA JONES lived at this address. Mail Carrier b7c [redacted] of the Hamilton Grange Station, United States Post Office, 523 West 146th Street, stated that he did not recall ever having delivered any mail to a CLAUDIA JONES at 411 West 14th Street.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-3792

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	5-19-42	3-30-42	[redacted]
TITLE: CLAUDIA JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at Lawrenceville, Virginia failed to ascertain any information relative to the subject in instant case. Bureau of Vital Statistics for the State of Virginia failed to contain a record of birth for subject.

\- RUC -

b7c

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2-2-42 at New York, N. Y.

DETAILS:

The above referenced report requested this office to verify the birth of the above entitled individual at Lawrenceville, Virginia in April 1917 and obtain any pertinent information concerning her early life in that locality.

Investigation of this matter was referred to the [redacted] by letter of February 14, 1942. A report submitted by that department dated February 21, 1942, setting forth the results of the investigation conducted by Trooper [redacted] read as follows:

b7c b7d

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[redacted] Deputy Clerk of Courts, Brunswick County, Lawrenceville, Virginia was interviewed February 21, 1942 and stated that they did not have the records of births in Lawrenceville and Brunswick County on file any place in the county as the records had been turned over to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Virginia. She further advised that Dr. [redacted] Physician and Registrar for the City and County may possibly have records on above subject. She also stated that she did not know anyone by the name of CLAUDIA JONES.

b7C

"Dr. [redacted] Physician and Registrar for Brunswick County, Lawrenceville, Virginia was interviewed February 21, 1942 and stated that prior to 1919 the records of birth in that city and county were kept at Brunswick County Clerk's Office and he had no record of CLAUDIA JONES and further that he did not know her.

[redacted] (col.) Registrar for St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Virginia was interviewed February 21, 1942 and stated that he had the records of all colored students that attended the elementary schools of Lawrenceville, Virginia and upon a search of his records he was unable to find any record of CLAUDIA JONES having ever attended school in that city. He advised further that he did not know her and had never heard of her.

"Investigator was unable to contact anyone who had ever heard of CLAUDIA JONES in Lawrenceville, Virginia. A further check was made by the writer at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Virginia and they advised that they were unable to locate a Birth Certificate in their files for CLAUDIA JONES. They also advised that they could not give an accurate check of their records without one of the parents names. If it is possible to furnish either name of Mother or Father it may be possible to secure the information desired."

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter, and it is referred upon completion to the office of origin.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. NY FILE NO. 100-18676 MMR

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWYORK, N. Y.	5/25/42	2/3/42; 3/16/42 4/2,20,22,23/42	[redacted]
TITLE: CLAUDIA O JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CLAUDIA JONES born about 1915; joined Young Communist League about 1935; formerly editor of publication of Federated Youth Clubs of Harlem; formerly N. Y. State Educational Director, N. Y. State Chairman, and Harlem Section Organizer of YCL; now member of National Council of YCL and Associate Editor of "Weekly Review". Present residence address unknown.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] York, dated 2-2-42.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY [illegible]

DETAILS: At New York City

According to "Weekly Review", February 3, 1942, Page 5, Column 1, CLAUDIA JONES was appointed Associate Editor of "Weekly Review". In a biographical sketch accompanying this item it was stated she was born about 1915 and joined the Young Communist League in about 1935; that she was formerly editor of a youth paper of the Federated Youth Clubs of Harlem. She also used to write a youth column for a New York Negro weekly paper. In the past she has been New York State Educational Director, New York State Chairman, and Harlem Section Organizer of the YCL. She is now a member of the National Council of the YCL.

CLAUDIA JONES was heard by Special Agent [redacted] and [redacted] to be introduced as Associate Editor of "Review" by MICHAEL SAUNDERS, Executive Secretary of the New York State YCL at a "Win the War" rally in celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Young Communist League, U. S. A. held at

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All b7c

Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, the evening of April 20, 1942.

On the assumption that CLAUDIA JONES may have in the past attended an educational institution in New York City, reporting Agent contacted the following colleges and universities with negative results:

Barnard College, West 117th Street and Breadway
Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway
New York University, Washington Square
Brooklyn College, Bedford Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn

No record pertaining to CLAUDIA JONES could be found at the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 393 Seventh Avenue and similarly no record was located with respect to her at the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, 80 Centre Street.

The following description of CLAUDIA JONES was obtained by observation:

Name	CLAUDIA JONES
Age	About 27
Height	5' 7"
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Large
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium brown
Teeth	Good, white
Race	Negro
Nationality	Presumably American
Sex	Female
Residence	Unknown
Speech	Speaks unlike southern Negro
Peculiarities	Has large dimples on either cheek

100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

RICHMOND FIELD OFFICE

* At Lawrenceville, Virginia: Will endeavor to verify whether CLAUDIA JONES was born in Lawrenceville in April, 1917, as well as any other personal information concerning her early life in this locality.

NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

* At New York, New York: Will continue efforts to ascertain CLAUDIA JONES' present residence address.

- P E N D I N G -

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EX-13

Date:

To: MR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, CHIEF, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE
VOORHIS ACT

As a matter of assistance to you in the above-styled case, I am transmitting herewith one copy of each of the following reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York, New York, February 2, 1942, entitled "Claudia Jones; Internal Security - C";

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Richmond, Virginia, May 19, 1942, entitled "Claudia Jones; Internal Security - C";

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York, New York, May 28, 1942, entitled "Claudia Jones; Internal Security - C".

b7c

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Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 24 '42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK [redacted] NY FILE NO. 100-18676 ESS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	9/11/42	5/30; 6/11,18, 19,26/42	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: b7d [redacted] on 6/1/42 became editor of WEEKLY REVIEW, weekly publication of Young Communist League.

\- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 25, 1942 at New York, New York. b7c

Classified by SP8 BPI/RB
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

DETAILS: CLAUDIA JONES was [redacted] b1 b7d

In an effort to ascertain the birthdate, birthplace and residence address of subject, contact was had with [redacted] with negative results. b1 b7d b7c

According to WEEKLY REVIEW, weekly publication of the Young Communist League, June 16, 1942, page 7, CLAUDIA JONES became editor of WEEKLY REVIEW on June 1, 1942 replacing JOSEPH CLARK, former editor, who was inducted into the United States Army.

\- PENDING -

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NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will continue effors to determine the birthdate and birthplace and present address of CLAUDIA JONES, and in this connection will contact [redacted] b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, New York

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 haf

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, New York	12/2/42	9/24;10/6,15,23,29 31;11/6,9,10,12,13 16,17,19/1942	[redacted] b7c
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA O JONES			INTERNAL SECURITY - C CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CLAUDIA JONES and PHILLIP ARRINDELL, both negroes, operated Club Ashford, 139 West 125 St., NYC, in 1940 as a Harlem Club in behalf of the YCL. Subject observed on speakers' platform of mass meeting sponsored by the Communist Party and YCL at Union Square NYC on 9/24/42. [redacted] b7c b7d Considered one of the ablest young Communists in the United States.

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C-INS 40B-1027-57-183

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7c dated September 11, 1942 at New York City.

DETAILS:

It was noted in the "Young Communist Review" of April, 1939, page 22, column 3, that CLAUDIA JONES was wished a happy birthday by the Young Communist League. It would thus appear that she was born in the month of April, the year not known.

A report of the [redacted] b7d New York City, reflected that CLAUDIA JONES and PHILLIP ARRINDELL, doing business as the Club Ashford, 139 West 125

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EX-51

Street, were sued on May 25, 1940 by P. LEAVITT, attorney, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, in behalf of 139 West 125th Street, Inc., for $150.05.

It is to be observed that Club Ashford was named for the late James Ashford, who, until his death several years ago, was the organizer of the Young Communist League in Harlem. James Ashford is one of the "martyrs" of the Young Communist League.

PHILIP LEAVITT, attorney, 342 Madison Avenue, on interview stated he filed suit for back rent on behalf of 139 West 125th Street, Inc., against CLAUDIA JONES and PHILLIP ARRINDELL, but to date had not been able to serve papers on either of these two individuals inasmuch as he was unable to locate them. He stated he believed ARRINDELL lived in Apartment No. 9, 226 West 141 Street, and was once employed on a Federal Theater Project of the WPA. He stated that CLAUDIA JONES was at one time employed by the Amsterdam News, 2340 Eighth Avenue, residence unknown.

LEAVITT checked his files and ascertained that at that time CLAUDIA JONES gave her residence as care of GRANT, 321 West 118 Street, and her business address as Crusader News Agency, 443 Lenox Avenue. However, previous investigation by LEAVITT disclosed that at the Crusader News Agency it was learned that she had become affiliated with the National Negro Congress, 7th Avenue and 136th Street.

Inquiry at 321 West 118 Street disclosed that CLAUDIA JONES or an individual named GRANT were unknown at that address, nor had they ever lived there, to the recollection of the superintendent.

At Station I, United States Post Office, 232 West 116 Street, it was ascertained there was no forwarding address for either CLAUDIA JONES or one GRANT.

CLAUDIA JONES was observed by Special Agent [redacted] to be sitting on the speakers' platform at a mass meeting sponsored by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League held in Union Square, New York City, between 5:00 to 7:30 p.m. on September 24, 1942. This meeting was for the purpose of demanding that a second front be opened in Europe immediately. CLAUDIA JONES, however, did not speak during this meeting.

b7c

b7d

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7d

The records of the Marriage License Bureau in both Manhattan/and in the Bronx were checked from 1930 to 1942 with no record being found relative to a marriage by CLAUDIA JONES.

No record concerning CLAUDIA JONES was found at the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, 80 Center Street, or the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, 240 Center Street.

The name of CLAUDIA JONES is not listed in any of the current telephone directories for New York and vicinity.

b7d According to the records of [redacted] CLAUDIA JONES as of January 1, 1942 was listed as an employee of both the Young Communist League and New Age Publishers, Inc., both of 35 East 12 Street, New York City. She possesses Social Security No. 120-12-9753.

- P E N D I N G -

NY File 100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Albany, New York

b7c
b7d

Will ascertain from [redacted] Information Service, New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, 112 State Street, the birth date and birth place, parents' names and present residence address of CLAUDIA JONES, Social Security Account No. 120-17-9753, who, on January 1, 1942, was listed as an employee of both the Young Communist League and New Age Publishers, Inc., both of 35 East 12 Street, New York City.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.

Will, at the Passport Division of the State Department, determine whether a passport has ever been issued to CLAUDIA JONES. For the information of the Washington Field Division, CLAUDIA JONES is a negress, about 27 years old. She is said to have been born in Lawrenceville, Virginia, and has lived in New York City since at least 1939.

NY File 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

[redacted] referred to in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 2, 1942 at New York, New York, is identified as [redacted] of Information Service, New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, 112 State Street, Albany, New York.

b7c
b7d

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. FILE NO. 100-11459

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/14/43	12/22/42	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES	INTERNAL SECURITY (C) CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No record of passport application made by subject nor of passport having been issued to her.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7c dated December 2, 1942, at New York City, New York.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7d [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised reporting Agent that a search of the records failed to reflect that any passport application had been made by the subject or that any passport had been issued to her.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 100-7065 rmk

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY	3-17-43	3-1,2-43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES	INTERNAL SECURITY — C (Custodial Detention)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: b7d

[redacted] advises subject resided and was employed at 35 East 12th Street, New York City in 1937 and 1941. Subject's birthdate indicated as 2-15-15, at New York City, the daughter of CHARLES and ~~SYBIL LEWIS~~. Subject's correct Social Security number indicated as 120-12-9753.

— RUC —

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 12-2-42 at New York, New York.

DETAILS: AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

[redacted] was contacted and requested to furnish such background information as was available in the files at his disposal concerning the subject.

On March 2, 1943, [redacted] advised that the records of his office indicated that CLAUDIA JONES, whose correct Social Security Number is 120-12-9753, on August 11, 1937, resided at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, where she was also employed. It was ascertained that the subject made application for her Social Security Card.

[redacted] further advised that in 1941

100-INS-11-22-52
All b7c & b7d

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the subject listed her employers as the Young Communist League and the New Age, both of 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

The only background information available to [redacted] indicated that the subject was born on February 15, 1915, at New York City, the daughter of CHARLES and SYBIL LEWIS. b7d

[redacted] advised that this was the only information available; that it could not be definitely determine whether subject's surname was LEWIS and the JONES her marriage name, or whether the listing of SYBIL LEWIS referred to her mother's maiden name.

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100-7065

TEMPORARY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b7c, b7d

[redacted] . . . . [redacted] 112 State Street, Albany, New York -- Division of Unemployment Insurance.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NY — NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	5/19/43	5/7/43	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES	CUSTODIAL DETENTION - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SUMMARY REPORT

CLAUDIA JONES born 2/15/15 NY. Former Editor of youth paper of Harlem and at one time columnist for New York Negro weekly paper. Joined Young Communist League April 1935. Member of "Daily Worker" staff in 1935 and thereafter was Harlem Section Organizer, NY County Chairman, 1938 and Educational Director of New York State YCL 1940-1942. Became associate editor of "Weekly Review" in February 1942 and has been editor since June 1942. Member of National Council of YCL since 1938. Marital status and residence address unknown.

IFC-INS HOB 10-22-53

\- P -

Subject's name appears on the key figure list of the Young Communist League in the New York Field Division.

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RESIDENCE ADDRESS: unknown.

OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS: Editor of "Weekly Review" published by New Age Publishers, Inc., 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

BIRTH DATE AND BIRTH PLACE: According to [redacted] b7d CLAUDIA JONES was born on February 5, 1915 at New York City, the daughter of CHARLES JONES and the former SYBIL LEWIS. However, no verification of this information was made by a check of the birth records of the Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York City, covering the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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NY File
100-18676

BACKGROUND, ACTIVITIES, AFFILIATIONS AND LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES:

In a biographical sketch appearing in "Weekly Review" for February 3, 1942, page 5, column 1, CLAUDIA JONES was mentioned as having been born about 1915. She joined the Young Communist League about 1935. At one time she was head of a youth paper of the Federated Youth Club of Harlem, and was a writer for a youth column for a New York Negro youth paper. She was mentioned as having been a past Harlem Section Organizer, New York County Chairman and New York State Editorial Director of the YCL. This article said she wasthen a member of the National Council of the YCL.

CLAUDIA JONES was one of 29 individuals who were introduced as members of the "Daily Worker" staff in an article by JOSEPH NORTH, now editor of "New Masses", which appeared in the "Daily Worker" for May 1, 1935, page 10, column 1. Her photograph accompanied this article.

She was listed as a member of the Young Communist League in the "Daily Worker" for April 30, 1937, page 6 and September 15, 1937, page 5.

According to the Young Communist League Review for October 1938, page 6, column 2, subject was chairman of the New York County YCL and a member of the National Council YCL.

[redacted]

b7d

A report of the [redacted] New York City, reflected that CLAUDIA JONES and [redacted], doing business as the Club Ashford, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, were sued on May 25, 1940 by PHILIP LEAVITT, Attorney, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City in behalf of 139 West 125th Street, Inc., for $150.05.

It is to be observed that Club Ashford was named for the late JAMES ASHFORD who, until his death several years ago, was the Organizer and leader of the Young Communist League in Harlem. ASHFORD, a negro, is one of the martyrs of the Young Communist League and his name is used frequently in connection with negro activities of the YCL.

The "Review" for June 24, 1940, page 4, column 2, mentioned CLAUDIA JONES as a leading member of the New York State YCL.

NY File
100-18676

The "Review" for December 9, 1940, page 8, column 1, stated she was educational director of the New York State YCL.

Subject was elected a member of the National Council of the YCL at the lastsession of a special convention held at New York City on December 21 and 22, 1940, according to the "Review" for January 20, 1941, page 11, column 4.

b7d [redacted] stated that in 1941 subject listed her employers as the Young Communist League and New Age Publishers, Inc., both of 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

Subject was mentioned in the "Daily Worker" for January 4, 1941, page 4, column 3, as educational director of the New York State YCL.

In the "Daily Worker" for January 15, 1941, page 5, she was noted as having spoken at a meeting of 20,000 persons marking the LENIN anniversary at Madison Square Garden, New York City on January 13, 1941.

As a member of the National Committee of the YCL she attended a mass meeting at Mecca Temple, NewYork City on February 4, 1941, protesting the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding EARL BROWDER's sentence, according to the "Daily Worker" for February 6, 1941, page 5, column 5.

Subjectwas mentioned in the "Daily Worker" for July 21, 1941, page 2, column 3 and in the "Review" for August 4, 1941, page 7, column 4, as being National Educational Director of the YCL.

b7c Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] attended a Young Communist League Rally at the Royal Windsor Auditorium, 66 West 66th Street, New York on September 19, 1941, at which time subject was introduced as Educational Secretary of the New York State YCL.

Subject wrote a weekly column called "Quiz" which appeared in the "Weekly Review" for October 14, 1941 and November 4, 1941, wherein she answered questions on current political topics from a Communist point of view.

b7d [redacted] stated that as of January 1, 1942 subject was listed as an employee of the Young Communist League and also the New Age Publishers, both of 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

NY File
100-18676

Subject was heard by Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] to be introduced as Associate Editor of "Weekly Review" by MICHAEL SAUNDERS, Executive Secretary of the New York State YCL at the "Win the War Rally" in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Young Communist League, U.S.A. held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, the evening of April 20, 1942.

CLAUDIA JONES became Editor of "Weekly Review" as of June 1, 1942 replacing JOSEPH CLARK (real name JOSEPH CULIEN) former Editor who was inducted into the United States Army, according to "Weekly Review" for June 16, 1942, page 7.

Subject was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Lift Every Voice for Victory" which was published by New Age Publishers, Inc., New York in June 1942.

Subject was observed by Special Agent [redacted] b7c to be sitting on the speakers platform at a mass meeting sponsored by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League held in Union Square, New York City, between 5 and 7:30 P.M., on September 24, 1942. This meeting was for the purpose of demanding that a second front be opened in Europe immediately. CLAUDIA JONES, however, did not speak during this meeting.

Subject was elected a member of the National Council of the YCL at the National War Service conference held in New York City on January 9 and 10, 1943, according to the "Weekly Review" for January 26, 1943, page 7, column 4. This same issue of "Weekly Review", page 7, column 3, reflected that she was elected to the National War Service Council.

[redacted]

b7d

Records of the Marriage License Bureaus in both Manhattan and the Bronx were checked from 1930 to 1942 with no record relative to a marriage on the part of CLAUDIA JONES.

NY File
100-18676

b7d

[redacted]

DESCRIPTION

Age	28 (born 2/15/15 New York)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	large
Hair	black, kinky
Eyes	brown
Complexion	brown
Teeth	good
Peculiarities	well groomed, has large dimple on her cheek, good looking
Marital status	unknown
Sex	female
Race	negro
Nationality	American.

- P E N D I N G -

NY File
100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Will conduct efforts to ascertain subject's marital status and residence address.

Will follow and report subject's future activities.

NY File
100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 19, 1943 at New York are as follows:

[redacted] [redacted] Information Service, New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, 112 State Street, Albany, New York.

b7c
b7d

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] b7c
100-72390
6/23/43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-83 BY

Date:

To: Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CLAUDIA JONES
New York, New York

RECORDED 100-72390-9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 25 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There are being transmitted herewith copies of the following reports containing the pertinent information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to the above captioned individual in the case entitled "Claudia Jones; Internal Security - C."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 2, 1942, at New York, New York. b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 19, 1943, at New York, New York.

It is recommended that this person be considered for custodial detention in view of the existing emergency. It will be appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience of the decision reached in this case.

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 24 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

285a

[redacted] b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

July 26, 1943

Special Agent in Charge

New York, New York

RE: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a custodial detention card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

JONES, CLAUDIA NATIVE BORN COMMUNIST

New Age Publishers, Inc.
35 East 12th Street
New York, New York (Bus.)

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 [illegible]
ON 10-15-78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ... Declassification 3/28/78 ... 3/28/85

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Custodial Detention Card file. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
[illegible] 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-72390
NOT RECORDED

52 JUL 29 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

SECRET

Communication #1366

American Embassy
London, England
August 30, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Dear Sir:

RE: "CHALLENGE"
CLAUDIA JONES
PAUL ROBESON
(Communist Party Activities)

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Legal Attache

[redacted] b7c

b7c b1 S

Classified by SP8 BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

Classified by 6259
Exempt From GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification · Indefinite
10/13/78

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OTHERWISE

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-72390
F B I
29 SEP 13 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SEP 20 '43

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. | NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N. Y.	1/26/44	11/26;12/4/43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject elected to National Council of AYD at AYD Convention in NYC, 10/43. Now editor of AYD Spotlight and President of New Age Publishers, Inc.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 19, 1943 at New York, N. Y.

DETAILS: Subject is considered a key figure in the Communist Party in the New York Field Division.

Classified by [illegible]

Declassify on: OADR [illegible]

CLAUDIA JONES was observed by Special Agent [redacted] to officiate at a public rally at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on the evening of October 15, 1943, which opened the Young Communist League Convention. CLAUDIA JONES opened the rally by greeting delegates and visitors, and introduced all subsequent speakers who included MAX WEISS, National President of the Young Communist League, Reverend HARRY F. WARD, FERDINAND C. SMITH, National Secretary of the National Maritime Union, EARL BROWDER, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and ROBERT THOMPSON, former National Vice President of the Young Communist League.

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-72390-11

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
1 - Col. S. V. Constant, D of I, 2 S.C.
1 - Capt. W. B. Howe, DIO, 3 N. D.
2 - New York

25 JAN 27 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

51 MAR 6 1944 FILE Op. 15

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

[redacted] (c)

At the succeeding American Youth for Democracy Convention held on October 16 and 17, 1943 CLAUDIA JONES was appointed a member of both the Presiding and Constitutional Committees, and was made Chairman of the Press Committee.

b1

[redacted] (c)

The first issue of the AYD Spotlight which appeared in December, 1943 listed CLAUDIA JONES as editor.

The letterhead of the NEW AGE PUBLISHERS, INC., 13 Astor Place, New York City, lists CLAUDIA JONES as President. This outfit publishes the AYD Spotlight, and, prior to the dissolution of the YCL, was the official publishing house of the YCL.

[redacted] (c) whose identity is known to the Bureau, could furnish no information as to subject's present residence address.

In the belief that possibly subject might reside at 22 Hamilton Terrace, investigation was made at that address, but with negative results.

P E N D I N G

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue efforts to ascertain subject's residence address, and will follow and report her future activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

(c)

All b1

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 MBK

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	3/1/44	2/11, 15/44	[redacted] b7c
TITLE CHANGED: MRS. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, alias Claudia Jones			CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resided at 1451 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, NY until 11/29/43, when she left forwarding address as Gavins Farms, Chelsea-on-Hudson, NY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTT/RB

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7c dated January 26, 1944, at New York City.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect subject's marriage name as MRS. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK.

Subject is considered a key figure in the New York Field Division. [redacted]

b3 per IRS 26 USC 6103

IRS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-72379-A+15

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1 - Capt. W. B. Howe, DIO, 3ND
2 - New York

6 MAR 4 1944

56 MAR 22 1944 YC

Copy to ... 3-22-44

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-6094

At 1451 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, which is located in a negro section of Brooklyn, the reporting Agent interviewed the negro apartment superintendent. He stated that one SCHOLNICK, a Jew, and CLAUDIA JONES, a negress, were said to be married, lived in this apartment house for two years, until they moved out late in November, 1943, saying they were moving to a farm in upstate New York. They were reported to be quiet tenants with no children.

At Station B, United States Post Office, 1205 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, it was ascertained that on November 29, 1943, Mrs. CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK and family left the forwarding address of Gavine Farms, Chelsea-on-Hudson, New York.

An examination of the Postal Guide, and a New York State map fails to disclose any town called Chelsea-on-Hudson. However, there is a town called Chelsea located in Dutchess County, New York. Telephonic inquiry of the Main Post Office, New York City, disclosed that there was no known post office by the name of Chelsea-on-Hudson.

\- P E N D I N G -

NY: 100-18576

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT CHELSEA-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK:

Will make inquiry as to whether a man by the name of SCHOLNICK is now residing at Gavins Farms, Chelsea-on-Hudson, which is believed to be located somewhere in Dutchess County on the Hudson River. It is not believed that CLAUDIA JONES is residing in this locality since it appears to be too far from New York City for her to commute daily. However, if a man named SCHOLNICK is located at Gavins Farms, b7E a[redacted]should be placed on him for the purpose of ascertaining CLAUDIA JONES' New York City residence. Discretion should be used in covering this lead since Gavins Farms may be a favorite rendezvous of Communists.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK CONFIDENTIAL NY FILE NO. 100-18676[redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	4/5/44	3/24/44	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MRS. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with alias	INTERNAL SECURITY-C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject now residing at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent RUSSELL S. GARNER dated 3/1/44 at New York City.

DETAILS: This subject is considered a key figure in the Communist Party in the New York Field Division.

(1) [redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

b1

[redacted] (C)

Classified by SP8 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-72390-13 RECORDED & INDEXED

5 APR 8

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1-Capt. W. B. Howe, DIO, 3ND
2-New York

COPY IN FILE

76 JUN 12 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

b1

(c)

Through [redacted] it was ascertained that the subject is now residing in Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York City, where according to [redacted] wife of the superintendent, she has resided with her father, uncle, and sister, since shortly before Christmas. [redacted] stated that the subject's husband is working on a farm in Upstate New York.

b7c

-P E N D I N G-

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York:

Will follow and report the subject's future activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS LIST

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1944 at New York City b7c are as follows:

b1

[redacted]

(c)

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b7c [redacted]
100-13876

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: Mrs. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, was: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

New York, N.Y.
DATE: July 8, 1944

I am transmitting herewith four photographs of the subject.

Enc. (4)

Mrs. Claudia Jones Scholnick - photograph

4 ENCL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTT/TRB DATE 11-30-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-72390-14

73

22 JUL 10 1944

EX - 41

55 AUG 1 1944

368



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

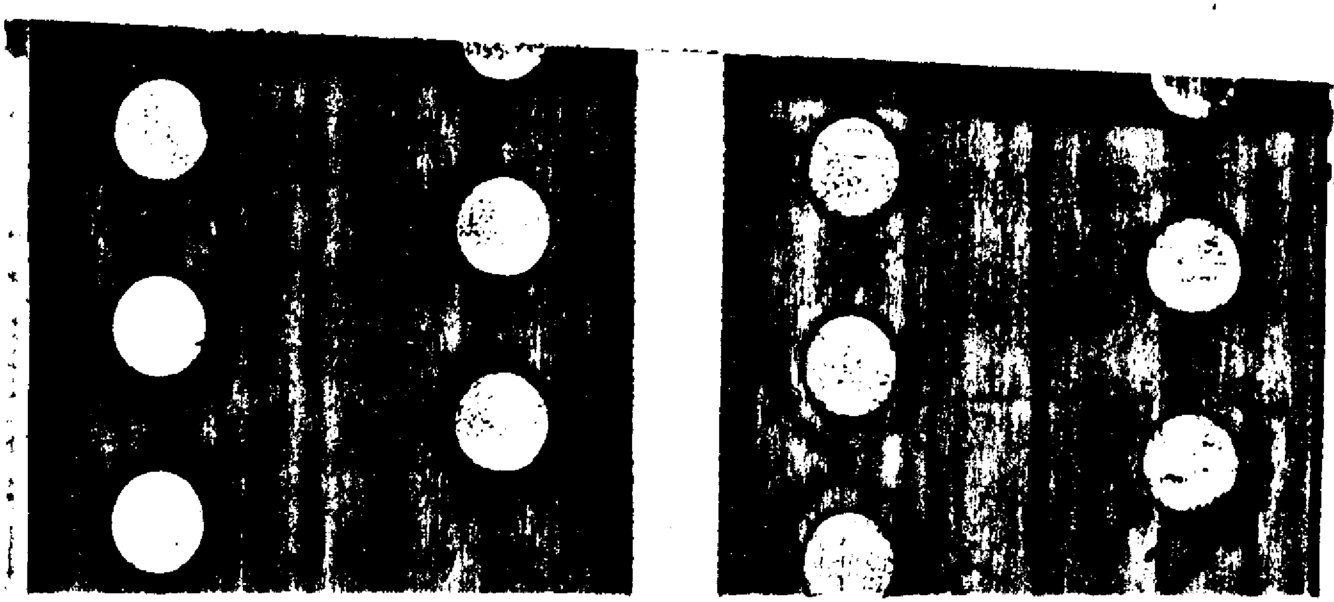
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

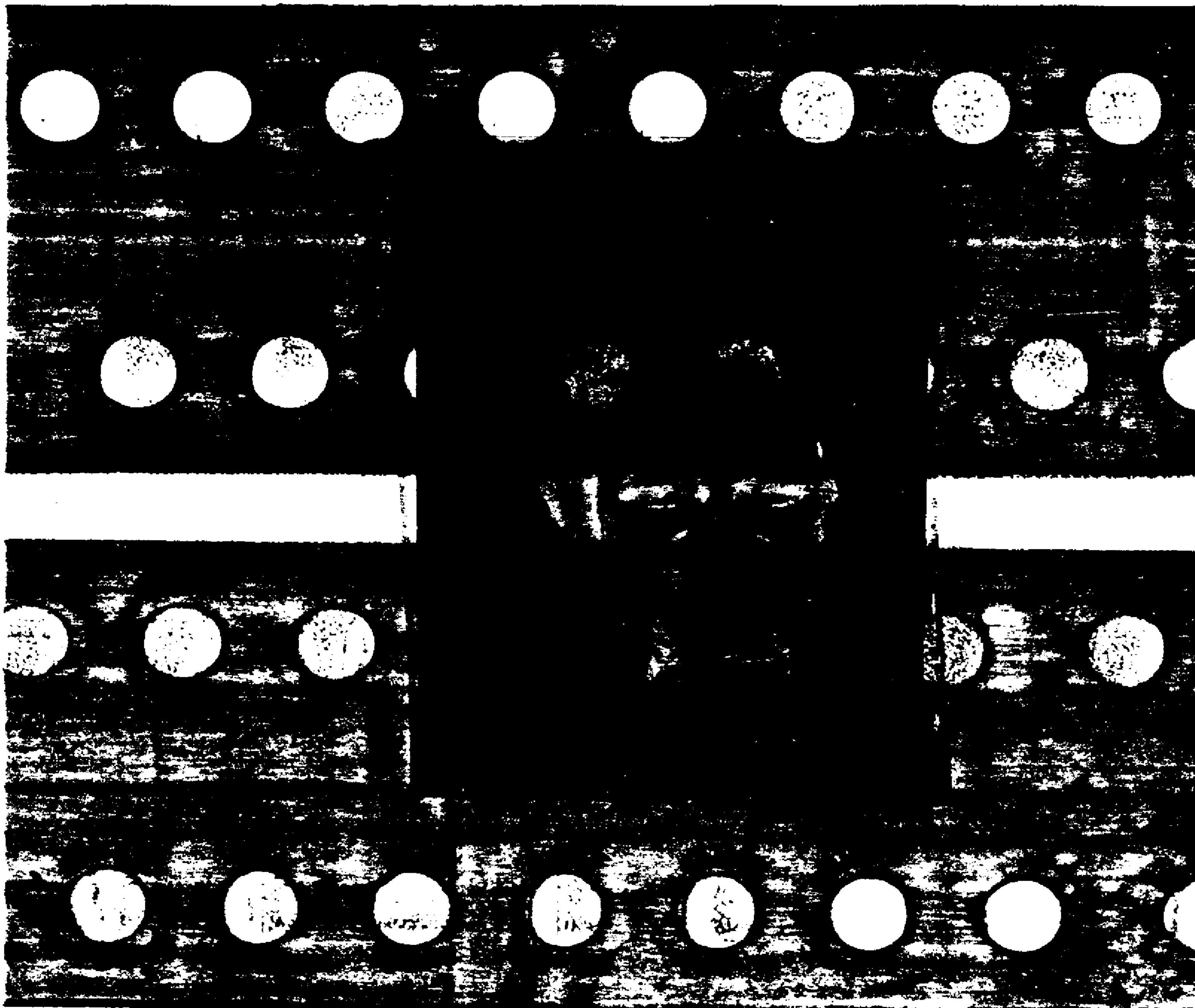
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300.

-4-- Enclosures for BUREAU ------ Office

Re: NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-18676

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DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8 BTJ/RB

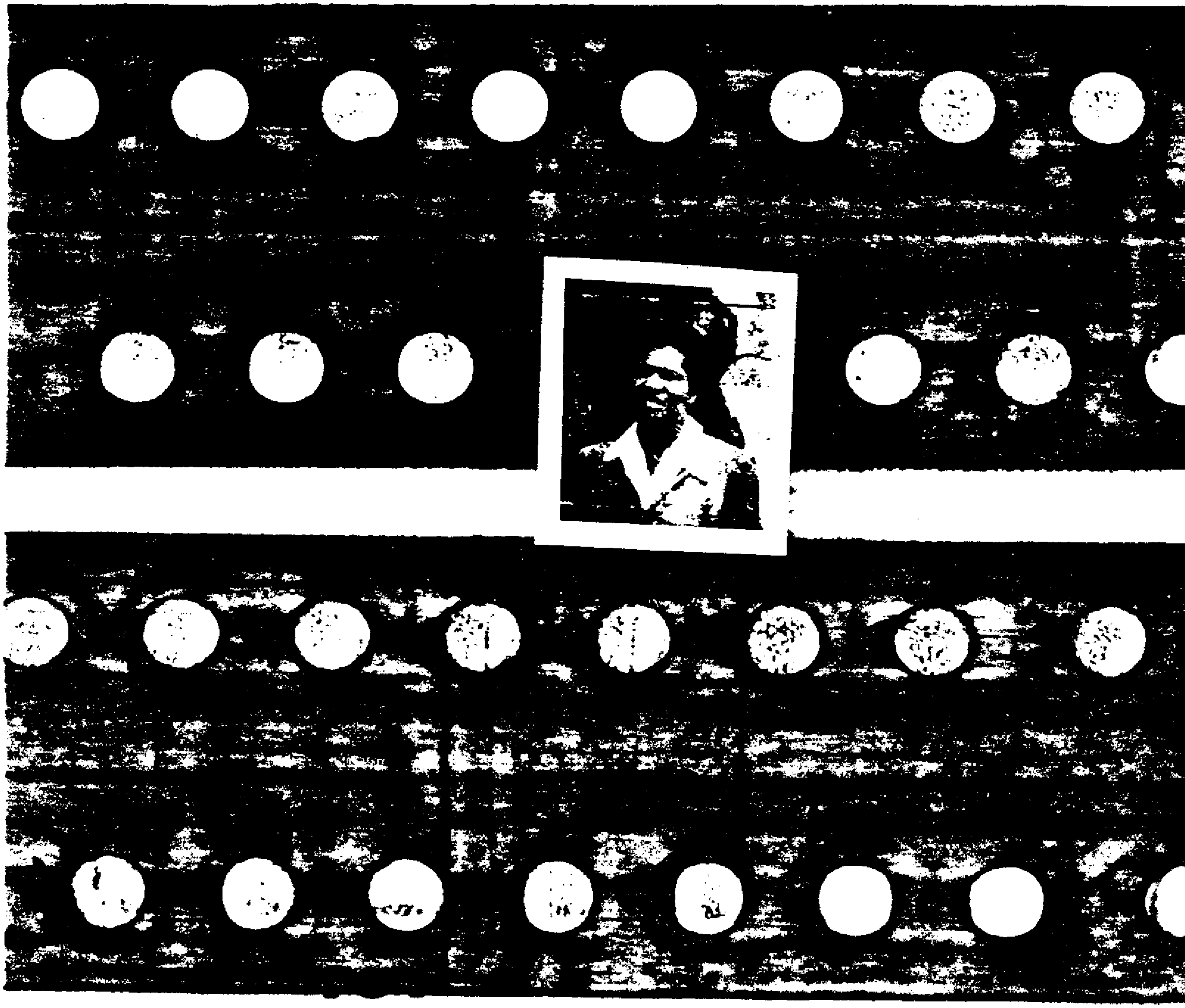









JONES, CLAUDIA



b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

100-18676

SECRET

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: July 10, 1944

FROM : SAC, New York

D19543

SUBJECT: Mrs. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with alias; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Transmitting herewith a photographic copy of a letter which contains the subject's signature. (U)

Classified by SP8 BTS/RB
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

[redacted]

b1

Enc. (1) attached

NO ANS. NEC.
SPEC. RETAINED IN LAB

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt From GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/13/98

7-15-44

RECORDED

12390-15

22 JUL 14 1944

INDEXED LAB. FILES

EX-58

SECRET

[redacted]

78 AUG 3 1944

368

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept of Justice - NEW YORK FIELD

SPOTLIGHT

13 ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK
Algonquin 4-4319

CLAUDIA JONES,
Editor
LEO COOPER,
Managing Editor
CLARE HUNT,
Business Manager

March 8, 1944

Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Abyssinia Baptist Church
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rev. Powell:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation and to reit
our hearty thanks to you for consenting to do an article on Jim Cr
the Services which we intend to feature in our April issue.

Generally, the idea is that your article (800 words) wi
main message of a picture feature which we intend to do using illu
from the commendable War Department Film--"The Negro Soldier." We
request that your article be a personal testimony on your trip to
Lakes Naval Base (PV keeps us posted on your widespread activities
victory and a better world) perhaps with snatches of your talks w
men there, with your son, and, of course, raising the whole questi
affects the nation's aims and policies for victory, democracy and
post war world.

As a national sponsor of AYD, I am sure you will, in yo
indicate what youth can do to support AYD's campaign which has alr
been launched which will culminate in a national delegation to Was
at the end of April.

In order to familiarize you with our readers, who we k
welcome your article, they are mainly youth in their teens and ear
Our circulation
of American You
our magazine he

I a
Jim Crow, which
the national co
Training Base a
in eating and r
--we will send
stand the typog

14th.

C 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	9/5/44	7/10;8/22,44	[redacted]
TITLE Mrs. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, Wa;			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject continues as editor of "SPOT LIGHT"; continues to reside at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

-P*-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1944, at New York City.

DETAILS: The subject is considered a key figure in the New York Field Division.

Current issues of SPOT LIGHT, Monthly organ of the AYD, reflect that the subject continues as editor of this magazine.

Subject continues to reside in Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

P E N D I N G

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 New York

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100-72390-16

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F B I
41 SEP 8 1944

EX

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2084

NY 100-18676

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will follow and report subject's future activities.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b7c

100-18676

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 19, 1944

SECRET

FROM : SAC, New York

3152

SUBJECT: MRS. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by SP8BTJ/TLB
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-88

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b1

[redacted]

(S)

Classified by X3599 AR
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/13/98

Enc. - 1

RECORDED 106

100-72390-17

EX-35

19 SEP 22 1944

ENCLOSURE

(19)

NO ANS. NEC. Part of
SPEC. RETAINED IN LAB
9-26-44
ND:MFR

SECRET

60 OCT 2 1944

To Trade Union Banquet Celebrating
William Z. Foster's
63rd Birthday

Happy Birthday to you Comrade Foster.

We, Negro and White youth meeting today in conference, to strengthen our work in the field of unity of labor and the Negro people greet you on your 63rd Birthday, and wish you a long life of continued service as National Chairman of the Communist Party and as outstanding American labor leader.

Your pioneer work in the joint organization of Negro and White as far back as 1919, cleared the road for today's first organized generation of Negro and White young workers, backbone of this people's war.

Your 63 years have provided our generation of youth a prime example of staunchness, modesty and devotion to labor, which has already helped produce young

heroes like Bob Thompson.

Youth of today look to organized labor for leadership, in Foster's spirit, in learning the traditions and principles of the American labor movement; in uniting the Negro liberation movement with labor; in breaking down what barriers against Negroes still exist in industry; in abolishing the Poll-Tax and [illegible] mixed Negro-White Army [illegible]
un[illegible]

lo[illegible]
the [illegible]
ne[illegible]
fro[illegible]
of [illegible]
ope[illegible]
dro[illegible]

For the Eastern Seaboard Conference - Negro Work Y.C.L.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, New York CONFIDENTIAL N. Y. FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	4/24/45	2/24;3/14,17; 4/2,4,12,16/45	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MRS. CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with alias	INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resigned editorship of SPOTLIGHT in December, 1944 to devote herself to educational, inter-racial and inter-faith work of A.Y.D. Continues to reside at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City. (U)

Classified by SP8BTS/RB
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
10/13/78

Reference: b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 5, 1944, at New York City (U)

Details: Subject is considered a Key Figure in the New York Field Division. (U)

An article in PEOPLE'S VOICE for December 30, 1944, a Communist-controlled negro weekly, and SPOTLIGHT, official A. Y. D. monthly organ, for February, 1945, reflected that SPOTLIGHT in one year's time had reached a circulation over 20,000. The articles said that the magazine began in late 1943 with a staff of two, CLAUDIA JONES as editor, and her staff aide, a young white man, and that they set up the publication and laid down its policy of fighting for equal rights for all young people, regardless of race, color or creed. The articles said that consistently SPOTLIGHT's articles, features and fiction presented the activities and interests of negro youth along with all other youth. (U)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E.E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 New York

FBI 18 APR 27 1945 EX-28

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238 DR CC-7/5/44

30 JUL 6 1945

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NY 100-18676

According to the articles, Subject recently resigned from the magazine editorship to become a member of the national staff of the A. Y. D. and thus devote herself to the educational, inter-racial and inter-faith work of the A. Y. D. in addition to participating in the formation of general policy. The articles indicated that she would retain an advisory leadership to the SPOTLIGHT. (U)

The PEOPLE'S VOICE article stated that late in December, 1944, she went to Detroit, Michigan where she taught for a short term at the Leadership Training School for AYD. The January, 1945 issue of SPOTLIGHT lists LEO COOPER as editor in place of CLAUDIA JONES. COOPER was previously managing editor of SPOTLIGHT. (U)

b1

[redacted] (C)

b7d

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

The April, 1945, issue of SPOTLIGHT contained an article by JONES entitled: "Concord at Crimea" in which she discussed what was accomplished at the conference to insure a lasting peace. (U)

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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No record of Subject's having voted was found at the Board of Elections for Manhattan, 400 Broome Street, for the year 1944. (U)

It was verified that Subject is still residing in apartment 6-A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

PENDING

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will endeavor to ascertain from [redacted] whether Subject was born in the West Indies and whether she is now a United States citizen. (U)

Will follow and report Subject's future activities. (U)

b1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

NY FILE NO. 100-18676

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/11/45	11/13-16,19,21 26,27,30/45	[redacted]
TITLE "CHANGED" CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, was.: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] (C)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4JRM/GMJ
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/12/90

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York, 4/24/45. (U)

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-30-83

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect subject's married name as Mrs. NICK SCHOLNICK. (U)

RECENT COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

[redacted] (C)

The August, 1945 issue of "POLITICAL AFFAIRS" carried an article by CLAUDIA JONES which was a discussion preparatory to the CPA Special

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100-72390-19

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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National Convention scheduled for July, 1945. In this article she recommended that a Commission be set up to examine Communist work in the Negro Field with the aim of making a specific appraisal and study of work in Negro communities, especially presenting an analysis of the status of the Negro people in the "Black Belt", in industry, in consumer, industrial, and agricultural spheres, and in the trade unions. (U)

[redacted] C

[redacted] (C)

JONES wrote an article in the "DAILY WORKER" for September 22, 1945 in which she eulogized City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. She said that DAVIS was a symbol of the New York people's unity. (U)

[redacted] (C)

All b1

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NY 100-18676

[redacted]

EARLY BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

"NEW MASSES" for May 16, 1939, page 11, column 2, contained several biographical sketches by JAMES DUGAN on YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Personalities:

All b1 & b7d

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"Claudia Jones ... is a handsome, laughing Negro girl, who is New York State Chairman. Claudia went to Wadleigh High in Harlem from which she graduated in 1934. She has worked in a dress factory, a laundry, a millinery shop, and as a typist. In 1936 she met James Ashford, a Negro YCL leader to whom belongs most of the credit for the strong organization in Harlem. Claudia joined the YCL after hearing Jimmie Ashford's arguments. Now she does a good deal of work with members of the Harlem branch. Jimmie worked himself to death a couple of years ago." (U)

NATURALIZATION STATUS

b1
b7d

[redacted] (U)

A check of the records at the Bureau of Naturalization, 90 Columbus Avenue, failed to verify this information. (U)

At the Wadleigh High School, 7th Avenue and 114th Street, New York City, a search of records failed to disclose any individual identical with subject who graduated in 1934. One [redacted] graduated in June, 1933. Personal history on her is as follows:

Born - January 1, 1916; Father - [redacted] who is listed as having lived at the following addresses at one time or another:

b7c

[redacted]

(All in New York City)

Attended Junior High School No. 81. Entered Wadleigh High School on June 27, 1930. High School records sent to City College of New York in June, 1933, Lincoln Hospital in January, 1938, and the YWCA Trade School in January, 1938. She was characterized as "well-behaved, quiet, pleasant."

The High School records also disclosed that one CLAUDIA VERA CUMBER-BATCH graduated from Wadleigh High School in June, 1935. Her personal history card revealed the following information:

Born - February 21, 1915; Father - CHARLES CUMBERBATCH, who lived at the following addresses at one time or another:

239 West 148 Street
20 East 117 Street
11 West 113 Street
128 West 115 Street
(All in New York City)

Attended Junior High School No. 136. Entered Wadleigh High School February 1, 1930. Left Wadleigh on April 3, 1933 for the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, New York and was readmitted to Wadleigh on September 10, 1934. High School scholastic records were sent to City College of New York in September, 1935. She was characterized as "helpful, fine girl. Tried hard. Earnest. Nice personality."

b7C

A comparison of photographs of CLAUDIA JONES with photographs of [redacted] and CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH which appeared in the 1933 and 1935 High School yearbooks failed to reveal conclusive similarity between CLAUDIA JONES, the subject, and these other two individuals. An examination of the 1934 yearbook likewise was negative in identifying the subject with any of the photographed graduates.

MARITAL STATUS

[redacted] c

b1
b7D

[redacted] c

BUSINESS ADDRESS

[redacted] c

NY 100-18676

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

It was verified that subject continues to reside in Apartment 6-A, 504 West 143 Street, New York City, telephone Audubon 3-1381. Telephone number Audubon 3-1381 is listed in the New York City Telephone Directory to a Mrs. VERA SCHOLNICK, 504 West 143 Street, Manhattan. Mrs. VERA SCHOLNICK may or may not be identical with subject. (u)

- P E N D I N G -

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NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

b1

[redacted]

(C)

Will ascertain whether Mrs. VERA SCHOLNICK, subscriber to Audubon 3-1381, 504 West 143 Street, New York City, is identical with subject.

Will check further to ascertain whether CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, who graduated from Wadleigh High School, New York City, in June, 1935, is identical with subject.

Will follow and report subject's future activities.

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York June 5, 1946

Director - FBI

CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7C

A review of the above individual's case file at the Bureau reveals that the last report submitted by your office was that of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 14, 1945.

Inasmuch as the above individual is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party under the name of Claudia Jones, you are requested to submit a report in the near future incorporating her activities since the date of the above-mentioned report.

100-72390

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F B I
58 JUN 7 1946

EX-33

COMMUNICTIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 20 1946

September 28, 1946
100-72390

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 5, 1946, with reference to the above-captioned subject.

A review of the Bureau's file fails to reveal that you have conducted any investigation into this matter since December 14, 1945. Accordingly, you are instructed to afford this matter immediate attention and to submit a report to the Bureau as soon as possible.

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RECORDED
EX - 5

100-72390-21
F B I
53 SEP 30 1946

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
☆ SEP 28 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

52 OCT 3 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK [redacted] NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

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REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	9/24/46	4/10,22,24;5/13;9/5,6/46	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with aliases	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject is no longer secretary of National Negro Commission, CP, USA. She became editor of negro affairs for the "Daily Worker" in Jan., 1946. Continues on National Committee of CP and is reportedly a member of the National Youth Commission of CP. She continues prominent in CP affairs as a speaker at CP functions. She also contributes articles to the "Daily Worker" bearing on CP political line and activities among the negroes of US.

STATISTICS
69
JAN 1947
NO.

\- P -

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Declassify on: OADR
11-30-83

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-72390
Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C
New York, 12/14/45

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DETAILS:

KNOWN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES:

[redacted] b7d

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100-72390 — 22

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NY 100-18676

b6,b7C [redacted] the subject was listed on a handbill "throwaway" as a speaker at a Second Front rally known as "RALLY FOR A SECOND FRONT NOW" which was sponsored by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and was held at Madison Square Garden on October 2, 1942.

A winter term catalogue of the NEW JERSEY LABOR SCHOOL for 1945 listed the subject, CLAUDIA JONES, as being one of the lecturers in a course to be given that term by that school entitled: "THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE".

The "Daily Worker" for December 30, 1945, page 3, announced several changes and additions to the staff of the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker". It was stated that CLAUDIA JONES became a member of the editorial board of "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, INC," as editor of negro affairs for the "Daily Worker".

The "People's Voice" of January 5, 1946 carried a picture of the subject and a story captioned: "CLAUDIA JONES, NEW DAILY WORKER EDITOR". This article announced that the subject had become an editor for the "Daily Worker" and, in a brief biography for the subject stated: "Claudia Jones, coming to the Worker from the post of being secretary of the Communist Party, has been active in the struggles of the negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was twenty and was elected to the National Committee of the Young Communist League at twenty-one.

"During her most recent years, she has been editor of "The Weekly Review", organ of the Young Communist League, and editor of the "Spotlight", published by the "American Youth for Democracy".

The Negro paper, "NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS", carried an article stating that with the reorganization of the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker," CLAUDIA JONES, a long-time worker, both in the writing field and in the left-wing group, had been added as a member of the staff. This article stated that she is not quite thirty years old and is the youngest member of the editorial board and "very proud of it." This article stated that the subject was born in Trinidad, British West Indies, moved to the United States at an early age and went to school in New York. It stated that in her last year of high school, she got a job on a paper printed in the community and stayed until her graduation. It stated that many other positions opened up for the subject after a short term in college, among them being a position with the National Congress of Negro Youth.

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NY 100-18676

This article further stated that she was interested primarily in youth groups and activities and had edited the "SPOTLIGHT", published by the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY and the "WEEKLY REVIEW", published by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. It stated that one of her earlier jobs was reporting for the "Daily Worker" and while so occupied took over the letter page and became editor of that feature. This article quoted the subject as stating she felt as though "I came home when I returned to the Daily Worker".

It went on to state that she was interested in expanding the "Daily Worker" and revealed that a branch office was to be reopened in Harlem to assist with the news coverage in the upper Manhattan area.

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

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She reportedly gave a long discussion on the inequality between negroes and whites and said that while the unity of the negroes and the whites on the picket line must be witnessed, this could not be separated from post war violations against negro veterans as well as the Fascist FEPC filibuster in Congress. She stated: "We urge a strong fight against white chauvinism which must be reflected in our press, theoretical organs and above all, our struggle. We must seek greater gains and greater victories."

The "Daily Worker" of February 17, 1946 announced that the subject was to participate in a symposium-discussion on "NEW NOVELS ABOUT THE NEGRO" at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE on February 17, 1946.

The "Daily Worker" of February 26, 1946 announced that the subject was to lead a discussion at the Queens County Educational Conference On The Negro Question to be held at the Community Center, 45-09 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, New York on February 27, 1946.

b7D (C)

[redacted]

(E)

The "Daily Worker" for March 7, 1946 announced that the subject was to speak that night on "INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY" and the "FREEPORT AND COLUMBIA MURDERS" at the ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Road, in the Bronx.

During March, 1946, considerable agitation was prompted by the Communist Party concerning the death of two negroes at Freeport, Long Island, New York and the riots which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee. The subject was quite active in this matter, it having been reported by the "Daily Worker" on March 8, 1946, that she was to speak at a mass rally in

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

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protest to the lynch terror in Freeport and Columbia. This speech was to be given at Unity Centre of the Communist Party located in Harlem.

[redacted]

The "PEOPLE'S VOICE" of March 16, 1946 announced that the subject was one of the leading figures in the delegation of one hundred fifty who marched on the Albany State Capitol protesting the Freeport killing of two negroes.

(c)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(c)
CONF. INF.

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

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According to these sources, the subject called for the removal of HERBERT HOOVER as a special appointee of the President in the food survey being conducted at that time and accused HOOVER of being one of the leaders of monopolistic capital.

b7D [redacted]

A review of the "Daily Worker" disclosed that the subject is a frequent contributor of articles to that paper. It is apparent that her articles follow the Communist Party line and are centered around the negro.

On March 18, 1946 she wrote an article entitled: "NEGRO REACTION TO CHURCHILL: 'NO'". In this article she stated that CHURCHILL's Fulton, Missouri speech certainly made no hit with the negro people. She charged that CHURCHILL had urged Britons and Americans to do what HITLER's Germans were supposed to do.

On March 21, 1946 she wrote a review of the book, "MARCHING BLACKS" by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and attacked the statement urging that the negroes move to the northern states, stating that this was no solution for the negro problem.

On April 7, 1946 she wrote an article entitled: "NEGRO PEOPLE ARE JOINING THE PARTY THAT LEADS STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY". In this article she championed the Communist Party as being the Party for the negro people, stating that it was a Party for the oppressed people because the Communist Party is the Party not only of the negro people "but of all the oppressed", and went on to point out that the Communist Party had pioneered in bringing about equality between races in all phases of life.

The majority of her articles appearing in the "Daily Worker" concerned the negro.

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BACKGROUND:

A check of the election records at the City Hall Library in New York for the years 1944 and 1945 disclosed that one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH registered as a voter with the address 504 West 143rd Street. One ABRAHAM SCHOLNICK also of that address, registered as a voter in 1945.

A check of the records of the Board of Elections by Special Agent [redacted] disclosed that YVONNE CUMBERBATCH of 504 West 143rd Street was listed as a draftsman. It will be noted that the subject has been previously reported to have the correct maiden name of CUMBERBATCH.

In an effort to determine the birth and citizenship of CLAUDIA JONES, the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, were checked by Special Employee Investigator [redacted] It was determined from these records that one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen on May 20, 1941 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. This declaration was number 488361. Her petition for naturalization was filed July 2, 1943, the number being 457354. She was admitted to citizenship December 16, 1943. Her address was given as 537 West 148th Street, New York City and she was also known as IRENE CUMBERBATCH. Her occupation was listed as draftsman, born July 27, 1917, at Trinidad, Port of Spain, British West Indies.

She was described as being a negro, with a brown complexion and brown eyes, having black hair. She was said to be five feet, four inches in height, and was said to weigh 160 pounds. Her marital status was given as single. Her last foreign residence was Port of Spain, British West Indies and she immigrated from there, entering the United States at New York City February 9, 1924 on the SS VOLTAIRE, under the name of IRENE CUMBERBATCH. Her father was CHARLES BERTRAM CUMBERBATCH and her mother was named SYBIL LOGAN. She had resided in New York City from February, 1924 until the date of her papers.

Witnesses to her papers were LOTTIE PEARL JONES, housewife, 162 West 116th Street, New York City and PERETTE KING, laborer, 162 West 116th Street, New York City. Her employers were listed as ATLAS CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 27 West 21st Street, New York from December 8, 1941 to August, 1941 and the SUPER METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey, assembler, riveter, February to June, 1940.

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NY 100-18676

Her AER number was 5634599 and she was also disclosed on these papers to have received a B.A. degree from Hunter College in 1937. It will be noted that the subject, CLAUDIA JONES, has previously been reported as possibly being the daughter of an individual by the name of CUMBERBATCH. One source has advised that the subject, CLAUDIA JONES, was born February 15, 1905 at New York City, the daughter of CHARLES and SYBIL LEWIS, it not being known whether LEWIS was the maiden name of the subject's mother.

1915

It will [redacted] that the subject has been reported to have been residing in Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York, about March , 1944 with her father, uncle and sister, since shortly before the previous Christmas. It was stated that the subject's husband was working on a farm in up state New York.

In view of the above information, it is possible that YVONNE CUMBERBATCH may be the sister of the subject or might possibly be identical with the subject. It will be noted that previously in this case the subject was reported in the NEW YORK NEW AMSTERDAM NEWS as having been born in Trinidad, British West Indies.

[redacted]

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will continue efforts to determine whether Mrs. VERA SCHOLNICK, subscriber to AUdubon 3-1381, 504 West 143rd Street, is identical with the subject.

Will check further to ascertain whether CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, who graduated from Wadleigh High School in New York in June, 1935 is identical with the subject.

Will continue investigation to determine whether the subject may be identical with or related to YVONNE CUMBERBATCH. (c)

[redacted] b1 b7d

Will follow and report the subject's further activities.

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FBI/DOJ

100-72390

SAC, New York City

November 1, 1946

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY sp8cc/grp

CLAUDIA J. SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(New York file No. 100-18676)

In continuing investigation of the instant case, every effort should be made by your office to obtain admissible evidence tending to prove:

1. Subject's Party membership or affiliation

2. Subject's knowledge of the Party's revolutionary aims and purposes

At such time as in your judgment a sufficient amount of evidence has been obtained, a report prepared in summary fashion should be submitted. The latter report should set forth, by witnesses, only the above referred to evidence. The details shall not reflect the identities of confidential informants but they shall be protected by temporary symbols.

100-72390-23

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin [redacted] b7c
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 15
NOV 1 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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NOV 12 1946

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI. DATE: March 18, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York.

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK with aliases:
Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick,
nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 100-72390)

Classified by SPEBIS/KO
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

Reference is made to the summary report from this office in the above case dated March 17, 1947, captioned as above. Reference is also made to the previous report from this office in this case dated September 24, 1946, captioned CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with aliases.

The title in the summary report was not marked changed because of the administrative detail involved in explanation of this change. The following information is submitted to explain the difference in the titles in these two reports.

In order to determine the true identity of the subject, information was set out in the report of September 24, 1946, reflecting the subject to be the sister of one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH residing at the same address as the subject.

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent [redacted] -b7c [redacted] dated December 14, 1945, setting out background information on one CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH whose identity with the subject could not definitely be determined at that time.

(C) b1, b7d

[redacted] the subject of this case is known as CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK as well as her common name of CLAUDIA JONES.

A check of the records of Junior High School #136 in New York City has disclosed the following information reflecting CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH and YVONNE CUMBERBATCH are sisters. They were both born in Trinidad, British West Indies, CLAUDIA having been born February 25, 1916. Both entered New York schools on February 18, 1924. Their previous attendance in school was in Trinidad, B.W.I. Both had a father by the name of CHARLES and both resided at the same addresses throughout their early school career. Cumberbatch

This information combined with that previously reported seems to definitely identify the subject of this case as having been born CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH. Hence the change in title in the above referred to reports.

The next report from this office will reflect the title as changed and the reason therefor.

100-18676
[redacted] b7c

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File #100-72390)

Re SAC Letter #44, Series 1947, dated April 14, 1947.

Subject, under the name CLAUDIA JONES, is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA; Secretary of the Women's Commission, CP, USA, and Negro affairs editor of the "Daily Worker". She is one of the most prominent of the younger leading Negro Communists.

In view of the foregoing important positions held by CLAUDIA JONES, the New York Office considers her to be a top functionary in the Communist Party, therefore, necessitating that continuous, active investigative attention be given this case.

[redacted] b7c
100-18676

G.I.R. 9

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RECORDED 100-72390-27
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SAC, New York

May 12, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(100-18676)

Reurlet April 28, 1947. Pursuant to your suggestion the Bureau approves the designation of the subject as a top functionary. In view of this he should be the subject of continuous, active and vigorous investigation of your office. The case should remain pending at all times and reports should be submitted to the Bureau on a periodic basis.

RECORDED 100-72390 - 27

[redacted] b7c

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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MAY 13 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAY 27 1947 A 63

9 45 AM '47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK | NY FILE 100-18876

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	5/12/47	3/7, 8, 16-12/47	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch	INTERNAL SECURITY

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR [illegible]

SUMMARY REPORT

Subject, a Negro, was born CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, February 21, 1915 at Trinidad, British West Indies, and is indicated to have entered the United States, February 9, 1924 at New York City. Immigration records fail to reflect that the subject has become naturalized. Subject presently residing 504 West 143rd Street, New York City. She is commonly known as CLAUDIA JONES. She is a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the COMMUNIST PARTY, engaged full time in Communist Party work.

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I. PARTY MEMBERSHIP OR AFFILIATION

Young Communist League "Review", October, 1938, page 6, column 2

This magazine, which was the official organ of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, stated at that time that CLAUDIA JONES was Chairman of the New York County YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

House Committee On Un-American Propaganda Activities in the U.S. (Dies Committee reports)

[redacted]

WALTER S. STEELE, Chairman of the UN-AMERICIAN COALITION COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, representing various organizations in testimony before the House Committee on August 16, 1938, testified that CLAUDIA JONES was a member of the staff of the Daily Worker at that time.

On Saturday, October 7, 1939, the minutes of the NATIONAL RESIDENT BOARD meeting of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.A., of April 16, 1938, were

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(5) - Bureau
3 - New York

F. B. I.
27 MAY 1947

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introduced before this Committee over the testimony of OLIVER KENNETH GOFF. In these minutes, it was stated that all districts of the Y.C.L. had begun work on the "Book Of International Fellowship". The subject was identified as being responsible for publicity in this matter in the Negro press as follows: "Claudia Jones Responsible For Publicity In The Negro Press".

The minutes of the NATIONAL RESIDENT BOARD meeting of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.A. of June 25, 1938, were introduced on the same day before the Committee over the testimony of OLIVER KENNETH GOFF. In these minutes, it was stated that a booklet project had been undertaken by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. CLAUDIA JONES was assigned to do a pamphlet entitled, "Miss America".

Young Communist League "Review",
June 24, 1940, page 5, column 2

This issue of the "Review" indicated that CLAUDIA JONES was a leading member of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE in June, 1940.

Young Communist League "Review",
December 9, 1940, page 8, column 1

This issue of the "Review" mentioned CLAUDIA JONES as a YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE director in New York as of December, 1940.

Young Communist League "Review",
January 20, 1941, page 11, column 4

This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES was elected a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at the last session of a special convention held at New York City on December 21 and 22, 1940.

Young Communist League "Review",
March 3, 1941

This issue of the "Review" identified CLAUDIA JONES as Educational Director of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

Young Communist League "Review",
August 4, 1941, page 7, column 4

This issue of the "Review" identified CLAUDIA JONES as National Educational Director of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at that time.

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Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] September 19, 1941

These agents were in attendance at a YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE rally, which was held at the ROYAL WINDSOR Auditorium, 66 West 66th Street, New York City, on September 19, 1941, at which time CLAUDIA JONES was introduced as Educational Secretary of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

[redacted]

Young Communist League "Review", February 3, 1942, page 5, column 1

This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES was appointed Associate Editor of the "Review" at that time. In a biographical sketch of the subject, it was stated that she joined the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE in about 1935. She had, at that time of the writing of the sketch, been a New York State Educational Director, New York State Chairman and Harlem Section Organizer of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. At the time of this biographical sketch, she was stated to be a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] April 20, 1942

These agents were present at the 20th anniversary "Win The War" celebration, held in the form of a rally by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.A. at MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on the evening of April 20, 1942, when they heard MICHAEL SAUNDERS, Executive Secretary of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, introduce CLAUDIA JONES as Associate Editor of the "Review".

Young Communist League "Review", June 16, 1942, page 7

All b7c + b7d

This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES became Editor

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of the "Weekly Review" on June 1, 1942, replacing JOSEPH CLARK, former Editor who had been inducted into the United States Army.

Young Communist League "Review",
January 26, 1943, page 7, column 4

This issue of the "Review" stated that at the "National War Service" conference of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, which was held in New York City on January 9 and 10, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was elected to the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE as well as to the "National War Service Council" of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

b7c Special Agent [redacted]

CLAUDIA JONES was observed by this agent to be seated on the speakers' platform at a mass meeting, sponsored by the COMMUNIST PARTY and the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, which was held at UNION SQUARE, New York City, between 5:00 and 7:30 P.M. on September 24, 1942. The purpose of this meeting was to demand the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. CLAUDIA JONES did not make a speech at this meeting.

CLAUDIA JONES was observed by this agent to officiate at a public rally which was held at MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on the evening of October 15, 1943, opening the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Convention. She opened the rally by greeting the delegates and visitors and introduced all subsequent speakers.

b1 [redacted] (c)

This source advised that CLAUDIA JONES was appointed a member of the Presiding Committee at the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Convention, held on October 16 and 17, 1943 at the MECCA TEMPLE CASINO. Upon the dissolution of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at this convention, she, together with MAX WEISS and FRANK SESTARE, officers of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, was authorized to wind up the affairs of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE within a period of thirty days.

At the succeeding AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY Convention, continued on the same dates, CLAUDIA JONES was appointed a member of both the PRESIDING COMMITTEE and the CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY and was Chairman of the Press Committee of the Convention. Upon election of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY on October 17, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was elected a member. On this same date, she spoke in favor of the nomination of ROBERT THOMPSON as a

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co-Chairman of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY. Speaking before the Convention later as Chairman of the Publications Committee, she recommended that an official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY be established. She stated that a circulation of ten thousand should be sufficient to insure the publication's success.

American Youth For Democracy
"Spotlight", December, 1943

In the first issue of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY "Spotlight" (official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY), which appeared in December, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was listed as the Editor. The succeeding issues of the "Spotlight" continued to reflect CLAUDIA JONES as Editor and carried her picture on the editorial page with an editorial written by her entitled, "From The Editor."

[redacted]

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American Youth For Democracy
"Spotlight", February, 1945

This issue of the "Spotlight", official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, carried a picture of CLAUDIA JONES with the following statement: "Claudia Jones, editor of the Spotlight since its first issue, has resigned her position on the magazine to take over a greater responsibility in the national leadership of the American Youth For Democracy."

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"Claudia, in her new position, will devote herself to the educational and inter-racial, inter-faith work of AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY in addition to participating in the formulation of general policy. We, on the staff of Spotlight, regret to see Claudia leave though we know that her more active participation in the leadership of AYD will be invaluable to the organization."

[redacted]

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II. KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S REVOLUTIONARY AIMS AND PURPOSES

"Political Affairs", Volume XXIV, No. 8, August, 1945

This issue of "Political Affairs", which is a "Marxist magazine devoted to the advancement of democratic thought and action", published by the NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, INC. of 832 Broadway, New York, with EARL BROWDER as Editor at that time, carried an article by CLAUDIA JONES under the caption "Pre-Convention Discussion Articles". In this article, CLAUDIA JONES discussed the issue before the C.P.A. at that time, namely "revisionism". The following appeared in the article as a statement by CLAUDIA JONES:

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" It is extremely necessary to examine throughly how our revisionist conclusions, under the name of Marxist-Leninist science, affected our work in all fields, so that we may now draw the correct conclusions with which to arm the working class and all the oppressed in our country for full victory over reaction and fascism.

" I want to discuss in this article one aspect of the line we adhered to, namely Browder's thesis, contained in his article 'On the Negroes and the Right of Self-Determination', which was included in the Workers Library Publisher's pamphlet, Communists in the Struggle for Negro Rights.

" That this thesis was first put forth in October, 1943, and published in the January, 1944, issue of The Communist, is further evidence of what has already been noted by some contributors to these pages: that our revisionism was not something born overnight, but that it had a history, which must now be self-critically examined by each of us who shared in unquestioning and formal acceptance, without study, thought, or true conviction.

" I was one who accepted this thesis as part and parcel of our whole estimate of the relationship of forces on a world and on a national scale.

" The thesis on self-determination and the Negro people was thus presented by Browder:

' .... the crisis of history has taken a turn of such character that the Negro people in the United States have found it possible to make their historic decision once and for all. Their decision is for their complete integration into the American nation as a whole, and not for separation....

' The decision of the Negro people, is therefore, already made. It is that the Negro people do see the opportunity, not as a pious aspiration for an indefinite future, but as <u>as</u> immediate political task under the present system of approximating the position of equal citizens in America. This is, in itself, an exercise of the right of self-determination by the Negro people. By their attitude, the Negro people have exercized their historical right of self-determination....'

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" Browder bases his thesis, first and foremost, on the premise that this 'decision' had taken 'definite form which no forseeable development could now change.' But Comrade Foster's basic Marxist-Leninist analsis of the revisionist class-peace policy advocated by Browder is utterly upheld in this field by current developments. Witness the vehemence with which the permanent FEPC is being fought, and more recently the scandalous libel and lynch spirit of Senator Eastland's attack upon the 800,000 Negro troops, even before victory has been completely won, which signalize the attempts to rupture the war-time Negro-white relations.

" Where are the 'decisive forces' reputedly at work for 'Negro equality'? It is obvious that any such illusion could only disarm the working class which has not yet been advanced and united enough to compel anti-lynch legislation to be placed on the statute books of the land!

" On what was the premise that 'the Negroes had made their historic decision' based fundamentally? Was it based on a fundamental appraisal of the present economic, political and social status of the Negro people in the Black Belt, where (only) the question of self-determination holds?

" Was it based on the prospect of a long-term alliance of the working class and the Negro people to achieve the 'guarantees' of which Browder wrote: 'Guarantees that there will not be a disappointment such as was administered by the Republican Party after the Civil War'?

" Or was it based on a pious hope that the struggle for full economic, social and political equality of the Negro people would be 'legislated' and somehow brought into being through reforms from on top? (Some nine million Negroes live in the Black Belt under Jim Crow oppression. They are the mainstay of the source of cheap labor for monopoly capital in the United States. Their status is upheld and backed up by the Southern feudalists who are the foundation of monopoly capitalist oppression of the Negro people in the nation!)

" It cannot be denied, of course, that Browder's thesis was supported and accepted on such apparent evidences in our national life as the influence on the Roosevelt Administration, which removed to a material degree the deeply rooted official sanction of discrimination against the Negro people; on the growth of unity and political maturity of the Negro people, together with the progressive labor movement; especially as evidenced in the

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"fight for realizing the war-time FEPC; on the first election of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the City Council of New York by the combined votes of Negroes and whites; as well as on the drive for abolition of the poll tax - the touch-tone of political disfranchisement of ten million Negroes and poor whites in the South.

" Of course, the Negro people sought to achieve equality and to renounce their second-class citizenship status! Does this fact, however, have to lead to a fundamental reversal of the basic position of the Communists on the right to self-determination? Are the two concepts mutually exclusive?

" Definitely not! What is the right to self-determination? It is not basically determined by an 'attitude' of an oppressed people. It is a scientific principle that derives from an objective condition and upon this basis expresses the fundamental demands (land, equality, and freedom) of the oppressed Negro people.

" The weight of emphasis in Browder's thesis on 'the attitude of the Negro people' as the determining factor, and our acceptance of it, was a subjective and unscientific approach to the question. The end result of Browder's erroneous analysis, in my considered opinion (unless corrected now), would amount to this: If the Negro people made their historic decision for self-determination, through integration, and would inevitably receive freedom 'under the existing American system', what need to mobilize and heighten the fight against white chauvinist ideology? What need to mobilize independent and militant struggle against the Hitler-like discriminatory practices (including social exclusion) which still beset the Negro people, despite important gains registered especially during the last twelve years?

" Browder's harmful analysis led of necessity to the strengthening of bourgeois nationalism among the Negro people and to an undue reliance on Negro reformist leadership.

" Instead of fully utilizing the potential of an anti-fascist war of national liberation, which, as Browder correctly states, fired the political maturity of the Negro people, to root out determinedly the white chauvinist prejudices among the American people (and among new sections of our own membership), we did not take that initiative.

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" It must be borne in mind that the gains referred to were fought for consciously by the Negro people and the advanced win-the-war forces in the labor movement. The very fact that each such gain was an incentive to press for new and greater ones should have shown us the temper of the Negro people, and should, likewise, have made us draw far different conclusions than those we did. It was this conscious indignation and organized fight that forced changes from on top; they were not granted willingly, but were the 'logic' of such protests. That we spoke of the realization of some of these war-time gains as a 'military necessity' only, was in many cases closer to a true estimate than we realized, insofar as the commitment of bourgeois class forces was concerned. But that concept led to a weakening of the struggle for Negro rights; for we failed to criticize sharply the liberal-bourgeois policies of the Roosevelt Administration (as in regards to Jim Crow practices in the armed forces) and tended to 'put a wet blanket' on those win-the-war forces who aggressively sought to press the demands for Negro rights.

" The trends for struggle among the Negro people were not fully evaluated by the C.P.A., or, when they were, the full conclusions were not drawn. In fact, many times as a result of an all too formal national unity policy in the day-to-day struggle for the special needs of the Negro people, we ignored and glossed over the deep concern of the Negro people for their postwar status and the shape of the postwar world. This concern was instanced in the Double V slogan (Victory abroad and Victory at home) raised in 1941 in the Negro press. While not applicable at all stages of that period, it was indicative of the instinctive anti-fascist, anti-imperialist sentiments of the Negro people. In the very pamphlet under discussion, in reprints from the Negro Digest debate, 'Have the Communists Given Up the Struggle for Negro Rights?' leading comrades, Ford, Davis and Patterson, reflected, although to an insufficient degree, the deep postwar concern of the Negro people. The historic struggle of the Communists for Negro rights and the profound trust of the Negro people in our uncompromising fight are likewise evident in the question posed in that debate, despite its heavy load of Red-baiting opponents. The record negative vote of the Negro Digest readers shows this to be a fact beyond any doubt.

* * *

" To heighten the fight for Negro rights becomes more important

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"than ever today. It suffices but to mention the chauvinist ideology which still penetrates the core and culture of our national life, rendering many sections of the people susceptible to infection from this social disease.

" That Negro comrades accepted Browder's opportunist thesis makes the error all the more grave, because in effect we accepted the false and bankrupt logic of reformism as a solution to the problems of the Negro people. Not only that, we accepted a 'less than equal' status for the Negro people for 'generations to come' - something 'approximating equality.'

" Only by sharply dealing with this major question shall we be able to overcome the serious errors of this period and fully explain to the Negro people and the white working class the source of our errors. This, too, is the way to guarantee continued enlistment of the strength and organic support of the Negro people to the common goal.

" I have one proposal, which I believe to be practical and necessary, to recommend to the National Board of the C.P.A. That is: to set up a Commission to examine our work in this field, with the aim of making a basic appraisal and study of work in Negro communities, especially presenting a factual study and analysis of the status of the Negro people in the Black Belt, in industry, in consumer, industrial and agricultural spheres, and in the trade unions."

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[redacted]

This source advised that CLAUDIA JONES was present at the Plenum of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party, which was held at the HOTEL ALBERT in New York City on February 12 to 15, 1946. CLAUDIA JONES spoke at the afternoon session Plenum on February 13, 1946, at which time she gave a long discussion on the inequality between negroes and whites and said that while the unity of the negroes and the whites on the picket line must be witnessed, this cannot be separated from post-war violations against negro veterans as well as the fascist FEPC filibuster in Congress. She was quoted by this source as saying: "We urge a strong fight against white chauvinism which must be reflected in our press, theoretical organs, and above all, our struggle. We must seek greater gains and greater victories".

[redacted] (c)

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[redacted]

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b7d [redacted]

b1 [redacted] (c)

b7d [redacted]

"Daily Worker, April 7, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by CLAUDIA JONES, entitled "Negro People Are Joining The Party That Leads Struggle For Equality". In this article, JONES wrote that "Fifteen years ago, a small anguished Negro woman rushed out on the streets of Chattanooga, Tennessee asking everyone she met: 'Where is the Communist Party?'" JONES stated that this woman found the Communist Party and it acted. She stated that this woman was Mrs. ADA WRIGHT, mother of the two "framed" Scottsboro boys. JONES went on to say her question was answered in a "historic struggle by the Communist Party which made the Scottsboro case a world-wide cause. ....The Communist Party fought for the lives of those nine boys and won.... The Communists were the first to recognize that this case involved more than the persecution of nine teen-age boys, because this is the Party that carries forward the democratic heritage of the Abolitionists, against present-day semi-slave conditions of the Negro people. Then as today, the Communists led in the uncompromising demand for full punishment of the lynchers, because its principals inspire it to fight for the rights of all oppressed peoples. This is so because the Communist Party is the party not only of the Negro people, but of all the oppressed......The Communist Party fights for the strengthened unity and alliance of Negro and white because it realizes that only thus can the common enemies of both be defeated. Its principles are based on the great truth enunciated by Karl Marx - "Labor in a white skin cannot be free while labor in the black is branded". These are basic motives which have found the Communists in the forefront of the fight for full

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NY 100-18676

political, economic, and social equality for the Negro people. It is no humanitarian or paternalistic approach which governs its acts.

"It was this Marxist-Leninist principle that the Communists brought to the labor movement, more than 25 years ago........It were the Communists who inspired this fight which led to organizing negro and white share croppers in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. They sought tirelessly to integrate the Negro worker in the labor movement."

She went on to say that "If today the unprecedented unity of negro and white exists in the wage struggles of labor, it is largely because the Communists pioneered and zealously supported the nation-wide agitation to organize the workers of basic industries into industrial unions."

The subject further wrote in this article, "If today, negro workers in packing, steel and other strike struggles are referred to as solid champions of labor's cause, not a small part of the answer is the pioneering work of the Communists.

"Nothing has so contributed to the political development of the negro people than the work of the Communists within the labor movement to secure for him a place of equal opportunity".

JONES went on to state that the "Negro no longer need, indeed he cannot now fight alone" but that he is part of an inseparable alliance of organized labor "and its Communist vanguard". She went on to state that that is why the "best sons and daughters of the Negro people have found their way into the Communist Party. They recognize that the Communist Party fights not only in the tradition of Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, but that the Communist Party is a Party of a new type — a Party of the working class — a Party that is building the future of mankind - Socialism....The Communist Party is the conscious force that shows the negro and white workers that you cannot compromise with the Jim Crow system but must fight without quarter to destroy it.

"It is no wonder that the enemies of the Communist Party have charged in the past that it is the Party of the negro. We Communists say that the charge is true". She went on to state that the Communist Party is the one Party that is proud of being the party of the negro.

"Daily Worker", May ~~19~~ 20, 1946

CLAUDIA JONES is credited in this issue of the "Daily Worker" with

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an article, entitled "Michigan C.P. Wins A Tough Fight". In this article, she wrote of the "victorious campaign" of the Michigan Communists to regain their place on the ballot and championed the C.P. and its cause.

"Daily Worker", September 17, 1946

CLAUDIA JONES wrote an article in this issue of the "Daily Worker", entitled "The Negro People Are Aroused", which article stated that there was unrest among Negroes because of recent lynchings and other racial issues. She stated that "Pay day is coming...but will it mean a pay day based on heightened negro-white unity, a pay day based on a thunderous struggle needed to stop lynch terror?...Progessives, labor and especially Communists know that to reach that day involves cementing of the alliance of the Negro people and labor. Truly and justifiably, the Negro people are today measuring friends and allies in this wise - by those who come to their aid now".

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NY 100-18676

III. QUESTIONABLE EVIDENCE

"Daily Worker", May 1, 1935

In an article appearing in this issue of the "Daily Worker", by JOSEPH NORTH, CLAUDIA JONES was identified as a member of the "Daily Worker" staff.

"New Masses, May 16, 1939, page 11, column 2

This issue of "New Masses" carried a biographical sketch of CLAUDIA JONES as a "Young Communist League personality", which was written by JAMES DUGAN. It stated, "Claudia Jones...is a handsome, laughing girl, who is New York State Chairman (of the YCL). Claudia went to Wadleigh High in Harlem from which she graduated in 1934. She has worked in a dress factory, a laundry, a millinery shop, and as a typist. In 1936, she met James Ashford, a Negro YCL leader wo whom belongs most of the credit for the strong organization in Harlem. Claudia joined the YCL after hearing Jimmie Ashford's arguments. Now she does a good deal of work with members of the Harlem branch.

"Daily Worker", February 6, 1941, page 5, column 5

This issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that CLAUDIA JONES, as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the YCL, attended a mass meeting at MECCA TEMPLE, New York City, on February 4, 1941, protesting the United States Supreme Court's position in upholding the sentence of EARL BROWDER.

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NY 100-18676

"Daily Worker", December 30, 1945, page 3

In announcing changes in the "Daily Worker" staff, it was stated in this issue of the paper that CLAUDIA JONES became a member of the Editorial Board of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, INC., as editor of Negro affairs for the "Daily Worker".

The "People's Voice", January 5, 1946.

This issue of the "People's Voice", a Negro newspaper published in New York City, carried an article which stated in part - "Claudia Jones, coming to the Worker from the post of being Secretary of the Communist Party, has been active in the struggles of the negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was twenty and was elected to the National Committee of the Young Communist League at twenty-one. During her most recent years, she has been editor of "The Weekly Review", organ of the Young Communist League, and editor of "Spotlight", published by the American Youth for Democracy."

(c)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

"New York Amsterdam News", January 19, 1946

This publication, which is a Negro paper published in New York City, carried an article which stated that CLAUDIA JONES had been added as a member of the staff of the "Daily Worker", and stated that she had been a long-time worker, both in the writing field and in the left-wing group, and that she was the youngest member on the Editarial Board of the "Daily Worker" and "very proud of it". This article went on to say that JONES was interested in expanding the "Daily Worker" and revealed that a branch office was to be re-opened in Harlem to assist with the news coverage in the upper Manhattan area.

"Daily Worker, February 26, 1946

An ad carried in this issue of the "Daily Worker" identified CLAUDIA JONES as editor of Negro affairs of the "Daily Worker" and as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party. It announced that she would lead the discussion at the Queens County Education Conference of the Communist Party on the Negro Question to be held at COMMUNITY CENTER, 45-09 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, on Wednesday, February 27, and Wednesday, March 26, 1946. All members of the Queens Communist Party were requested to attend.

"Daily Worker, March 7, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an ad announcing that CLAUDIA JONES was to speak under the auspices of the EAST TREMONT SECTION of the Communist Party in the Bronx on March 7, 1946 at the A.L.P. HALL, 173 Boston Road, Bronx, on the topics, "International Women's Day" and the "Freeport And Columbia Murders".

"Daily Worker, March 8, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" announces that the subject was to speak at a mass rally to be held in UNITY CENTER of the Communist Party in Harlem in New York City on "the lynch terror" in Freeport, Long Island, and Columbia, Tennessee.

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"Daily Worker", April 30, 1946

This issue carried an ad announcing that CLAUDIA JONES was to be a guest at the UNITY CENTER of the Communist Party on the night of April 30, 1946, at a "Celebrate May Day" meeting.

"Daily Worker, October 8, 1946

This issue announced that the subject was one of several speakers to address an open-air election rally under the sponsorship of the Communist Party, to be held at Noon on October 8, 1946 at 38th Street and 7th Avenue.

- P E N D I N G -

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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100-72390-28 pp 21 + 22

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 6479

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1947

FROM : ES SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY

Reference is made to your teletype dated March 1st, 1947, requesting a summary report to be submitted on CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK (Bureau File #100-72390).

Accordingly, there are enclosed herewith five copies of this summary report as requested.

Encl. - 5

[redacted] b7C
100-81752
cc: NY 100-18676

5 ENCL Handled Separately

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F B I
EX-33 37 MAY 15 1947

HANDLED BY
STOP DATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-74

5-7-47

[illegible] Attorney General T. L. Caudle
Criminal Division

May 7, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED 100-72390-29

b7C

There is attached hereto one copy of the summary report of Special Agent [redacted], New York, New York, dated March 17, 1947. Copies of all previous reports that have been received in this case have been forwarded to the Division of Records.

The subject as Claudia Vera Cumberbatch was born on February 25, 1916, at Trinidad, British West Indies. Investigation conducted to date has failed to reflect that subject ever became a naturalized citizen of this country. As Claudia Jones she is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and as such is engaged full time in the work of the Communist Party.

In view of the subject's activities, together with the fact that she is an alien, you are requested to advise whether there is some action that may be taken against her.

Attachment

[redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

G.I.R.-9

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
MAY 8 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62 MAY 24 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-74

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: May 22, 1947

FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

TLC:JBH:FIH
146-7-51-1375

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
Internal Security - C

TLC

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 7, 1947, and the attached summary report of Special Agent [redacted], New York, dated March 17, 1947.

b7c

The question of possible prosecution is under consideration in the Criminal Division and I will communicate with you further at an early date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8 BTJ/rlb

RECORDED 100-72390-30

37 MAY 27 1947

58 MAY 26 1947 / 154

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/16/47	3/10,11/47	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject was born February 25, 1916, at Trinidad, BWI, of African race. She entered the US on 2/9/24 under the name of CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH. She is the daughter of one CHARLES BERTRAM CUMBERBATCH and sister of YVONNE CUMBERBATCH.

Classified by SP8BTS/RB
Declassify on: OADR 1-30-83

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] 9/24/46, at New York.
Report of SA [redacted] 3/17/47, at New York.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the true maiden name of the subject as CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH and CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH as well as her true married name as CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK.

It will be noted that investigation has been conducted in the past in an effort to determine the true identify of the subject, who is commonly known as CLAUDIA JONES. This investigation has developed an indication that the subject was born in the British West Indies, and that her father's name was CHARLES CUMBERBATCH.

It will also be noted that the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 14, 1945, sets out information concerning one CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, whose identity with the subject could not definitely be determined. This information was obtained from the records of Wadley High School, which reflected that CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH was the daughter of one CHARLES CUMBERBATCH and had attended junior high school #136 in New York. The subject has also been reported to have been residing at 504 West 143rd Street,

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-72390-31

RECORDED & INDEXED

FBI
32 JUN 17 1947

EX-22

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York

COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED

60 JUN 28 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

All b/c

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

with her father, sister, and husband.

Investigation disclosed that one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH of that address had entered the United States on February 9, 1924, under the name of IRENE CUMBERBATCH. Her father was listed as CHARLES BERTRAM CUMBERBATCH and her mother as SYBIL LOGAN.

b7c [redacted] a Secretary at Junior High School #136 mentioned above, furnished the following information from the school records concerning CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH. She stated that the records reflect that CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH was born February 25, 1916, at Trinidad, British West Indies. She was first carried on the records of the Public School #136 as CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH. These records reflect that she entered the New York schools on February 18, 1924, in the 4th grade, and had previously attended school in Trinidad, British West Indies. She graduated from Public School #136 on January 31, 1930, and entered Wadley High School on February 1, 1930. The latest home addresses appearing on the school records for CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH were 267 West 122nd Street and 2529 7th Avenue, Apartment 4. Her father was listed as CHARLES CUMBERBATCH. Wadleigh

These records also reflect that YVONNE CUMBERBATCH was born July 27, 1917, at Trinidad, British West Indies. She also entered New York public schools on February 18, 1924, as did CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH. She previously attended school in Trinidad, British West Indies. The two latest addresses appearing on the school's records for YVONNE CUMBERBATCH were identical with those of CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH. Her father was also listed as CHARLES.

b7c Special Employee [redacted] obtained the following information from the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City:

According to Manifest #7888, page 13, line 6, the SS Voltaire arrived in New York City from Trinidad, British West Indies, on February 9, 1924. The subject entered the United States under the name of CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH aboard this ship. She was accompanied by her Aunt, ALICE GLASGOW, age 30. She was also accompanied by three sisters, LINDSAY CUMBERBATCH, age 3; IRENE CUMBERBATCH, age 5; and SYLVIA CUMBERBATCH, age 9. It will be noted that IRENE CUMBERBATCH is here identified as YVONNE CUMBERBATCH, referred to above.

These records reflect that subject was listed as a female, a school girl, and that she was able to read and write English. Her nationality

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was listed as British and her race African. Her last permanent residence was the Portofspain, Trinidad, British West Indies. She was coming to the United States from an Aunt, Mrs. F. ROBINSON of 13 Robert Street, Port-ofspain. Her final destination was New York City and passage was bought by her mother. She had never before been in the United States and was coming to her father, CHARLES CUMBERBATCH of 454 West St. Michaels Avenue, New York City. It was indicated in these records that she expected to remain in the United States permanently.

A check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the name and all known aliases of the subject for a record as to possible naturalization was made with negative results.

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

All b1 + b7d

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y. - Will continue to follow and report the Communist activities of the subject as a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and one of the most prominent of the younger leading negro Communists.

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle

July 8, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, With Aliases

G. I. R. -5

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of May 7, 1947, and your memorandum of May 22, 1947, your file: 146-7-51-135.

b7C

For your additional information, there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated ~~July~~ June 16, 1947, at New York, New York.

Attachment

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ALL INFORMATION CON... HEREIN IS UNCLASSI... DATE 11-30-83 B...

JEM/de

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
☆ JUL 8 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ... JUL 8 9 49 AM '47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED | 100-72370 32
F B I

EX-44 68 JUL 15

60 AUG 6 - 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: July 15, 1947

FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

TLC:JBH:vng
146-7-51-1375

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
Internal Security - C.

CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH CLAUDIA JONES

There is forwarded herewith for your information, a photostatic copy of the subject's alien registration record. This was furnished by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK

Enc.#237811

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

G.I.R.-5

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-72390-33 F B I 36 JUL 16 1947

EX-16

X-16

58 JUL 21 1947

FOR ALIEN OFFICE USE

5076629

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

OFFICE USE

1. ☆(a) My name is Claudia (first name) NONE (middle name) Scholnick (last name)

☆(b) I entered the United States under the name of Claudia Cumberbatch

☆(c) I have also been known by the following names (include maiden name if a married woman, professional names, nicknames, and aliases): CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH; Claudia Vera Scholnick; Claudia Jones (professional name)

2. ☆(a) I live at 531 Fulton Street (street address or rural route) Brooklyn (city) Kings (county) N. Y. (state)

☆(b) My post-office address is Same (post office) (state)

3. ☆(a) I was born on Feb. (month) 21 (day) 1915 (year)

☆(b) I was born in (or near) Port of Spain (city) Trinidad (province) B. W. I. (country)

4. ☆ I am a citizen or subject of Great Britain (country)

5. ☆(a) I am a (check one): Male [ ]1 Female [X]2

☆(b) My marital status is (check one): Single [ ]1 Married [X]2 Widowed [ ]3 Divorced [ ]4

☆(c) My race is (check one): White [ ]1 Negro [X]2 Japanese [ ]3 Chinese [ ]4 Other

6. I am 5 feet, 7½ inches in height, weigh 128 pounds, have black (color) hair and dk. brown (color) eyes.

7. ☆(a) I last arrived in the United States at Ellis Island (port or place of entry) on 2-9-1924 (month, day, and year)

☆(b) I came in by "Voltaire" (name of vessel, steamship company, or other means of transportation)

☆(c) I came as a (check one): Passenger [X]1 Crew member [ ]2 Stowaway [ ]3 Other

☆(d) I entered the United States as a (check one): Permanent resident [X]1 Visitor [ ]2 Student [ ]3 Treaty merchant [ ]4 Seaman [ ]5 Official of a foreign government [ ]6 Employee of a foreign government official [ ]7 Other

☆(e) I first arrived in the United States on February (month) 9 (day) 1924 (year)

8. ☆(a) I have lived in the United States a total of 16 years.

☆(b) I expect to remain in the United States permanently (permanently or duration of expected stay)

9. (a) My usual occupation is typist (b) My present occupation is youth educational worker

☆(c) My employer (or registering parent or guardian) is Young Communist League (name)

whose address is 35 E. 12th St. (street address or rural route) New York City (city) N. Y. (state)

and whose business is educational activities of young people

All items must be answered by persons 14 years of age or older. For children under 14 years of age, only the items marked with a star (☆) must be answered by the parent or guardian. All answers must be accurate and complete.

10. I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities:
In addition to other information, list memberships or activities in clubs, organizations, or societies

OFFICE USE

(member for 2 yrs)
Negro Congress Youth Council, 200 W. 135th St., N.Y., N.Y.

National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, 80-5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.-member for 2 yrs.

Young Communist League, 35 E. 12th St., New York, N.Y. (continued)

11. My military or naval service has been none
COUNTRY
BRANCH OF SERVICE From DATE to DATE

(day unknown)
12. I have applied for first citizenship papers in the United States. Date of application about 12-1939
HAVE, HAVE NOT

First citizenship papers received not yet
DATE NUMBER CITY STATE

Filed petition for naturalization
DATE CITY STATE

13. I have the following specified relatives living in the United States:

Parent(s) father Husband or wife husband Children none
FATHER, MOTHER, OR BOTH / THE SAME / OR NUMBER

14. I have not been arrested or indicted for, or convicted of any offense (or offenses). These offenses are:
HAVE, HAVE NOT

Nature of offense	*Date of arrest*	*Place of arrest*	*Disposition of case*

15. Within the past 5 years, I have not been affiliated with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations, devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government.
HAVE, HAVE NOT



RIGHT INDEX FINGERPRINT

AFFIDAVIT FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

I have read or have had read to me the above statements, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that these statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Claudia Scholnick
SIGNATURE OF REGISTRANT

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp below.

George P. Wallace
REGISTERING OFFICIAL

AFFIDAVIT FOR PARENT OR GUARDIAN ONLY

I am the
PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF ALIEN, RELATIONSHIP, ETC.

the above named alien, who is
UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE OR UNABLE...

and have made the above allegations for him (or her). I have read or have had the same read to me, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

SIGNATURE OF PERSON SIGNING FOR ALIEN

PRINT NAME, ADDRESS, AND NUMBER OF PERSON SIGNING THIS AFFIDAVIT IN (c), ABOVE.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp at the right.

REGISTERING OFFICIAL

BROOKLYN, N.Y.
DEC 24 1940
M.O.B.

Item No.	Additional Information

The information contained on this sheet, which I have read or had read to me, is additional to the information contained on my Alien Registration Form (AR 2), is made a part thereof and is included under my oath, or affirmation, to such registration.

OFFICIAL STAMP
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
DEC 24 1940
M.O.B.

Claudia Schalnick

George P. Wallace

Form AR-2a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET
ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

Use this sheet only if there is not enough space to complete the answers to any of the questions on Form AR-2. Indicate on Form AR-2 that the answer is continued on Form AR-2a, then complete the answer on this sheet and attach it to Form AR-2.

Signature of registrant, or of person registering the alien, and official stamp must be properly entered on the other side of this sheet.

My name is Claudia (First name) NONE (Middle name) Scholaick (Last name)

Item No.	Additional Information
10 (continued)	Young Communist League (continued) member from 1936 to present at present: State Education Director formerly: State Chairman also member of National Council
	Paragon Tennis & Social Club (out of existence) Pres. 1934-36
	African Patriotic League, 125th St. & 8th Ave., New York, N.Y. member from 1936-38- newspaper writer of "Harlem Bulletin"
	Amsterdam News Associated Clubs of Harlem) 7th Ave. and 132nd St. - member for 1 yr.
	Harlem Youth Congress, 135th St. & 7th Ave., New York, N.Y. member for 3 yrs.
	Carribbean Union, 114 W. 131 St., New York City, N.Y. member for 2½ yrs.
	St. Marks Catholic Church (youth group) 138th St. & 7th Ave. New York, N. Y. -member from 1935-37
	Federated Youth Clubs of Harlem, 2132-7th Ave., New York, N.Y. member for 2½ yrs.
	Talberts Negro Choir Group, (address unknown) member 1 yr.
	Urban League Dramatic Group, 202 W. 136 St., New York, N.Y. member from 1935 to 1937
	Y.W.C.A, 138th St. Branch, New York, N.Y. (Six O'Clock Circle) member from 1936-1938

(OVER)

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle
Criminal Division

July 18, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of May 7, 1947, and your memorandum to the Bureau of May 22, 1947, your file 146-7-51-1375.

It would be appreciated if you would advise me if you contemplate taking any action against the Subject.

b7c

[redacted]
100-72390

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED 100-72390-34 b7c
JUL 22 1947

EX-57

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
JUL 18 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AUG 1 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: August 19, 1947

FROM : T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

TVQ:JBH:vng
146-7-51-1375

SUBJECT: Claudia Vera Scholnick, with aliases
Internal Security - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garrice
Mr. Carson
Mr. Nichols

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 18, 1947, in the above captioned case.

In reply to your inquiry, this is to advise that the Criminal Division does not contemplate any action against the subject at this time.

RECORDED 100-72390-35

B I

29 AUG 20 1947

51 AUG 22 1947 192

SAC, New York August 19, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(100-18676)

The Bureau files reflect that the last report submitted by your office setting forth evidence of activities on the part of the subject in connection with the Communist Party is the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, dated March 11, 1947. On April 28, 1947, you recommended that the subject be designated as a top functionary. The Bureau approved of this designation and you were so advised on May 12, 1947.

In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the last report was submitted in connection with this case, you are requested to submit another report bringing the subject's activities up-to-date.

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DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ

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OTHERWISE

100-72390
[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
AUG 20 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 100-72390-36
F B I
51 SEP 2 1947

58 SEP 6 1947

All b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NY FILE NO. 100-18676 mvk

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/29/47	8/6,7/47	[redacted]
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.,			INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CLAUDIA JONES, Secretary of National Women's Commission, CP, USA, active in Congress of American Women. [redacted] b7d

- P -

Classified by 5P8BCJ/RD
Declassify on: OADR 11-30-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-72390
Report of SA [redacted] 6/16/47 at New York.

Classified by 1239
Exempt from GDS Category 2 R
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS:

[redacted] In the "Daily Worker" on April 25, 1947, it was announced that CLAUDIA JONES, as secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, USA, would speak to the Women of the Bronx on April 25, 1947, at a reception and tea at Crestmor Mansion, 107 East Burnside Avenue, Bronx. [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-72390-37

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3 - New York

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All b7c, b7d, b1

55 SEP 24 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" on March 16, 1947, there appeared an announcement that CLAUDIA JONES, BELLA V. DODD, and JAMES TORMEY would on March 17 appear at the Hotel Diplomat, 138 W. 43rd Street, and address and open meeting sponsored by the Culinary Section of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

All b7d

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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100-72390-37 p 3

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" of June 23, 1947, there appeared an announcement that the Communist Party in Brooklyn in the Brownsville Section would hold a meeting entitled "Crisis in Palestine." The date of the meeting was given as June 26 and the place the Empire Mansion, 70 Thatchford Avenue, Brooklyn, admission free. The speakers were listed as A. BITTLEMAN, National Committee, Communist Party, USA, CLAUDIA JONES, National Committee, Communist Party, USA, C. SULLER, School for Jewish Studies, and CARL VEDRO, Chairman, Kings County Communist Party.

[redacted]

The Eastern Regional Conference of the CAW, scheduled for June, 1947, was given much publicity by CLAUDIA JONES through the medium of the "Daily Worker." [redacted]

\- P E N D I N G -

All b1, b7d

NY 100-18676

CO[redacted]DENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City, New York

Will attempt to ascertain the extent of CLAUDIA JONES' activities in the Congress of American Women.

Will continue to follow and report her activities as the Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, USA.

CON[redacted]TIAL-

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ______, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: ______

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100-72390-37 p6

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FBI/DOJ

Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

September 25, 1947

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
with aliases Claudia Jones,
Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch

The subject, as Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, was born on February 25, 1916 at Trinidad, British West Indies. Investigation conducted to date by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has failed to reflect that subject ever became a naturalized citizen of this country. As Claudia Jones, she is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and as such is engaged full time in the work of the Communist Party.

For your information, there is attached a copy of the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated March 17, 1947. In view of the subject's activities, together with the fact that she is an alien, it is thought that you may desire to consider deportation proceedings against this individual.

b7c

Attachment

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[redacted] b7c

100-72390

RECORDED

EX-83

100-72390-38
F B I
56 OCT 1 1947

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DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
SEP 27 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 27 RECEIVED READING ROOM

55 OCT 11 1947

R-330

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 30 1947

TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 30 11-46 A

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/TCB

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOL~~WAS, ISC.~~ ~~INSTANT~~ T DATE MR. T. AVERY OF IN ADVISED THAT THEY HAD RECD A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF THE ABOVE SUBJ A LETTER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN WASH, D. C., WHICH ENCLOSED A SUMMARY REPORT PREPARED BY THIS OFFICE DATED MARCH

b7C SEVENTEEN, FORTYSEVEN BY SA [redacted]. LETTER INSTRUCTS THAT ARREST OF SUBJ SHOULD BE MADE WHEN LOCAL INS IS SATISFIED THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT WITNESSES TO PROVE A CASE AGAINST SUBJ FOR DEPORTATION. MR AVERY STATES THAT HE DESIRES TO VERIFY THAT ALL THE WITNESSES LISTED IN THE REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY. A REVIEW OF THIS REPORT REFLECTS THAT SOME OF THE WITNESSES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE DUE TO THEIR CONFIDENTIAL STATUS. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH INS IN WASHINGTON IN THIS MATTER AND FURTHER TO ADVISE THIS OFFICE WHETHER WE SHOULD CONTACT SUCH INFORMANTS AS MIGHT BE AVAILABLE AS TO THEIR WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY.

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 1 WA

RECORDED 100-72390-39

F B I

31 NOV 4 1947

EX-14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC - 159

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 31, 1947

RECORDED 100-72390-39

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. REURTEL OCTOBER THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT ALL OF THE INFORMANTS SET FORTH IN THE REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK, DATED MARCH FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN, TO ASCERTAIN IF THEY WILL BE ABLE TO TESTIFY AGAINST THE SUBJECT. IN THIS CASE AS IN PREVIOUS CASES, IF ANY OF THESE INFORMANTS HAVE FURNISHED YOU INFORMATION IN THE PAST OR ARE NOW FURNISHING YOU INFORMATION OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF SUCH VALUE THAT YOU DO NOT FEEL THEIR IDENTITY SHOULD BE DIVULGED, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO SO ADVISE THE BUREAU. THIS MATTER SHOULD BE GIVEN YOUR ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY AND THE RESULTS OF YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE INFORMANTS FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

HOOVER

b7C

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NOV 1 3 17 PM '47 RECEIVED READING RM

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Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 1 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ~~THE DIRECTOR~~ DATE: October 31, 1947

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

The subject was born on February 25, 1916, at Trinidad, British West Indies. She entered the United States on February 9, 1924, under the name of Claude Cumberbatch. As Claudia Jones, the subject is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and is also secretary of the National Womens Commission, CP, USA.

The Bureau has been investigating this subject since January 13, 1942. On May 7, 1947, a memorandum was directed to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, advising them that the subject, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has never become a naturalized citizen of this country. In the memorandum to the Criminal Division, it was requested to advise the Bureau if there was some action that might be taken against the subject. On August 19, 1947, Mr. T. Vincent Quinn in charge of the Criminal Division advised that the Criminal Division did not contemplate taking any action against the subject at that time.

On September 25, 1947, we advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the subject's activities and at the same time pointed out that she was an alien. With our memorandum to the Immigration Service, we forwarded to that service a copy of the summary report that has been prepared in this case. The New York Office advised the Bureau by teletype dated October 30, 1947, that Mr. T. Avery of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York has advised that that service has received a warrant for the arrest of the subject. Mr. Avery stated that the Immigration Service in New York had received a letter from its office in Washington, D. C., instructing that the subject should be arrested when the New York Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has sufficient evidence to prove a case for deportation.

Mr. Avery requested the New York Office to verify that all of the witnesses named in the report will be available to testify.

For your additional information, copies of all of the pertinent reports have been submitted to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice. Since the summary report that was submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service supposedly contained all of the legally admissible evidence appearing in the Bureau files, it is not believed necessary to furnish further information to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In the event you approve, there is attached a teletype to the New York Office instructing them to contact the witnesses to determine their availability to testify against the subject.

100- - -40

b7c [redacted]

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RECORDED EX-129 32 NOV 4 1947

R251

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	NOV 1 1947	9/9; 10/6,7,28,29/47	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
11-30-83

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

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- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-72390.
Report of SA [redacted] New York, 8/29/47.

DETAILS: On July 18, 1947 CLAUDIA JONES participated in a radio forum held at 9:30 PM over Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The subject for debate was a question of universal military training. CLAUDIA JONES and a Mr. NATHAN ALBERT represented the side of Communism as opposed to democracy, which was represented by the Honorable BLAIR F. GUNTHER, Judge, Allegheny County Court, and Colonel J. S. IRWIN, Chairman, Western Pennsylvania Committee for Universal Military Training. CLAUDIA JONES was the first speaker on the forum.

The complete statements made in the debate between the parties representing Communism and Democracy are being set forth in this report

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-72390-41 RECORDED & INDEXED

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3 - New York
1-copy. IHS 1-24-48 JFM

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EX-2

All b1
b7c

51 JAN 27 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

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as transcribed and received by the Pittsburgh Division.

"Miss JONES: My party, the Communist Party, joins with millions of other Americans, in fact with the majority of people, in opposing a policy of Universal Military Training for the nation's youth. We are opposed to such a proposal because instead of its being a means of promoting democracy and world peace, it would in reality, promote (unintelligible) of the country, (unintelligible) and war-mongers. Defense of the country depends not on its military might alone, but first of all on those policies that will insure democracy to all the people, decent homes, adequate education, a high standard of living, and an active defense of world peace and democracy.

Moderator: "Miss JONES, what is your position with the Communist Party?

Miss JONES: "My position with the Communist Party is secretary of its National Women's Commission.

Moderator: "Out of New York City?

Miss JONES: "On a national basis.

Moderator: "Judge GUNTHER, what is your idea of Universal Military Training?

Judge GUNTHER: "When they ask me about military training, whether we need it, I say to a business man. 'Do you need insurance for your house or for your business ?' And summed up in a few words, Universal Military Training is like a mechanic with tools and a plan to repair a sensitive machine that was struck with a sledge hammer following VJ Day: where they should have used a delicate gauge to demobilize the forces, we used a sledge hammer to get over it in a hurry. Now we must repair this machine instead of wrecking it.

Moderator: "Now Mr. ALBERT, how about you on universal Military Training?

Mr. ALBERT: "Universal Military Training is connected with our national security. Now a (unintelligible) program of national security must meet the needs of the American people and must insure that we have a democratic foreign policy of cooperation through the United Nations, as suggested by FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and as advocated in our country today by HENRY WALLACE. Thus, the security of our country requires not universal military training, but a united struggle of the people to bring about a return to race policy, a policy of peace and security throughout the world.

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Moderator:	"What is your position with the Communist Party? Are you a native of Pittsburgh?
Mr. ALBERT:	"Yes, I am a native of Pittsburgh. I am on the committee here of the Communist Party in Allegheny County, and I try to serve as best I can.
Moderator:	"What sort of committee? Would you be a little more explicit.
Mr. ALBERT:	"It's on the county committee of the Communist Party that we have here.
Moderator:	"Colonel IRWIN, how about you on Universal Military Training?
Colonel IRWIN:	"Well, Universal Military Training, or as I term it, universal preparedness, is just exactly what it says. It is making preparations. Just exactly like the farmer needs rain, and the carpenter needs lumber and nails, and the veteran needs housing, we have to prepare for something. And we have had the experience of this country since its birth, of needing military preparation, and our weakness has been that we have never been prepared. And, as you know, from the revolutionary down, it is getting worse every time, and the next time, if we are not prepared, what will happen to the nation? We must have preparation.
Miss JONES:	"Both Judge GUNTHER and Colonel IRWIN have based their arguments on the proposition that we need preparedness for what, Gentlemen? Preparedness for peace or for war?
GUNTHER & IRWIN:	"For peace!
Miss JONES:	"These are the questions which (unintelligible) the majority of the American people.
Judge GUNTHER:	"You are an admitted Communist, are you not?
Miss JONES:	"Correct.
Judge GUNTHER:	"And you believe in the theories of Colonel Marx, do you not?
Miss JONES:	"I do.
Judge GUNTHER:	"Have you ever read the constitution of the U. S. S. R.?
Miss JONES:	"Yes.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

Judge GUNTHER: "Does it include compulsory military training?

Miss JONES: "On that question -

Judge GUNTHER: "Does it contain Universal Military Training? Answer me that question.

Miss JONES: "On that question, let me answer you. The constitution of the Soviet Union does have a plan for compulsory military training. I am not here to defend the position of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, in having such a plan, whatever it does, it is its own business. I would say, since you asked the question, that the Soviet Union, in my opinion, has had more of a logical justification for such a program of universal military training because ever since its inception it has been the target of foreign imperialist intervention, both in June, 1941, attack by HITLER, the Finnish attack involving foreign imperialism - no less a person than HERBERT HOOVER supported such intervention against the Soviet Union - the threats from Japan, the Japanese militarists, in addition to the sixty nations, including the United States, which attacked the Soviet Union.

Judge GUNTHER: "Miss JONES, do you mean to tell me that poor little Finland attacked that big (unintelligible) Russia - that only a few million people attacked 170,000,000 people? You know that isn't true, and furthermore, you know that STALIN made a peace pact with MOLOTOV and RUBENTROV (phonetic) in '39 to attack Poland. She took over Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland. She took over Roumania, Hungary and every other country, and she is the one with ten thousand planes today - ten thousand planes Russia has. We have very few, and do you mean to tell me Russia is working for peace and we're for war?

Mr. ALBERT: "Judge GUNTHER, it seems to me that the problem we face here is this. Those who want Compulsory Military Training say it is necessary for the defense of our country. At the present time what we would face is this: If we had compulsory military training, it would bring about military thinking throughout the entire nation among the nation's youth. It would give much more power to the generals and the military people in our country and it would be for the purpose of installing justification for war. At the present time the main problem we have is strengthening the United Nations and seeing to it that we bring around cooperation with all countries to work for peace and de-militarization.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Judge GUNTHER: "Wait a minute, you talk about the United Nations. You don't deny today that the United Nations, with the veto power of Russia is only a (unintelligible) and is not practical?

Mr. ALBERT: "At the present time, Judge GUNTHER, the problem that we face today is this. How can we work together to see that we reduce the enormous cost of military expenditures, not only in our country but throughout the entire world and use all these materials to help build homes, to help build schools, hospitals, and things that we need; and we can do that if we have a policy of working together through the United Nations to achieve that object.

Judge GUNTHER: "Is Russia doing that? Is Russia setting an example to the world? We, are, but Russia isn't.

Colonel IRWIN: "What did we do after the first World War? We scrapped ships, planes, everything in the world. We sunk millions and millions of tons of everything.

(unintelligible because of everyone talking at once)

Colonel IRWIN: "Let's get back to the original question. She asked me was I for preparedness in peace or war, and my answer is to you, that is the reason why I asked you if you were a Communist, in favor of Communism, which is exemplified to the world by Russia, isn't it? and in their constitution they have compulsory military training, and today they have fifteen soldiers for every soldier that we have. Now, what are we preparing for? The answer is we are preparing for exactly what you bring up.

Miss JONES: "Colonel IRWIN, under discussion here on this radio debate, as I understand it, is whether a policy of universal military training serves the best interests of our own nation.

Colonel IRWIN: "That's correct.

Miss JONES: "Will such a policy contribute to peace? I maintain that such a policy will not contribute to peace because it is not disconnected with the other policies which our State Department and War Department are pursuing, and what are these policies? It is the policy which we see in the press, just yesterday and the last few days - a policy which is leading to armed intervention, civil war, and strife, directed against, for instance, the people of Greece.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

Judge GUNTHER: "I know: but here, the people of Greece are protecting themselves against the Communist-inspired revolution and a new form of government that the Russians want to set up. And I'm going to tell you this. If we are strong enough and ready enough that we can face Russia with everything that she has, with the atom bomb, we can scare her away. She wants to conquer the world. We don't want anything from Europe. If we are going to be strong enough, prepared enough, we're going to avoid war.

Miss JONES: "Judge GUNTHER, are you stating to this radio audience that the preparations for Universal Military Training must be a war with the Soviet Union? Is that your position?

Judge GUNTHER: "I say that Soviet Russia is preparing war against us. We wanted peace with Russia. We appeased her time and again in Poland. We appeased her in Hungary. We appeased her all over the world, but Russia is in there grabbing with her imperialism. Does America want anything from Europe? We want to help them. We want to give them things, don't we? but Russia wants to take over the whole world.

Mr. ALBERT: "The main problem that we see today in relation to the security of our country is this. How can we make our country secure, together with the rest of the world, for peace? At the present time what we see today is this, and it is very disturbing to me and it is disturbing to many American people who think about this. First of all, we are not aiding our allies. We are aiding those forces in Europe that actually collaborated and helped HITLER. For instance, in Spain we are helping FRANCO today, although we promised that we would not do so. In Greece we are helping the king to maintain himself in power against the wishes of the Greek people. Five thousand Greek people were arrested on the (unintelligible) alone. All these people are people who fought against the Germans, who want a free, democratic Greece, and we interfered there.

Judge GUNTHER: "That's not true, my friend, that's not true, because the elections in Greece have shown that by the greatest majority the people voted for a democracy, not for communism.

Mr. ALBERT: "And another thing is this. What we must do is this. We must work to see to it that the people of every country have a right to choose what kind of government they want to and then work for those kind of governments, and all peoples to build peace, and a program that builds peace must inspire other countries to confidence in our foreign policy.

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NY 100-18676

Judge GUNTHER: "The kind of peace that STALIN wants is a Russian peace and forget about the other countries.

Mr. ALBERT: "Now that's red-baiting, Judge GUNTHER. Let's face the truth. We have the biggest fleet in the world. Today our fleet is patrolling in the Pacific and Mediterranean areas. The Russian fleet is not patrolling here.

(unintelligible because of everyone talking at once)

Mr. ALBERT: "We have the biggest air force in the world (intercept: 'Russia has a bigger one') We have the atomic bomb, and what HENRY WALLACE said when he came back from Europe was that the common people everywhere feel what the United States is doing because they see to it that the policy that the United States is following -

(unintelligible because of clamor)

Judge GUNTHER: "I am not following the policies of HENRY WALLACE because I think he is a crackpot.

(unintelligible)

Moderator: "Just a minute, Mr. ALBERT. We are getting into labor. We are going to get off war for just a minute. However, about universal military training in connection with juvenile delinquency, do you think it would be a means to curb juvenile delinquency?

Judge GUNTHER: "In this country today we spend about fifteen billion dollars for crime, and a great part of that fifteen billion dollars goes for what? To curb juvenile delinquency, for juvenile homes, to keep these children up for the courts, the judges, and the police, and everything else. And I tell you one thing, that if you give this boy military training, you take care of his health, you give him an opportunity for education, you give him a chance to learn and build things up. He can be a workman anywhere whatsoever, and I'm telling you military training makes a better man out of that man.

Moderator: "All right, what do you say about this, Miss JONES?

Miss JONES: "Judge GUNTHER'S assumption that military training will democratize the youth of America is a false premise.

Judge GUNTHER: "The youth is already democratized.

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Miss JONES: "For one thing, we could have greater democracy in the case of the negro youth. For instance, the Jim Crows in the last war in the Army, even in the Fort Knox experiment on military training.

Colonel IRWIN: "Now wait a minute, they are not discriminated against at Fort Knox.

Miss JONES: "I insist, Colonel IRWIN. You can speak about that later.

Colonel IRWIN: "All right. They're volunteers; and their mothers and fathers are invited there. They volunteer to take this experimental training for universal military training, and they are asked if they want to take it. Their fathers and mothers are invited to come and see if the boys approve of it. They have asked representatives of the church, the union, the women's societies, and the men's societies to come there and view that thing.

Miss JONES: "According to reliable estimates issued in Conscription News put out in Washington, a survey of the Fort Knox project shows that the stigma of segregation is on this project by the Army.

Colonel IRWIN: "Mr. LUCY (phonetic) of the United Press went to Fort Knox and wrote six or eight articles. Read his articles. He'll tell you exactly what they are trying to do.

Moderator: "Miss JONES, you mentioned Conscription News. By whom is it published?

Miss JONES: "I don't know the name of the auther. I didn't bring a copy with me.

Moderator: It's not a War Department -

Miss JONES: "It's not a War Department - It's by a separate committee that is opposed to universal military training.

(unintelligible because of clamor)

Miss JONES: "I insist on my right to answer the question.

Moderator: "Just a minute, Miss JONES.

Judge GUNTHER: "If military training will at least teach a boy to hand up his clothes when he comes home, it has accomplished something.

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Miss JONES: "I would say to the Judge that to make such an assumption as to admit that our educational institutions have failed in their responsibility -

Judge GUNTHER: "And they have.

Mr. ALBERT: "Here's what the CIO has to say about it. We feel that peace-time militarization of the United States would destroy the social values that have made this nation since its birth a beacon for humanity. Above all, we feel it is the wrong road. In relation to education, I want to say this. We spend 1½% of our budget on education; Great Britain spends 3%, or twice as much on education; and Russia, which you criticize so much, spends 7% for education. Now the commission on universal military training says that it would cost about 1 3/4 billion dollars to carry this out. This figure, if it were used to build the youth of America up, with more schools, with the ability of their families to buy more food, to put on public projects that would help them to grow and mature and understand and love freedom and democracy, that would be the best guarantee.

Judge GUNTHER: "May I prove to you that we have ten times more juvenile delinquenc here than in any other country where they have military training?

Moderator: "What's your answer to that?

(unintelligible - everyone talking at once)

Mr. ALBERT: "We have delinquency now because we don't take a program to eliminate the slums and build good housing. We don't have a program to give decent wages to all peoples in all parts of our country so they can raise their children on decent levels. We have slums right here in Pittsburgh. If we really want to tackle the problem of eliminating juvenile delinquency, it will take some money to see to it that we eliminate the slums, that we build more schools, that we carry on social programs for children so that we don't have to live under those conditions.

Judge GUNTHER: "I'm asking you. You were talking about the slums of Pittsburgh. Have you ever been outside of the United States?

Mr. ALBERT: "We are interested in the United States - in eliminating those things here.

Miss JONES: My colleague served in the South Pacific forty-four combat missions

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Judge GUNTHER: "I understand that. You Communists always bring up your service to the country. I want to tell you this.

Miss JONES: "We are very proud of that service, Judge.

Judge GUNTHER: "Certainly you may be proud of it, but he went there because he had to go. He didn't go as a volunteer.

Miss JONES: "Because we're patriotic in support of the nation's fight against fascism.

Judge GUNTHER: "So let me tell you this. We are saving this country from juvenile delinquency. We're building up the youth. It's a program that is sponsored by the whole country, by the taxpayers.

Mr. ALBERT: (clamor) "All the religious bodies, and as far as I can see, the labor movement, the AFL, the CIO, the churches, women's clubs, everyone is against military training, they say. They're against it because they realize that it would bring the youth under the ideas of militarists for war, that it would produce a war of psychology, that it would not benefit the nation at all. It would spend and waste hundreds of millions of dollars on useless things.

Judge GUNTHER: "You (unintelligible) that STALIN wants military training for Russia, but you don't want if for America.

Mr. ALBERT: "If you are bringing up the question that another country has military training, that is their problem if they feel it is necessary. Incidentally, let me tell you this. For your information, the Russian people do what they think is best. I do what I think is best for the American people.

Judge GUNTHER: "You follow the Russian line, don't you?

Mr. ALBERT: "I follow the line for the American people.

Unidentified Voice: Ha! Ha! ha!

Mr. ALBERT: "I'll tell you another thing, Judge, that the American Communists always fight for the things that the American people need - better housing, better trade unions, a stronger organization to bring (unintelligible because of everyone talking at once) -

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Moderator: "That's getting off the subject of juvenile delinquency.

(clamor)

Mr. ALBERT: "Communists always fight for what the people need, and it's always the case that whenever we fight for what the people need, to

bring in red-baiting.

(clamor)

Moderator: "All right, Mr. ALBERT, let me ask you this. Do you think we should be prepared for peace or war?

Mr. ALBERT: "We should always be prepared, and my answer is this: that the best preparation for America in any emergency is to see to it that we have enough schools for everybody, enough homes for everybody.

Moderator: "All right, Mr. ALBERT, do you think we could stop an invasion with schools?

Mr. ALBERT: "Certainly, if any nation intends to invade us, we could always.... (pause) we have the strength, the power, and the equipment and everything to stop anybody from invading us.

Moderator: "If the men are not trained, would you say we have the strength?

Mr. ALBERT: "But there is nobody here in the world today and no military man will say that any nation today contemplates invading or attacking the United States.

Moderator: "There seem to be two schools of thought on that. How about this question: Miss JONES, what do you think - that six months or twelve months as a (unintelligible) of military training would be wasted for, we'll say, a youth say from eighteen to twenty?

Miss JONES: "If you state the question whether such training would be wasted, I'd have to say that I can't answer the question in that form because my position is based on the fact that such training is not needed now. It would not contribute to the national security of our nation because this training would only give it impetus and make our nation appear as if we were ready to be an aggressor in world affairs instead of a real contributor to world peace.

Moderator: All right, Judge.

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Judge GUNTHER: "Miss JONES, you believe in Leninism, and you believe in Stalinism. Do you know what STALIN says? He said, Soviet Communism stands for war upon the peaceful nations of the world and for the extension of proletarianism.

(clamor)

Judge GUNTHER: "STALIN himself says a war is based upon force and unrestricted by law, and in his great work STALIN says that Leninism is the Mein Kampf of modern Russia. STALIN describes the idea of peaceful transition to socialism as an evidence either of treachery to Communism or proof of feeblemindedness.

(everybody talking at once)

Mr. ALBERT: "I want to say this. That if we want to have peace in this world, certainly, as ROOSEVELT said, we must cooperate - between our great allies, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union - and that is the way the United Nation is based - on cooperation. Now there is no reason to believe that if the United States took a position, let's have real disarmament, and let's give real aid to the people, not based on any control of what they have to do, what the big banks of the United States tell them, but on the basis of what the people want, we could do it. And I say the real problem we face today is not militarization and universal training but a policy where the United States takes the leadership and the world will follow that leadership for disarmament and do away with the useless spending of large sums of money for munitions.

Judge GUNTHER: "Mr. ALBERT, don't quote ROOSEVELT because he is one fellow, who at Teheran was supposed to be the great humanitarian and sold millions of people into Russian slavery.

Mr. ALBERT: "That's a dastardly lie, and I want to tell you that you are maligning the name of a man who is loved for his great - (unintelligible because of everyone talking at once) I am ashamed to hear you say that.

Judge GUNTHER: I'll prove it to you. I told that about ROOSEVELT four years ago, and I substantiate with facts and proof. He took ten million people in Poland and sold them into Russia.

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Mr. ALBERT: "those are absolute lies, Judge GUNTHER, and I -

Judge GUNTHER: "Do you know anything about Poland?

Mr. ALBERT: "And I want to say this, Judge GUNTHER, that when TRUMAN came into power, if he would have kept on carrying out the policies of ROOSEVELT today this world would have prospects of world peace everywhere.

Judge GUNTHER: "I'm a Republican, but I think TRUMAN at least is a great American, better than ROOSEVELT ever was.

Mr. ALBERT: "Today, for instance, the real problem of peace is shall the Americans use -

Moderator: "All right, I'm sorry, folks, our time is up, and that will be all for this, the second in a series of programs designed to hear both sides of the story between Communism and Democracy, and the persons you heard this evening were Judge BLAIR F. GUNTHER of the Allegheny County Court, Colonel J. S. IRWIN, representing Democracy, and Miss CLAUDIA JONES and Mr. NATHAN ALBERT on the side of Communism."

In the Daily Worker for August 4, 1947, in an article entitled "A Hot Radio Debate on Military Training", written under the by-line CLAUDIA JONES, the subject reviewed the debate she participated in over Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Particular emphasis in the article was made on the fact that the Communists in this debate clearly pointed out that a preparedness program in which millions has been spent for war preparations, military loans for foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, is provoking civil strife in Greece, and elsewhere.

She stated that less than 1½ percent of the present national budget is spent in this country for educational purposes in contrast to 3 per cent in Britain and 7 per cent in the Soviet Union.

She stated: "We added though that there was more logical justification, with which many would agree for the USSR to prepare against foreign imperialist intervention, having been the target of such attack, not only from HITLER'S armies in June, 1941, but likewise from Finland and Japan to say nothing of the intervention of 16 nations, including the U. S., following her establishment."

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100-72390-41 pp 14-16

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FBI/DOJ

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NY 100-18676

[redacted]

The centennial celebration of Marxism and the 28th anniversary of the Communist Party, USA were celebrated by the Party at Madison Square Garden, New York City on the evening of September 18, 1947 under the auspices of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. This rally was attended by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] The meeting was attended by approximately 14,000 persons.

Madison Square Garden was decorated with Communist slogans such as "Build the Communist Party Now"; "End Terrorism to Jews and Admit to Palestine and U. S. DPs"; and "Repeal the Taft-Hartley Slave Law".

The meeting began at 7:45 PM with an unidentified man on the speakers platform soliciting the sale of Communist literature. After about 5 minutes of this the meeting was officially called to order by an audience singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

CLAUDIA JONES served as chairwoman of the affair for the whole evening.

A pageant depicting one hundred years of Marxism was the first presentation of the evening. In introducing New York City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. as a speaker, CLAUDIA JONES referred to herself as "a negro and a Communist".

[redacted]

All b1, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

Sub-reports on Key "Unity Issues" on the questions of lynching, jobs, and housing were to be given by EDWARD STRONG, AL SIMON, and CLAUDIA JONES.

All b1, b7d

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City

Will continue to follow CLAUDIA JONES' activities as a member of the National Women's Commission of the Party and will specifically attempt to cover meetings at which the subject is to be the principal speaker.

Will review the trend in "race articles" in the Daily Worker, keeping in mind the fact that the subject is the negro affairs editor for the paper.

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Pittsburgh Division in view of the fact that the subject has appeared on several occasions in Pittsburgh and mention is made in the report of persons within the Pittsburgh Division active in the Communist Party.

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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100-22390-NR 11-22-47

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: November 12, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File 100-72390

-100-72390-28

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated March 17, 1947, at New York. In reviewing this report in connection with the pending deportation hearing of the subject, it was noted that on page 15 of the report, a reference to the Daily Worker of May 19, 1946, was in error. The correct date for this reference should be May 20, 1946.

Copies of the report submitted to the Bureau should be corrected to reflect the proper date.

MR. T. AVERY, Inspector of Investigations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, was advised on November 8, 1947, of the incorrect date given in the report of SA [redacted] He corrected his copy of the report at that time.

All b7c

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EX-93
100-72390-42

[redacted]
100-18676

Correction made 12/20/47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BJSP8BTJ

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131

68 DEC 24 1947

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 12, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File 100-72390

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated November 1, 1947, relative to the informants in this case presently able to testify against the subject. With reference to the report of SA [redacted] referred to in the above referenced teletype, the following is noted:

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] The Bureau's attention is directed to that portion of the reference report reflecting that on April 20, 1942, September 24, 1942, October 15, 1943 and October 18, 1947, Special Agents assigned to this office

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100-72390-43

[redacted]
100-18676

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51 JAN 7 1948

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Lt/ to Bur.
NY 100-18676

attended public meetings sponsored by the Communist Party at which CLAUDIA JONES admittedly appeared as a member of the Communist Party. It is presumed that the Bureau does not desire to have these agents testify to evidence of this nature at the present time.

Copies of the "Young Communist League" and the "AYD Spotlight", referred to in the report of SA [redacted] were published by the now defunct "New Age Publishers", 799 Broadway, New York. The New York Public Library located on 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, has on file copies of the publications mentioned in this report.

Copies of the "Political Affairs" referred to in the report may be obtained from "New Century Publishers, Incorporated", 832 Broadway. Copies of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker referred to may be obtained from "Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated", 50 East 13th Street, New York City. Reference is directed to the report of SA [redacted] dated August 29, 1947, at New York City. Relative to this report, the following is noted: [redacted]

[redacted] Reference is also made to the report of SA [redacted] dated November 1, 1947 at New York City. In this report information is furnished to the Bureau that CLAUDIA JONES appeared at a forum over Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on July 18, 1947 and admitted being a Communist and the Secretary of the National Women's Commission, Communist Party, USA. The transcript of this broadcast is in the possession of the Pittsburgh office.

b1, b7c, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

12-26-47

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
New York file 100-18676

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-83 BY SP8BJJ/TCB

[redacted] dated 10-31-47, wherein you were instructed to contact all of the informants set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated March 17, 1947, to ascertain if they will be able to testify against the subject. Further reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated November 12, 1947, wherein you have purported to set forth the results of your contact with these informants. Your letter of November 12, 1947, makes no mention of [redacted] mentioned on page 6 of Special Agent [redacted] report.

You are requested to contact [redacted] and thereafter advise the Bureau if he will be available to testify against the subject.

100-72390

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 26 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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INDEXED
EX-101
100-72390-44
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All b1, b7c, b7

CONFIDENTIAL

Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

December 26, 1947

Director, FBI

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
File 100-72590

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of September [illegible], 1947, wherein I forwarded to you a copy of the summary report written by Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated March 17, 1947. According to information received by our New York Office from Mr. T. Avery of your Service in New York, you presently have a warrant for the arrest of the subject. Mr. Avery also advised our New York Office that he desired that we verify that all the witnesses listed in Special Agent [redacted] report will be available to testify in a deportation proceeding to be instituted against the subject.

Pursuant to your request, we have contacted the informants listed in Special Agent [redacted] report. The following informants listed in Special Agent avis' report will not be available to testify: [redacted] (C)

[redacted]

advised.

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With reference to the publications referred to in Special Agent [redacted] report, please be advised that the "Young Communist League" and the "AYD Spotlight" were published by the now defunct "New Age Publishers", 799 Broadway, New York City. The New York Public Library located at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, has on film copies of these publications mentioned in Special Agent [redacted] report. Copies of the "Political Affairs" referred to in the report may be obtained from "New Century Publishers, Incorporated", 832 Broadway, New York City. Copies of the "Daily Worker" and the "Sunday Worker" referred to may be obtained from the "Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated", 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] 1948

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Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Serv[redacted]

For your additional info[redacted], there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted]New York City, New York, dated August 29, 1947, and a copy of the report of [redacted] Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated November 1, 1947.

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Enclosures

CONFIDENTIAL

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 2

All b1, b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CONFIDENTIAL NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/26/47	12/13,14, 1947	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

Classified by 1259 G8PLN
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-72390.
Report of SA [redacted] 11/1/47, New York.

NO STATISTICS

JAN 21 10 45 AM '48

DETAILS: In the Daily Worker of October 31, 1947, page 7, column 1, there appeared a notice that CLAUDIA JONES would speak at the Ed Heilprin Club of the Communist Party of New York University on December 31, 1947, at 201 Second Avenue, New York City. The topic for subject's speech was to be "The Woman's Question." It was announced that after the talk a Halloween social would be held.

In the Daily Worker of November 6, 1947, page 7, column 1, there appeared an announcement that CLAUDIA JONES would speak at the Village Forum, 430 Sixth Avenue, on November 6, 1947. Her topic for the evening would be "Anti-Red Hysteria, 1947."

In the Worker November 23, 1947, Section 1, page 11, column 2, there appeared an announcement that CLAUDIA JONES would speak on "The Negro People in

Classified by SP8BTJ/LRB
Declassify on: OADR
12-30-83

1cc to MO 11/20/48 via CC 12th Jem

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 12/28/83

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-72390-46

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NY 100-18676

the Fight for Democracy." The date of the affair was listed as November 23, 1947.

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N.Y.

[redacted]

b7d

Will, through the Daily Worker, cover the affairs at which the subject is announced as a speaker.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A-5826629

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

DATE: December 19, 1947

FROM : T. B. Shoemaker, Acting Commissioner
Immigration & Naturalization Service, Phila., Pa.

SUBJECT: Your communication dated September 25, 1947; CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases CLAUDIA JONES, MRS. NICK SCHOLNICK, nee CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH

Under date of September 25, 1947 your Bureau forwarded to this Service a summary report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York dated March 17, 1947 relating to the above-described subject. This Service, on October 27, 1947, issued a warrant for the arrest of the alien on charges predicated on the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended.

b7C

The New York office of this Service on November 3, 1947 was informed by your local office there that instructions had been received from your Bureau to communicate with the informants referred to in the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] for the purpose of ascertaining which of them will be made available to testify during the pending deportation proceedings.

It would be appreciated if you would inform this Service as soon as possible the names and addresses of those persons who will be available to testify as government witnesses in the instant matter.

RECORDED 100-72390-47

F B I

32 JAN 2 1948

T B Shoemaker

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8BJS/TLB

sent dated 12/26/47

JAN 12 1948

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100-72390-NR Rap sheet

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 12, 1948

FROM : SAC: New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-72390)

Rebulet 12-26-47, relative to the above captioned subject.

In New York letter to the Bureau, dated November 12, 1947, [redacted] was inadvertently referred to as [redacted] It will be noted that there was no reference to [redacted] in the referenced report of SA [redacted] dated March 17, 1947, at New York.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by 328BTI/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-30-83

INS - 1/26/48
JEM.

[redacted]
100-18676

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
61

100-72390-48
F B I
21 JAN 14 1948

EX-100

CONFIDENTIAL

All b7c, b7d, b1

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 28, 1948

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my letter to you of December 26, 1947, your file A-5286628.

In connection with this matter please be advised that [redacted] For your additional information and to supplement the information which has been forwarded to you previously, there is attached one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated November 1, 1947.

Enclosure

RECORDED
100-72390 - 48
EX-100

[redacted]

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DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/TTB

FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JAN 27 2 45 PM '48
F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

50 FEB 7 1948

All b7c, b7d

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 1-17-48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY [illegible]

Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office called this morning and advised that Mr. Avery of Immigration and Naturalization Service had called the New York Office and advised that they were going to arrest Claudia Jones on either Monday or Tuesday of next week on a deportation warrant. Mr. Avery desired to know whether the Bureau wanted to accompany on the occasion of this arrest.

Claudia Jones is Secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party and in charge of the Negro Affairs Section of the Daily Worker. She is an alien West Indian.

I would recommend that the New York Office be authorized to accompany on the occasion of this arrest.

DML:amw

Teletype N.Y. 1-19-48 JEM

OK EAT

approved By Director

RECORDED 100-72390-49
F B I
EX-105
21 JAN 21 1948

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OTHERWISE

5 pm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 20, 1948

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WITH ALIASES, IS DASH C. REBULET DATED DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, FORTYSEVEN. EXPEDITE THIS MATTER AND ADVISE BUREAU OF RESULTS OF YOUR INQUIRIES IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

[redacted] b7c

RECORDED 100-72390 49

EX-101

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RECEIVED READING ROOM JAN 20 6 31 PM '48

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 20 1948
TELETYPE

50 JAN 27 1948

SENT VIA ________ 8:05 PM Per ________

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 1 20 12-53 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS. IS-C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN TWO THREE NINE ZERO. SUBJECT APPREHENDED EIGHT FORTY PM, JANUARY NINETEEN AT FIVE ZERO FOUR WEST ONE FOUR THREE STREET, NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT SIX A. WARRANT SERVED BY INS INSPECTOR JAMES P. CAREY AND HAROLD W. RAMSEY ACCOMPANIED BY SA [redacted] SUBJECT REFUSED TO TALK WITHOUT FIRST SEEING ATTORNEY AND WOULD NOT SIGN WAIVER OF SEARCH OF PREMISES AT EIGHT FORTY FIVE PM SUBJECT GIVEN PERMISSION TO CALL HENRY WINSTON MEMBER NATIONAL COMMITTEE CP. UNABLE TO CONTACT WINSTON SUBJECT THEN CALLED COUNCILMAN BEN DAVIS, JR. MEMBER NATIONAL COMMITTEE CP AND ADVISED HIM SHE WAS BEING TAKEN TO ELLIS ISLAND. DAVIS THEN SPOKE TO RAMSEY WHO ADVISED SUBJECT WOULD BE TAKEN TO ELLIS ISLAND. DAVIS ASKED THAT SUBJECT BE DETAINED AT THE APARTMENT UNTIL HE COULD ARRIVE. HE WAS ADVISED THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE BOAT CONNECTIONS FOR ELLIS ISLAND. SUBJECTS TWO SISTERS YVONNE AND SYLVIA BOTH ADULTS AND UNIDENTIFIED CHILD WERE PRESENT AT ABOVE ADDRESS AT TIME OF ARREST. SUBJECT GIVEN AMPLE TIME TO DRESS AND PREPARE FOR DEPARTURE. ARRESTING AGENTS WITH SUBJECT LEFT ABOVE ADDRESS AT EIGHT FIFTY FIVE PM AND

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-72390-50
EX-93 FBI
31 JAN 23 1948

b7c

51 JAN 28 1948

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

PROCEEDED DIRECTLY TO BARGE OFFICE WHERE SUBJECT WAS OFFICIALLY RELEASED TO ELLIS ISLAND SECURITY OFFICER AND MATRON FROM DETENTION STATION. BOAT LEFT FOR ELLIS ISLAND WITH SUBJECT AND ELLIS ISLAND OFFICERS AT TEN FORTY FIVE PM. LOG MAINTAINED. INS SET BOND AT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. SUBJECT WAS MILITANT, RIDICULED BEING ARRESTED LIKENED HERSELF TO ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN ARRESTED IN MIAMI. ENROUTE TO BOAT SUBJECT ADMITTED BEING SECRETARY NATIONAL WOMENS COMMISSION CP US AND STATED SHE WAS ACTIVE WRITING AND SPEAKING FOR PARTY. RAMSEY CALL INS OFFICE AT TEN PM TO ADVISE OF APPREHENSION. DAILY WORKER REPRESENTATIVE CALLED THIS OFFICE AT TEN PM FOR INFORMATION ON ARREST. DUTY AGENT RETURNED CALL TO DAILY WORKER OFFICE AT TEN FORTY PM TO ADVISE THIS OFFICE HAD NO COMMENT AND TO REFER TO INS. DAILY WORKER GONE AT TIME OF CALL AND PHONE ANSWERED BY INDIVIDUAL APPARENTLY ON CLEANING FORCE. NO COMMENT WHATSOEVER MADE TO THIS INDIVIDUAL. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

SCHEIDT

END

NYC R-1 WA

cc Mr Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1948

TELETYPE

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DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b7c

WASH FROM NEW YORK 24 21 5-22 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, ISC. REURTEL JAN TWENTY, FORTYSEVEN, REGARDING BUREAU LETTER DEC. TWENTYSIX, FORTYSEVEN. BUREAU FURNISHED INFO DESIRED IN NY LETTER DATED JAN TWELVE, FORTYEIGHT CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED 100-72390-5
F B I

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EX-93 15 JAN 23 [redacted]

71 JAN 28 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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WASH 38 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-00 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

b7C

[redacted]

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICH, INTERNAL SECURITY C. REBUFILE ONE HUNDRED SEVEN TWO THREE NINE ZERO. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES ADVISE IRA GOLLOBIN, ATTORNEY, ASSIGNED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN POSTED ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL FOR SUBJECT AT INS OFFICE, TWO PM, TODAY. SUBJECT TO BE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK, FIVE PM, TODAY. IMMIGRATION HEARING TO BE HELD IN TWO TO THREE WEEKS. INS PRESS RELEASE PROMINENTLY CARRIED ON FIRST PAGE OF NEW YORK PAPERS REFLECTING APPREHENSION BY FBI AND INS AGENTS. TODAY-S DAILY WORKER CARRIED SUBJECT-S PICTURE AND BULLETIN ANNOUNCING ARREST AND REPORTING GOLLOBIN ASSIGNED AS ATTORNEY BY COMMITTEE LISTED ABOVE. BUREAU WILL BE CURRENTLY ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS CASE.

SCHE[redacted]

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY SPS BCT/rs

RECORDED INDEXED

100-72390-52

F B I

15 JAN 28 1948

cc: Mr. Ladd

71 FEB 2 1948 317

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file No. 100-72390

The following is a summary of information relative to the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES at her residence, 504 West 143rd Street, Apartment 6A, New York City, by Inspectors JAMES P. CAREY and HAROLD W. RAMSEY of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Special Agent [redacted] of this office on Monday, January 19, 1948.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Immigration Service, an attempt was made to apprehend CLAUDIA JONES at her residence in the forenoon of January 19, 1948. However, information received by this office revealed that Miss JONES was at work at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th Street, from 9:30 A.M. to 6:15 P.M. on this date. It was not deemed advisable to apprehend subject at work at the Party headquarters. By means of a pretext call to the address 504 West 143rd Street made by the arresting agents it was ascertained that Miss JONES would be home at 8:30 P.M.

A surveillance was maintained on the residence and at 8:40 P.M. Inspector RAMSEY, accompanied by Inspector CAREY and Special Agent [redacted] served the warrant of arrest on CLAUDIA JONES at her residence. Miss JONES immediately advised that she would not talk without advice of an attorney. She promptly refused to sign a waiver of search of her apartment. She was given permission to make two telephone calls, one to HENRY WINSTON and the other to City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., both members of the National Committee of the Communist Party. WINSTON did not answer the call. DAVIS was advised by Miss JONES that she was being taken to Ellis Island by the Immigration authorities.

At 8:55 P.M., CLAUDIA JONES was taken by arresting agents from her residence directly to the Barge Office of the Immigration Service at South Ferry, where she was released to the custody of HARVEY VAN NOSTRAND, Security Officer, and SADIE HAINE, Matron of the Detention Station at Ellis Island. She was placed in the private cabin aboard the Ellis Island boat in the custody of VAN NOSTRAND and HAINE. The boat departed for Ellis Island at 10:45 P.M. En route from her residence to the barge office CLAUDIA JONES admitted being an alien. She stated that she arrived in New York in 1924 accompanied by her aunt and three sisters. She

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[redacted] 100-1867

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RECORDED & INDEXED 100-72390-53

F B I
22 JAN 26 1948

EX-137

71 FEB 5-1948

advised that she joined the Communist Party about ten years ago and boasted of being elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party. She advised that her work as secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party kept her extremely busy. She informed that she worked at Party Headquarters from approximately 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. six days a week. She admitted being active in preparing Party literature, writing articles for the Party under her own name and giving speeches to various Communist Party clubs. She also admitted traveling for the Party, making speeches in various parts of the country. She would not elaborate on any of the above information. She advised that she was a firm believer in the principles of the Communist Party.

The Daily Worker of January 20, 1948, carried a bulletin on page one announcing the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES, "a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party." In the Daily Worker of January 21, 1948, page 2, columns 1, 2 and 3 and page 16, column 3, there appeared a story by GERALD COOK captioned "CP Board Hits Arrest of Claudia Jones." This article sharply criticizes the Government and "Attorney General Tom Clark's political police" with "wiping out democracy." A charge was also made that all progressives are now being labeled as wanting to "overthrow the government."

The following is quoted from this article:

"The arrest of Claudia Jones, popular young negro woman Communist leader, by night raiding agents of the FBI was assailed yesterday by the Communist Party's National Board, which warned that 'The drive against progressives is going into high gear.'"

The article continued as follows:

"The Communist Party National Board in a statement signed by William Z. Foster, Chairman, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary and Henry Winston, Organizational Director, called for the removal of Attorney General Tom Clark. 'We call on all Americans,' the statement said, 'who love peace and freedom to stop Tom Clark's arrogant police state blitz to demand his removal from office and to demand the dismissal of charges against Claudia Jones as well as against Alexander Bittelman.'"

The article concluded with a statement that the Communist leaders in New York City called for letters and telegrams to be sent to

President Truman, Attorney General Tom Clark and Immigration Commissioner Watson B. Miller, of Philadelphia.

A "mass mobilization and defense rally for Alexander Bittelman" will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 22nd, at 7:30 P.M. Listed as speakers at this rally are William Z. Foster, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Abner Green, Ben Gold, Claudia Jones, Moses Miller, Paul Novick and Gedaliah Sandler.

b7d

[redacted]

The Bureau will be kept currently advised of all activities by the Party in the defense of CLAUDIA JONES.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 22 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 9 22 2-58PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

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[redacted]

b7C

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS. INTERNAL SECURITY - C. ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE DAILY WORKER, THIS DATE, REPORTS IMMIGRATION OFFICES, SEVENTY COLUMBUS AVE., NYC, WILL BE PICKETED ONE PM, SATURDAY, JANUARY THIRTY ONE, FORTY EIGHT. DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY NY COUNTY AND STATE COMMITTEES OF THE CP TO PROTEST DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CLAUDIA JONES AND ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES HERE NOTIFIED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

62 FEB 5 1948

RECORDED INDEXED 100-72390-54

F B I
29 JAN 24 1948

EX-109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL JAN 24 1948

TELETYPE

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OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

WASH FROM NEW YORK 18 24 4-45 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Classified by SP8 BTJ [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 12-30-83

b7C [redacted]

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, IS C. QUOTE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE UNQUOTE TO PROTEST THE ARREST OF SUBJECT WAS HELD IN HARLEM, FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN TWENTYTHREE, SPONSORED BY GROUP HEADED BY DR. CHARLES A. PETIONI, CHAIRMAN OF WEST INDIAN NEGRO COUNCIL AND MEMBER OF AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, ROSE GAULDEN, MEMBERS NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CP, AND AUDLEY MOORE, CYRIL PHILLIPS, MEMBERS HARLEM SECTION, CP. EIGHTY PERSONS FILLED SMALL AUDITORIUM. SIXTYONE DOLLARS COLLECTED FOR CLAUDIA JONES DEFENSE FUND SUBJECT REVIEWED DETAILS OF HER ARREST AND CREDITED CP FOR HER QUICK RELEASE FROM CUSTODY. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, CP NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER, CHARGED ARREST WAS ENCROACHMENT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND PART OF GOVERNMENT QUOTE WITCH HUNT UNQUOTE. PETIONI SAID AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WOULD HOLD PRIVATE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON JAN TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE TO STUDY DEFENSE OF SUBJECT AND OTHER PENDING DEPORTATION CASES. A STEERING ~~COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF CLAUDIA JONES WAS FORMED~~ WITH RICHARD B. MOORE, AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR WEST INDIAN FEDERATION, AND

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED & INDEXED 25 100-72390-55
F B I
15 JAN 28 1948
EX-109
50 FEB 11 1948
memo to [illegible] to [illegible] 1/26/48
cc: Mr. Ladd

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

CYRIL PHILLIPS ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY TREASURER RESPECTIVELY. AUDLEY MOORE ELECTED TO ORGANIZE QUOTE COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND WOMEN FOR CLAUDIA JONES UNQUOTE TO SUBSCRIBE ONE DOLLAR EACH FOR THE DEFENSE OF CLAUDIA JONES. A RALLY FOR SUBJECT WILL BE HELD AT THE GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM, NYC, FEB TWENTYTWO, ON QUO [redacted] (c)
CLAUDIA JONES DAY UNQUOTE. [redacted] BUREAU WILL BE KE
b1 b7d [redacted] CURRENTLY ADVISED OF ACTIVITIES IN THIS CASE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

CONFIDENTIAL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File #100-72390)

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau, dated January 21, 1948 in which a summary of information relative to the arrest of the subject was set forth. Since the date of the above letter there have appeared in the Daily Worker and the Worker on January 23, 25 and 26, 1948 distorted stories of the arrest of the subject. The purpose of this letter is to correctly inform the Bureau of the events of the arrest.

In the Daily Worker of January 23, 1948 on Page 1, Column 3, 4 and 5, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, National Committee Member of the Communist Party, stated the following concerning the arrest:

> "CLAUDIA JONES, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and Executive Secretary of our National Women's Commission, was arrested at her home late Monday night, a favored Gestapo trick. Comrade CLAUDIA, who is my closest co-worker, was ill over the last weekend. She called Councilman DAVIS, who attempted to persuade the arresting officers to wait there until he could come which they refused. In all decency they could have released her in his custody, as a responsible public official and an attorney with the right to practice in federal courts, until bail could be posted the next day. Instead they rushed her off to jail, demanded $1,000 bail and in brutal haste took her to Ellis Island where she remained until late Tuesday."

As pointed out in the referenced letter, CLAUDIA JONES was arrested at 8:40 PM at her home upon her immediate return from work. It was not deemed advisable to apprehend her during the day at her place of employment, the Communist Party Headquarters. She was given permission to make the requested telephone calls and was advised that she would be given time to prepare to be taken to Ellis Island. The request made by Councilman DAVIS to detain her until his arrival was denied by the Immigration Inspector.

Classified by SP8 RT/rd
Declassify on: OADR 12-30-8

With reference to the charge that CLAUDIA JONES was sick prior to being arrested the following is noted. She was active at work all day Monday, January 19th and at the time of her arrest made no mention of being ill and showed no signs of any sickness. Since her release from custody on Tuesday, January 20th, she has been active both day and night working at Party Headquarters, attending Special Committee meetings and speaking at rallies held in her behalf.

The Worker of January 25, 1948 carried a story of the arrest on Page 2,

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[redacted]

100-18676

RECORDED 100-72390-58
& INDEXED
F B I
31 JAN 30 1948

53 FEB 18 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

All b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to the Director
NY 100-18676

Columns 1, 2 and 3 and on Page 11, Column 4. The following is quoted from this article:

> "Government agents treading heavily up flights of stairs, the frightening sound of men pounding on doors at midnight, the swift arrest and departure in a speedy automobile---to most Americans this picture is borrowed from revivals of wartime movies of life under the Nazis. But it happened here, too. It happened to CLAUDIA JONES, popular Negro woman leader, last night. Released on $1,000 bond and back at work in her office at Communist Party Headquarters, 35 East 12th Street CLAUDIA told her story. Late Monday night the Communist leader who lives at 504 West 143rd Street, who lives with two sisters, received an anonymous telephone call from a woman who described herself as a friend and urged her to remain at home to receive an important visitor. Shortly after, with a furious pounding on the door and the hoarse summons to "open up" three FBI Agents shoved their way into the apartment."

In this article the time of the arrest is extended to 12 midnight. The arrest actually occurred at 8:30 PM. CLAUDIA JONES resides at Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street and it was necessary for the arresting agents to take an elevator directly to the 6th Floor. The subject's apartment was approximately six feet from the elevator shaft. There was no noise and pounding on the door as referred to in the article. Inspector RAMSEY knocked on the door and it was opened momentarily by CLAUDIA JONES. She was advised of the identity of the arresting agents and was given the warrant of arrest. The arrest was made in a quiet, orderly manner. No outsider was in the hallway at the time of the arrest.

In the Daily Worker of January 26, 1948, Page 3, Columns 4 and 5, the following is purportedly quoted from the speech given by CLAUDIA JONES at the "Emergency Conference" held in Harlem, Friday night, January 23, 1948:

> "The FBI men, who pushed their way into her home at night were a crude and rude crowd, she declared. They tried to get her to let them search the place without any search warrant."

CLAUDIA JONES was asked if she would sign a waiver of search of the premises. As previously reported she refused to sign a waiver of search. No further request was made concerning this matter and no attempt was made to search her apartment.

b1 [redacted] (c)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to the Director
NY 100-18676

(c)

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[redacted]

The agent assigned by this office to accompany the Immigration Inspectors on this arrest was experienced in handling Communist matters and was acutely aware of the fact that CLAUDIA JONES as well as the Communist Party would make every effort to attempt to discredit the Bureau and the Department of Justice. With this in mind, the arresting agents were exceptionally careful to give CLAUDIA JONES no excuse to bring the charges that have been made by the Communist press.

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Mr. Ladd

The Attorney General ...ary 29, 1948

Director, FBI

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

You will recall that the above-named individual, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, was recently arrested in Miami, Florida by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a Special Agent of the FBI in connection with deportation proceedings which have been instituted against him. Since that time the Communist Party and many of its allied organizations have commenced mass demonstrations in defense of Bittelman and at the present time the publications issued by those organizations have been highly critical of the action taken against Bittelman, et al.

I thought that you would be interested to know that a mass mobilization and defense rally in behalf of Bittelman was held on January 22, 1948 at the Webster Hall in New York City under the sponsorship of the Morning Freiheit Association, Incorporated. There were approximately 1,200 persons present. The chairman of the meeting was Moses Miller, Executive Secretary of the National Jewish Commission of the Communist Party, USA. The speakers at the meeting were nearly all officials of the Communist Party, USA. Included in the group among others were William Z. Foster, Chairman, Communist Party, USA; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA; and Claudia Jones, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, who also has been arrested in connection with deportation proceedings.

The general tenor of the speeches was that the arrest of Bittelman and Claudia Jones was part of a political plan in an election year to defeat any third party which would support Henry A. Wallace. The speakers claimed that these arrests were evidences of anti-semitism with reference to the arrest of Bittelman and discrimination against the negroes in the case of Jones. They called on all of those in the audience to go to their jobs, fraternal organizations, etc., in order to institute mass protests against the arrests. They said this type of battle was not to be won in the courts but by mass protest mobilizations of the people. All of the speakers attacked the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Attorney General, the Loyalty Program and "Clark's political thought control police." Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born stated that the Justice Department could be defeated and would be defeated in the cases of Bittelman and Jones. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn called for the dismissal of Attorney General Clark.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-57691-110

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted] b7C

100-57691

45

RECORDED 100-72390-59

F B I

43 FEB 5 1948

FEB 10 1948

Memo for The Attorney General

Gedalia Sandler, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order said, "Tom Clark is the number one subversive and he must go." William Z. Foster in his speech, after denouncing the arrests said that "if Clark lives one thousand years he will not be one one thousandth the American that Bittelman is." Benjamin J. Davis, member of the City Council of the City of New York, called for the dismissal from the Government of "Truman, the Missouri waltz and his running dog, the Texas poll taxer, Clark." Approximately $8,500 was collected at this meeting for the Morning Freiheit fund drive.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting calling for a campaign of mass protests and petitions to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service wherein protests against the arrest of Bittelman would be made and at the same time immediate cancellation of the deportation proceedings would be demanded. The resolution also called for those present to join the picket line to be formed on February 2, 1948 at 11:30 A.M. at the Immigration and Naturalization Service Offices at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

During the time Claudia Jones was addressing the audience, she admitted her membership on the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA.

cc: Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division
The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

ehw

The Attorney General February 4, 1948

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

You will recall that the above-named individual, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, was recently arrested in Miami, Florida by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a Special Agent of the FBI in connection with deportation proceedings which have been instituted against him. Since that time the Communist Party and many of its allied organizations have commenced mass demonstrations in defense of Bittelman. At the present time the publications issued by those organizations have been highly critical of the action taken against Bittelman, et al.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted] b7c

100-57691
cc: 100-72390

RECORDED 100-72390-60

F B I
78 FEB 6 1948

53 FEB 16 1948

Memo for The Attorney General

Gedalia Sandler, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order said, "Tom Clark is the number one subversive and he must go." William Z. Foster in his speech, after denouncing the arrests said that "if Clark lives one thousand years he will not be one one thousandth the American that Bittelman is." Benjamin J. Davis, member of the City Council of the City of New York, called for the dismissal from the Government of "Truman, the Missouri waltz and his running dog, the Texas poll taxer, Clark." Approximately $8,500 was collected at this meeting for the Morning Freiheit fund drive.

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During the time Claudia Jones was addressing the audience, she admitted her membership on the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA.

cc - Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

446A

on February ... Claudia Jones ... Vincent Quinn   January 31, 1948

In the event additional information of this character is received, you will be promptly advised.

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

You will recall that the subject was recently arrested by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a Special Agent of the FBI in connection with deportation proceedings which have been instituted against her.

We have now been advised that an "emergency conference" to protest the arrest of the subject was held in the Harlem District in New York City on January 23, 1948. It was sponsored by a group headed by Dr. Charles A. Petioni, Chairman of the West Indian Negro Council and member of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; Benjamin J. Davis, Councilman from New York City; Rose Gaulden, member of the National Committee, Communist Party - USA; Audley Moore and Cyril Phillips, members of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party - USA. There were approximately eighty persons present. Sixty-one dollars were collected for Claudia Jones' defense fund. During the conference Jones reviewed the details of her arrest and credited the Communist Party for effecting her quick release from custody.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA, charged that the arrest of Jones was an encroachment on the civil liberties of the subject and was part of the Government "witch hunt." Petioni, during his speech, said that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born would hold a private conference in Washington, D. C., on January 24 and 25, 1948, to study the defense of the subject and other pending deportation cases. A steering committee for the defense of Claudia Jones was formed which consisted of Richard B. Moore of the American Committee for West Indian Federation and Cyril Phillips, previously identified. Moore was elected temporary chairman and Phillips was elected secretary-treasurer. Audley Moore was elected to organize a "Committee of 1000 Women for Claudia Jones" to subscribe one dollar each for Claudia Jones' defense. In addition to the foregoing, plans were made for a rally to be held on behalf of Claudia Jones at the Golden Gate Auditorium, New York City, on February 22, 1948, on "Claudia Jones' Day."

RECORDED 100-72390
INDEXED
FEB 2 1948
EX-15

In the event additional information of this character is received, you will be promptly advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8 ...

cc - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JAN 31 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Rc. Rc...
Nease
Gandy

b7C [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The Attorney General February 5, 1948

Director - FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

You will recall that the above-named individual, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party - USA, was recently arrested in New York by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and an Agent of the FBI. Since that time the Communist Party and its allied organizations have carried on a vigorous campaign in defense of the subject.

On February 2, 1948, one hundred persons representing the New York City Communist Party picketed in front of the building which houses the District Offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. on that date. The pickets carried placards calling for the removal of Attorney General Clark, Director John Edgar Hoover, and to halt the Justice Department's deportation of Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman.

A committee of four of this group, headed by William Norman, State organizational secretary for New York, requested but were denied an audience with INS District Director Watkins. The group distributed pamphlets printed by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, which pamphlets called for the release of Jones and Bittelman and for the removal from office of the "Poll Taxer Attorney General Tom Clark." Claudia Jones was observed in the picket line, which was orderly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8BTJ/rd

RECORDED INDEXED 19 100-72390-62 F B I 29 FEB 7 1948

cc - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

cc - Mr. T. Vincent Quinn
Assistant Attorney General - Criminal Division

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. [redacted] b7C
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Mr. Ladd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:30 PM
DATE 2-6-48
BY RW

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR FEB 6 2 17 PM '48 F B I U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED FEB 6 2 44 PM '48 F B I U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 11 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8BTT/RB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 31 2 9-10 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

b7C [redacted]

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, ISC. ONE HUNDRED PERSONS REPRESENTING NEW YORK STATE CP PICKETED FRONT OF BUILDING, INS HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY COLUMBUS AVENUE, NYC FROM ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM TO ONE FIFTEEN PM TODAY. PICKETS CARRIED PLACARDS CALLING FOR REMOVAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK, DIRECTOR HOOVER AND FOR HALT OF JUSTICE DEPT. DEPORTATION OF JONES AND BITTELMAN. COMMITTEE OF FOUR HEADED BY WILLIAM NORMAN, CP STATE ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY REQUESTED BUT WERE DENIED AUDIENCE WITH INS DISTRICT DIRECTOR WATKINS. PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED BY NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE CP CALLED FOR RELEASE OF JONES AND BITTELMAN AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF POLL TAXER ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK. CLAUDIA JONES OBSERVED IN PICKET LINE. PICKETS ORDERLY, NO INCIDENTS, BLOCK WELL POLICED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-72390-63

F B I

31 FEB 6 1948

EX-111

62 FEB 14 1948

memo to Edward ... M P ... 2/3/48

cc. Mr. Ladd

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: January 29, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY 5P8BSS/MB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:00 PM today, ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called and stated that Inspector Avery of INS had advised yesterday that they had received information which would indicate that the subject was leaving on the SS EVANGELINE of the Eastern Steamship Lines for Jamaica tomorrow. The Inspector queried as to whether the New York Office desired to check with this report. ASAC Belmont said that Inspector Avery was told that the Bureau did not want to participate in this check so INS reported today that they made the check with the steamship lines and photographs of the subject had been identified as the person who purchased tickets to sail tomorrow. The tickets were purchased under the name of Nita Cumberbatch, which is the name of the subject's sister. It is entirely possible that subject's sister is the actual person who contemplates the travel, particularly having in mind that the subject is booked up to appear at many different meetings and rallies.

INS is going to cover the ship before its departure and in the event the subject is on the boat, she will be arrested as she will have violated her present freedom on bail.

Mr. Belmont stated that the office would not participate in the arrest of the subject at the boat.

HBF:da

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-72390-64
F B I
31 FEB 6 1948
EX-109

62 FEB 12 1948

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100-72390-65

CHANGED TO

62-86731-1

Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn February 14, 1948
Criminal Division
The Director, FBI

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

As a result of the arrest of the subject and Claudia Jones by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI there has been a concentration of activity on the part of the Communist Party in their behalf. In addition to the activities of the Party, various front groups have also been very active. [redacted]

b7d

[redacted]

"We can win an important victory in the fight against the deportation proceedings initiated by the Department of Immigration against Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman. For in this instance we should recognize that the bourgeoisie had overplayed its hand. We can unleash the greatest mass support among the Negro people and the women for the release of Claudia Jones, and at the same time broad sections of the Jewish people can be brought into the struggle for the release of Comrade Bittelman who is well known to the Jewish masses.

"However, the success of this campaign lies with us — It will be determined by the mass actions we initiate and through us reach out to broader sections of the population. It will be determined by our IMMEDIATE response to the issue.

"Here is what we propose for your consideration, to be brought to every member of the Party:

[redacted] b7c
100-72390
100-21601

RECORDED 100-72390-6
F B I
49 FEB 18 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-57691-172

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED DUPLICATE YELLOW
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

50 MAR 1 1948

"1. Statements to be gotten from all the leaders of mass organizations and trade unions with whom you are in contact, and sent to President Truman and copies to the press.

"2. Campaign of letters and telegrams addressed to President Truman, asking for the dismissal of the deportation proceedings and the dismissal of Attorney General Clark.

"3. We understand the Morning Freiheit has put out a petition asking for the dismissal of deportation proceedings against Comrade Bittleman — contact the Morning Freiheit Association for these petitions.

"4. There is a State leaflet out in 75,000 copies - Distribute them in the widest possible amounts immediately.

"5. Arrange mass meetings in the community around the issue. We will be glad to cooperate with you in getting the best speakers to address these meetings. We should concentrate special attention in the Jewish and Negro areas on this issue.

"6. SUPPORT THE PICKET LINE AROUND THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION BUILDING - Monday, February 2nd, at 11:30 A.M., 70 Columbus Avenue. Get pledges for people to attend - and mobilize as many people as possible for this most important action.

"7. There will be a special meeting of all Party women on Monday, February 9th, at 8:00 P.M. at the Hotel Diplomat, to discuss their special role in relation to the fight around Claudia Jones. A special ticket will be printed. Be sure to mobilize as many women as possible to attend.

"If there is any help that you need, or suggestions you have to offer, please be sure to call on us.

/s/ [redacted] b7c

In the event that additional information is received which would be of interest to you concerning this matter, it will be brought to your attention immediately.

cc: The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ______, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ______ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: ______

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: ______

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

6x68

SAC, NEW YORK March 10, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(New York File 100-18678)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

In view of the subject's recent apprehension by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and an Agent of the FBI, the Bureau desires that you submit a report bringing her activities up to date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-30-83 BY SP8 BTS/TRB

100-72390

b7c [redacted]

RECORDED 100-72390-68
F B I
51 MAR 12 1948

EX-25

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 10 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 MAR 18 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL NY FILE NO. 100-18676 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/2/48	1/19, 20,22,23,25,29; 2/1-3,6,8,9,11, 13,19,22,23,27, 29;3/13,17-19/48	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CLAUDIA JONES apprehended 1/19/48 by representatives of INS and an agent of the FBI at her home, 504 West 143rd St., Apt. 6A, NYC. Subject did not sign waiver of search of premises or give statement concerning her Communist activities. She admitted membership on the National Committee of the CP and admitted her status as an alien. Subject remanded to the custody of the INS officials at Ellis Island. Released on $1,000 bond, 1/20/48. IRA GOLLOBIN appointed attorney for the subject by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Subject active in speaking at rallies protesting deportation of Communists held in NY, Newark, Boston, New Haven, and Detroit. She appeared in the picket line in front of INS Headquarters on 2/2/48. A "Claudia Jones Defense Committee" has been formed by leaders of the Harlem Section of the CP.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classification 12/28/78

ENCL ATTACHED

Classified by 1859 Category 2
Date of Declassification
991 1/2/78

Class. & Ext. By 5/6 Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 Date of Review 7-30-82

REFERENCE: Bureau File #100-72390.
Report of SA [redacted] New York, 12/26/47. b7C
New York teletype to Bureau, 1/20/48.
New York letters to Bureau, 1/21, 29/48.

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DETAILS:

The following is a summary of the activities of CLAUDIA JONES set forth in chronological order from the time of her arrest on January 19, 1948 to March 15, 1948:

As set forth in reference teletype to the Bureau dated January 20, 1948, CLAUDIA JONES was apprehended at 8:40 P.M. on January 19, 1948 at her home, 504 West 143rd Street, New York City, Apartment 6A. The warrant of arrest was served by Immigration & Naturalization Inspectors JAMES P. CAREY and HAROLD W. RAMSEY. Special Agent [redacted] accompanied the Immigration & Naturalization Service officials and aided in the apprehension.

The warrant for the arrest of CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases, Mrs. NICK SCHOLNICK, CLAUDIA JONES, CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, charged that subject "entered this country at New York on the ninth day of February, 1924, and has been found in the United States in violation of the immigration laws thereof and is subject to be taken in custody and deported pursuant to the provisions of the Act of October 16, 1918 as amended, in that she is found to have been, after entry, a member of the following class, set forth in section one of said act: An alien who believes in, advocates and teaches the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States, and the Act of October 16, 1918, as admitted in that she is found to have been, after entry, a member of the following class, set forth in section one of said act: An alien who writes and publishes and causes to be written and published any written or published matter advising, advocating or teaching the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States".

The warrant was dated October 27th, 1947 and signed by A. R. MACKEY, Chief, Exclusion and Expulsion Section. In accord with a stipulation in the warrant, authority was granted to release the subject under $1,000 bond.

A log of activities was made by Agent [redacted] and signed by Inspector RAMSEY and CAREY of Immigration & Naturalization Service. This log is being maintained in the files of this office. The contents of the log is set forth below:

Log of activities, January 19th, 1948. Re: CLAUDIA JONES.

8:40 P.M. At apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York, warrant served by Inspector HOWARD W. RAMSEY and JAMES P. CAREY, accompanied by SA [redacted] Agents identified.

8:45 P.M. CLAUDIA JONES asked to call HENRY WINSTON. Permission granted. No answer. She next called BEN DAVIS, New York Councilman.

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8:55 P.M. CLAUDIA JONES accompanied by Inspectors CAREY and RAMSEY and Agent [redacted] departed by car for Ellis Island.

9:30 P.M. Arrived at Barge Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to await Ellis Island boat.

10:00 P.M. CLAUDIA JONES turned over to HARVEY VAN NOSTRAND, Security Officer and SADIE HAINE, Matron of the Detention Station, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island. She was placed in the private cabin aboard the boat in the custody of VAN NOSTRAND and HAINE.

10:45 P.M. Boat departed for Ellis Island.

H.W. RAMSEY, Immigration Inspector
J.P. CAREY, Immigration Inspector
[redacted] Special Agent, F.B.I., New York.

As outlined in the above Log of Activities, CLAUDIA JONES was served the warrant of arrest by Inspector RAMSEY. She was asked to state her full name and citizenship. She refused to do this and advised that she would answer no questions without first having an attorney. She was then asked if she would sign a waiver of search of the premises. She stated that she would permit no search without a search warrant.

CLAUDIA JONES then asked to make a telephone call and was granted permission to call HENRY WINSTON and New York City Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR., both members of the National Committee of the Communist Party. WINSTON was not at home. She told DAVIS that the Immigration authorities were present and were going to take her to Ellis Island. She was overheard stating, "I am getting the BITTELMAN treatment".

DAVIS asked to talk to one of the agents. Inspector RAMSEY spoke to DAVIS and when asked by him to withhold taking CLAUDIA JONES into custody until such time as he might talk to her, he was advised that Miss JONES would be given sufficient time to prepare to be taken into custody and then would be immediately taken to Ellis Island.

Before leaving the premises, IVONNE and SYLVIA CUMBERBATCH, adult sisters of the subject were advised that she was being taken directly to the Detention Station at Ellis Island. Miss JONES would not talk while in her home, but enroute to the Barge Office in the course of conversation with Agent [redacted] she admitted the following concerning her background and her activities in the Communist Party:

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She said she was born in Trinidad, British West Indies, February 25, 1916. She came to this country in 1924 with her aunt and three sisters. She admitted that she took preliminary steps to become a citizen of this country, but to this date has never been naturalized. She advised that she was still an alien. She admitted that she joined the Communist Party approximately ten years ago. She was first active with the youth groups of the Communist Party and later, because of her work in the Party, was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party.

She said that the elections to the National Committee were made at a meeting attended by delegates representing the Party from all parts of the United States. She attributed her election to the fact that she worked diligently for the Party, writing numerous articles under her own name and by preparing Communist Party literature, distributed in the name of the Party. She informed that she has been on several speaking tours for the Party. She did not elaborate on any of the above information, but stated that the "FBI knew of all of her activities and that everything she had revealed was already known to this Bureau".

She mentioned that she was the Secretary of the National Womens Commission of the Communist Party and as such was active in the womens work in the Party and on several occasions CLAUDIA JONES referred to the Party with pride and stated that she wholeheartedly believed in the principles and doctrines of the Communist Party. She charged that being arrested because she was a Communist was preposterous because the Communist Party was a legally constituted Party in the United States.

During the course of the conversation CLAUDIA JONES on several occasions acknowledged that she was active in the Communist Party and expressed her complete confidence in the Communist Party. She stated that if the leaders in this country would only listen to the wisdom given out by the Party there would be an end to the class struggle and discrimination practiced in this country.

In referring to her education, CLAUDIA JONES revealed one of the reasons why she became a Communist. She stated that she was graduated from high school in New York and at first had ambitions to become a doctor and then a social worker. She changed her mind about this, however, when she was confronted with the fact that "certain quotas were set up in New York City on the number of negroes that might enter the medical profession and social field".

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She admitted attendance at New York University night school for approximately two years. She said that the depression and the uneven distribution of wealth in this country had caused her to search for an escape from the existing struggle that she was going through. She admitted that it was at this time that she at first became interested in Communism.

The following is a review of the statements made by various members of the National Committee of the Communist Party and members of the Editorial Staff of the "Daily Worker" concerning the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES.

In the "Daily Worker", January 21, 1948, Page 2, Column 1, the following statement was made:

"The Communist Party National Board in a signed statement by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman, EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary and HENRY WINSTON, Organizational Director, called for the removal of Attorney General TOM CLARK." The article continued by stating that the arrest was part of a drive by the Government against all progressives in the United States. The article continued by quoting Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS, as stating: "The arrest of the Negro womens leader is a foul attack against the militant Negro women of America, against the West Indian population and against the civil rights which your committee claimed to uphold."

Other statements were made by ROBERT THOMPSON, State Chairman of the New York Communist Party, and HOWARD "STRETCH" JOHNSON, Educational Director, New York County Communist Party.

In an article in the "Daily Worker", January 23, 1948, Page 11, Column 3, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, stated, "Justice Department hits all time low on the attack on CLAUDIA JONES". In reviewing the work of CLAUDIA JONES, Miss Flynn stated the following: "Beautiful, eloquent as a speaker, gifted as a writer, she became a leader of the Young Communist League before she was twenty, and its Educational Director in 1940. She wrote under the pen name of CLAUDIA JONES in the "Daily Worker" and other publications. She ably aided "Spotlight", an excellent AYD magazine."

In the "Worker", January 25, 1948, Section 1, Page 9, Column 1, City Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS in commenting on the arrest for deportation of CLAUDIA JONES, stated the following:

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"CLAUDIA JONES is a worthy daughter of the militant and enterprising Negro West Indian Citizen League of the country. The attempts of the subversive, poll tax TOM CLARK to deport this outstanding Negro leader, one of the most beloved Communist figures in America, will be defeated and will backfire with the detonation of an atom bomb." He continued by stating: "Comrades HITTELMAN and JONES were both framed in a technical immigration charge."

In the "Daily Worker", February 6, 1948, Page 4, Column 1, in the column by ART SHIELDS, entitled "Foster Recalls Past Frame-ups", it was mentioned that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party had recently commented on the "amazing support that labor defense committees had given persecuted workers and political leaders in America".

On January 20, 1948 Inspector HAROLD W. RAMSEY, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that CLAUDIA JONES was released on that date with the posting of $1,000.00 bail at the Immigration Service Office by Attorney IRA GOLLOBIN of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

On January 22, 1948 CLAUDIA JONES headed a "mass mobilized and defense rally for ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, held at Webster Hall, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Morning Freiheit Association, Incorporated. Approximately twelve hundred people attended this rally. [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] and [redacted] attended this rally.

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(c) [redacted] and agents reported that CLAUDIA JONES addressed the group and related in story form the incidents of her arrest. She admitted that she was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Other speakers at this rally were ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, all members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and JOSEPH WINOGRADSKY, Assistant Manager of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, PAUL NOVICK, Editor and Chief of the "Morning Freiheit", BERT ALVES, Head of the Harlem Section of Civil Rights Congress and GEDALIA SANDLER, Executive Secretary of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

On January 23, 1948 an "Emergency Conference" to protest the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES was held at the Trade and Commerce building, 2370 Seventh Avenue, Harlem, New York, sponsored by a group headed by DR. CHARLES A. PETIONI, Chairman of the West Indian Negro Congress and member of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, ROSE GAULDEN, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party and AUDLEY MOORE, CYRIL PHILLIPS, members of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

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In the "Daily Worker", January 23, 1948, Page 4, Column 1, there appeared an article announcing the Harlem Conference for CLAUDIA JONES. In this article it was stated that the conference was called by DR. CHARLES PETIONI, Chairman of the West Indian Council and ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE of the National Council of Negro Nurses.

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On January 27, 1948, the neighbors in the vicinity of 504 West 143 Street, the residence of CLAUDIA JONES, held a meeting at the apartment of HOWARD "STRETCH" JOHNSON who also resides at this address.

The "Daily Worker" for January 29, 1948, Page 3, Column 1, reported that approximately thirty neighbors attended this meeting. The following was noted in this article: "Fifty tickets to the big HENRY WALLACE meeting at the Golden Gate Auditorium, Lenox Avenue and 140th Street, on February 15, 1948, were sold before the party was over." A neighborhood defense committee for CLAUDIA JONES was formed with Mrs. MERCEDES OWEN elected as Chairman and Mrs. KIND as Secretary. [redacted] (u)

HENRY A. WALLACE

[redacted] (c)

On February 2nd, 1948, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party sponsored a picket line in front of the headquarters at Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM NORMAN, New York State Organizational Secretary and a member of the National Committee, headed the activities of this affair. Approximately one hundred pickets were present and paraded back and forth in front of Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters from 11:45 A.M. to 1:15 P.M. The announced purpose of this picket line was to protest the deportation proceedings being carried out by the Department of Justice against CLAUDIA JONES and ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

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The picket line carried placards calling for the end of the deportation and discrimination against the minority groups. Special b7c Agent [redacted] observed the picketing and noted that the inscriptions on some of the placards were:

"End Department of Justice Attacks On Minorities";

"Tom Clark, Don't Tread On Me"
Under this inscription was a large sketch of the Statue of Liberty;

"Halt U.S. Department of Justice Deportation of Jones and Bittelman";

"Stop Deportation of Jones, Negro Woman Leader";

"Stop Deportation of Alexander Bittelman, New York Jewish Leader";

"Remove Poll Tax Attorney Tom Clark";

"Stop Minority Persecution of Jonesand Bittelman".

It was noted that at the bottom of each of the placards was the statement that picketing was sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

From time to time dwing the period of the picket the members chanted various slogans. Some of the slogans recalled were:

"Let's get rid of Clark and Hoover—Free JONES & BITTELMAN".

"Tom Clark, you can't deport Democracy".

"Mr. TRUMAN, Wall Street Middleman".

At each end of the block members of the Party passed out leaflets issued by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. Copies of two of these leaflets were obtained. One called for an immediate removal of "Poll Taxer Attorney General Tom Clark from office" and the immediate dismissal of the charges against CLAUDIA JONES and ALEXANDER BITTELMAN. In this pamphlet charges were made that the government is using HITLER's plan to keep the people quiet. The description of the arrest of CLAUDIA is briefly set forth on this pamphlet.

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A second pamphlet distributed to members of the press who attended the picket was a statement of the New York Communist Party. In this statement a review of the arrests of BITTELMAN and JONES was given. The following is quoted from this pamphlet:

"This deportation drive is part of the larger blitz to set up a 'police state' in the United States. The witch hunts, Taft-Hartley Law, the unconstitutional activities of the House Un-American Committee, 'loyalty' tests, make up one big campaign which seeks to overthrow the traditional and Constitutional democratic rights of the people."

These two pamphlets are being retained in instant file as exhibits.

A committee of four headed by WILLIAM NORMAN, Organizational Secretary of the New York State Committee and including AUDLEY MOORE, IRVING FREED and GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, the latter being members of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party were elected as a delegation to see the District Director of Immigration. At about 12:30 P.M. members of this delegation attempted to enter the building at 70 Columbus Avenue, but were denied entrance by the police when it was made known that the District Director WATKINS was not in the building. At this time the members in the picket line chanted that the delegation should be permitted to see someone in the INS, and they called for democracy to be displayed.

CLAUDIA JONES was observed marching in the picket line from about 12:45 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. She was also seen leaving the picket line with AUDLEY MOORE and ROSE GAULDEN.

In the "Daily Worker", February 3, 1948, Page 7, Column 5, there appeared an announcement that a mass rally "to demand an end to the State Department embargo on arms to Palestine", sponsored by the East Side Sections of the Communist Party will be held on Wednesday, February 4, 1948, at the Grand Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street, New York City. CLAUDIA JONES was listed as one of the principal speakers at this rally.

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[redacted]

On February 9, 1948, the Communist Party sponsored a "Rally for the Defense of Claudia Jones". The rally was held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street. The principal speakers were WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and CLAUDIA JONES. (C)

[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" of February 18th, 1948, Page 10, Column 2, it was announced that CLAUDIA JONES would appear as the principal speaker at a Negro History Week meeting, sponsored by the New Haven Section of the Communist Party on February 18, 1948 at the Ukranian Hall, 222 Lafayette Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

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On February 21st, 1948, the "Claudia Jones Defense Committee" held a meeting at the Elks Lodge, 160 West 129th Street, New York City. Approximately 150 persons were present at this meeting. RICHARD B. MOORE was Chairman of the meeting. He briefly again related the events surrounding the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES and attempted to point out that this arrest was a political move on the part of the Government to confuse a Third Party move in this country.

[redacted] 7(c)

[redacted] Several pieces of literature were distributed at this meeting consisting of a statement of the proposed plans of actionby the "Claudia Jones Defense Committee". In this statement, the following was noted:

"Sunday, February 22, 1948 is to be designated as Claudia Jones Day and is to be celebrated by a tea sponsored by the Women's Committee for Claudia Jones. Beginning the week of February 22, 1948, and extending throughout the week, a drive will be conducted to obtain a minimum of five thousand signatures on a petition to President Truman protesting the arrest of CLAUDIA JONES for deportation."

"On Friday, February 27, 1948, a delegation will take the signed petitions to the Attorney General, TOM CLARK, and Immigration Authorities in Washington." It was also announced that a mass meeting would be held on Sunday, February 29, 1948. The second piece of literature carried a picture of CLAUDIA JONES and was addressed to all organizations, clubs, lodges, churches, societies, and so forth. This pamphlet called for the immediate dismissal of the deportation charges against CLAUDIA JONES and listed the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Claudia Jones Defense Committee. These officers are listed below. [redacted]

PROVISIONAL OFFICERS

Chairman	RICHARD B. MOORE *
Vice Chairmen	BERTRAM ALVES *
	ADA B. JACKSON *
Executive Secretary	ROSE GAULDEN *
Financial Secretary	HALOIS MOOREHEAD *
Recording Secretary	ELSIE DRAYTON *
Treasurer	CYRIL PHILIP *
Director	AUDLEY MOORE *
Co-Director Women's Committee of 1,000	CLARISSA CUMBO
Publicity Committee	ADELE GLASGOW
Fraternal Committee	SAMUEL PATTERSON *

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. CHARLES A. PETIONI *
Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS *
ELISE BURKE
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN *
PATRICIA GARLAND
~~OSCAR GREENE~~
HORACE MARSHALL
WINIFRED NORMAN *
BEA STAMPER *
HOPE R. STEVENS
MAUDE WHITE *
HELEN WORTIS

COUNSEL

HOPE R. STEVENS

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[redacted]

On February 22nd, 1948, the New York County Communist Party in the name of the Claudia Jones Defense Committee held a reception in honor of CLAUDIA JONES at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. [redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

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[redacted] (c)

From February 23, 1948 to February 29, 1948 was known as CLAUDIA JONES WEEK in Harlem.

The "Daily Worker" of February 23rd, 1948, Page 4, Column 3, reported that the "days of picketing and street corner meetings" were preceding the rally for CLAUDIA JONES on February 29th, 1948 at the Golden Gate Auditorium in Harlem.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" of February 27th, 1948, Page 16, Column 2, it was announced that CLAUDIA JONES appeared at a rally sponsored by the Communist Party of Massachusetts at Boston, Massachusetts on February 26, 1948. The article stated that nearly one thousand dollars was contributed to the defense of CLAUDIA JONES at this meeting.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLAUDIA JONES

PART 2 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-72390

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 3

SAC, New York

October 12, 1949

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file 100-18676
Bufile 100-72390

An examination of subject's file reflects that the last report submitted by your office is dated February 4, 1949.

Please submit another report bringing this matter up to date as soon as possible.

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Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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NEW YORK	10-26-49	3/4; 5/27; 6/4,13; 9/20-22,27,29/49	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

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Declassify on: OADR 12-5-83

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Date of Declassification - Indefinite

REFERENCES: Bureau file 100-72390.
Report of SA [redacted] New York, 2/4/49.
New York letter to Bureau, 3/15/49.

G.I.R.-7

DETAILS: At New York

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM
DATE OF REVIEW 9-10-90

Classified by
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Date of Declassification - Indefinite

I. Residence and employment

[redacted] of known reliability, advised through the use of a pretext telephone call it was ascertained that CLAUDIA JONES

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100-72390-93

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continues to reside at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

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[redacted]

II. General Communist Party Activity

There is set forth herewith a general summary of the Communist Party activity of the subject, outlined in chronological order:

In the "Daily Worker" of February 16, 1949, page 2, columns 3 and 4, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES of the National Women's Commission, CP, USA, was a member of a delegation of ten women organized by the Congress of American Women, who petitioned Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on February 15, 1949 to register a protest against exclusion of women from jury service. Dr. GENE WELTFISH, Chairman of the Congress of American Women, was the delegation spokesman.

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[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" of February 22, 1949, page 2, column 3, it was reported that "CLAUDIA JONES, national leader of the Communist Party," would speak at the Lincoln-Douglas Memorial Meeting on February 23, 1949 at Manhattan Center, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" of February 23, 1949, page 7, column 3, reported that the above-mentioned Memorial Meeting was being sponsored by the New York State Youth Board of the Communist Party. It was stated that the theme of the meeting would be "Youth fights for peace and freedom." The specific points to be considered at the meeting would include:

(1) Protest against police brutality.
(2) Fight for jobs for Negro youth.
(3) Smash the indictments.
(4) Celebrate Colonial Youth Day.

The principal speakers were listed as HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDIA JONES and LOU DISKIN.

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In the "Daily Worker" for February 25, 1949, page 6, column 1, it was reported that one thousand persons attended the above rally at Manhattan Center. This article briefly reviewed the speeches made by the principal speakers.

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The "Daily Worker" of March 11, 1949, page 5, column 3, reported that "CLAUDIA JONES, National Communist women's leader," would speak at a meeting to celebrate International Women's Day on March 13, 1949 at the Club Obrero Espanol of the CP, 1490 Madison Avenue, New York City.

In the "Daily Worker" of March 16, 1949, page 3, column 1, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES, Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, would lead a discussion on meaning of International Women's Day, 1949, at the Hank Forbes Auditorium, 35 East 12th Street, New York City. It was reported that the subject would speak under the auspices of the State Committee of the Communist Party; that her discussion would be aimed at preparing discussion leaders on the fight for women's rights for Communist organizations.

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In the "Daily Worker" of April 27, 1949, page 7, column 4, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES spoke at a "Women Fight Deportation Meeting" called by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born on April 28, 1949 at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street. Other speakers at this meeting included CAROL KING, ANITA ALVAREZ, ELIZABETH SASULY, FREDI WASHINGTON, and Dr. ANNETTE RUBENSTEIN.

In the "Daily Worker" of June 3, 1949, page 4, column 1, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES, representing the Communist Party, was a member of a delegation sent to Washington by the National Committee to Free the INGRAM Family, to protest to the Department of Justice officials against the inactivity in the INGRAM case.

In the "Daily Worker" of May 27, 1949, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES, of the Women's Commission of the National Committee of the CP, was scheduled to be the principal speaker at an all-day conference on "Marxism and the Woman Question" called by the Jefferson School of Social Science for June 4, 1949.

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[redacted] advised that approximately 300 men, women and children appeared at the Federal House of Detention on June 4, 1949, as above reported. The demonstration which followed was directed by CLAUDIA JONES. The demonstrators carried posters which bore inscriptions such as "Jail the Lynchers," "Free the Fighters for Freedom," "Jail the Nazi Murders," "Free American Vets," "Demand Judge MEDINA release WINSTON, GATES and HALL," and "Dismiss the Indictments - Free the 12." It was also observed that copies of the "Worker" were distributed to passers-by announcing that mass picketing

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would take place in front of the United States Court House in Foley Square beginning July 6, 1949, in protest against the CP Trial and the jailing of the defendants. The demonstration reportedly was sponsored by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

In the "New York Times" of June 5, 1949, it was reported that approximately 500 persons picketed in front of the Federal House of Detention on June 4, 1949 in protest against the jailing of the defendants WINSTON, GATES and HALL. It was reported that the demonstration was directed by CLAUDIA JONES, Director of the Institute of Marxism at the Jefferson School of Social Science located at 17th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

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[redacted]

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In the "Daily Worker" of June 17, 1949, page 10, column 1, in a column written by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, it was reported that GIL GREEN, member of the National Board of the CP, and indicted CP leader, and CLAUDIA JONES would be the scheduled speakers at a July 4th "All-Nations Press Picnic" to be held in Chicago on July 4, 1949.

In the "Daily Worker" of July 6, 1949, page 2, column 4, it was reported that five thousand persons attended the July 4th picnic sponsored by "The Illinois Worker" and "twelve national progressive newspapers", which was held in Chicago July 4, 1949.

The principal speakers included CLAUDIA JONES and HERBERT MARCH, organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, and GIL GREEN. With reference to CLAUDIA JONES, it was stated that "A fiery Negro woman leader drew loud applause throughout her blistering exposure of the frameup trial of the Communist Party leaders."

In the "Daily Worker" of July 6, 1949, page 5, column 3, it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES was one of the sponsors of a reunion dance for EX-YCL-ERS (Young Communist League members), to be held July 9, 1949 at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

(c)

b1
b7d

[redacted]

In the "Daily Worker" of August 1, 1949, page 7, column 3, there appeared the first article in a series of three articles written by CLAUDIA JONES on the topic "Un-American Committee and the Negro People." In this article the subject accuses the "House Un-American Committee" for calling before it spokesmen of the Negro people to impugn all the Negro people in this country. She stated that never before in the history of the nation has the loyalty of a whole people been so attacked. She stated that the hearings were timed at a strategic moment for American imperialist reaction. She stated "To begin with, and primarily, they coincided with the pivotal attack on civil liberties at Foley Square where 12 Communist leaders face a heresy trial for their political ideas because of indictments by the Department of Justice and the Truman administration". She pointed out that three of the defendants were jailed for protesting against "The obvious bias of a judge, who serves monopoly capital and who sought to put in jeopardy the names of thousands of working class men and women by demanding that the defendants become stoolpigeons." She stated that the trial reached a significant highlight in the testimony of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Communist leader and Councilman from the city of New York. CLAUDIA JONES said that DAVIS utilized the "weapon of Marxism-Leninism to throw light

"on the forces responsible for the national oppression of the Negro people— the capitalist class itself."

In the "Daily Worker" of August 2, 1949, page 7, column 3, the second article in a series of three appeared on "Un-American Committee and the Negro People." In this article the subject stated that "It is more than a passing coincidence that at the Un-American Committee loyalty hearings on "Communism and the Negro' the Negro reformist leaders—-such as LESTER GRANGER, CHARLES S. JOHNSON (to say nothing of the miserable stoolpigeons such as MANNING JOHNSON) were not powerful enough or convincing enough in their views on this subject. This, despite the American bourgeoisie's all out efforts to control the Negro press through ads, or to meagerly give crumbs from its profit-laden tables for the support of such institutions as the reformists may lead."

She stated "The ever-present virus of 'white supremacy,' intensified national oppression, and the second class citizenship, plus intellectual integrity compelled Rev. Sandy Ray, one of the leading Negro religious leaders, the chairman of the Social Service Commission of the National Baptist Convention, to boldly declare, without apology, of the Jimcrow lynch system in the United States: 'We do, however, seek to overthrow an intangible empire which exists within our government and many of our institutions throughout the land. It is that empire which shelters injustice, oppressions, exploitation, segregation, discrimination, illwill and all of the inconsistencies which make for separation, tension and strife. It is against that empire that we wage our war. It is that empire that must be subdued if we are to have domestic peace and give effective leadership in world chaos.' "

In the "Daily Worker" of August 7, 1949 there appeared the third of the series of articles by CLAUDIA JONES. In this article the subject stated that the Un-American Activities Committee hearings were unsuccessful and boomeranged. She said, "They boomeranged, first, because the Negro question is itself 'the Achilles heel of American imperialism' in the words of the national chairman of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster. And because, the more they touch it, the more the imperialists are exposed for what they are: the oppressors of the Negro people, of the working class, the organizers of force and violence against the Negro people, the financiers of exploitation of six million Negroes and four million whites in the South, from which exploitation they wring the profits to stuff their coffers for the financing of an imperialist atomic war and domestic fascism!

"The hearings boomeranged, for a second reason. And that is because

"even as they utilized the old 'divide-and-rule' tactic, the eyes of 14,000,000 Negro Americans, the eyes of countless white Americans, the eyes of nationally and colonially opressed peoples in Africa, the West Indies, and in Liberated China, the eyes of the New European Democracies, the eyes of the leader of the world democratic forces, the Soviet Union, were upon them.

"And thirdly, these hearings boomeranged because even among reformist Negro leaders, intellectual integrity and intensified national oppression pushes many of them to a clearer realization of the profound truth spoken by Frederick Douglass: 'Power concedes nothing without struggle.' "

b1 [redacted] (u) advised that CLAUDIA JONES was observed with Mrs. EDNA WINSTON, wife of HENRY WINSTON, in the courtroom at the Communist Party trial, United States Court House, Foley Square, on September 21 and 22, 1949.

\- PENDING -

CONFIDENTIAL

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York

b7d

Will, [redacted] follow and report on Communist Party activity on the part of subject.

Will follow and report on deportation proceedings against the subject.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 4, 1950

FROM : SAC, San Juan

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES;
LANGSTON HUGHES, ET AL;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau and the New York Division a photostatic copy of a report submitted by the District Intelligence Officer, 10th Naval District, San Juan, pertaining to the forming of a new Communist group in Trinidad, British West Indies.

Because of the references in this report to liaison between Communists in the British West Indies and Communists in the United States, particularly in New York, this report is made available for correlation with information already on file.

Enclosure
cc: New York

[redacted] b7c
100-0

Navy

DECLASSIFIED BY ... ON 6/26/86

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12/28/77

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Classified by 1259
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/19/78

Classified by SP5 BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-5-83

b7c

RECORDED - 32

INDEXED - 32

JAN 6 1950

EX-75

[redacted]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1950

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Nease

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 53 14 11-11P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Classified by SP2 BJD
Declassify on: OADR

b7C

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WA CLAUDIA JONES, IS - C. [redacted]

b1

[redacted] THE "DAILY WORKER" OF FEB. FOURTEEN QUOTES ABNER GREEN, EXEC. SECRETARY, ACPFB, AS STATING THAT INSTANT HEARING AGAINST CLAUDIA JONES, SECRETARY, NATIONAL WOMEN-S COMMISSION, CPUSA, HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY JUSTICE DEPT. WHEN "NEGRO HISTORY MONTH IS BEING CELEBRATED" AND "WE CONSIDER THIS ACTION IN UTTER CONTEMPT OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LIFE". INS, NY, ADVISED OF ABOVE INFO.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

100-72390

FEB 20 1950

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RECORDED - 94
INDEXED - 94

FEB 16 1950

37

b7C [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Form G-58
(7-15-48)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

70 Columbus Avenue
New York 23, N. Y.

(Address of requesting office)

File No. 0300-214438

Date Feb. 8, 1950

2-15 [handwritten]

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Identification Division

Please furnish a copy of any criminal record shown in the fingerprint records of your Bureau concerning the following person:

Name SCHOLNICK (Surname) CLAUDIA VERA, nee CUMBERBATCH (Given name) (Middle and other names)

Aliases JONES, Claudia

FBI No. 4805565

Alien Registration No. 5826629
or Visa Application No.

Date of birth February 21 1915 (Month) (Day) (Year)

Birthplace Trinidad, British West Indi (Town) (Country)

Marital status married

Name of ~~spouse~~ Mrs [handwritten] Nick Scholnick

Race Negro Color black Sex female Occupation -

Complexion Eyes brown Hair black Height 5'9" Weight 140

Visible marks mole on right cheek

Places of residence last 5 years (*include street and number*):

506 West 143 Street, New York, N Y
104 W. 115th Street, New York, N Y

Places of employment last 5 years:

Communist Party, U.S.A., New York City

The subject is
- ☐ An applicant for naturalization.
- ☐ An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
- ☒ deportation proceedings

NOTE: PREVIOUS NEGATIVE REPORT RECEIVED SEPTEMBER, 1948

Fingerprints are (not) attached.

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below.

Jacob Auerbach [signature]
JACOB AUERBACH
(Name of officer requesting report)

EPE:pch

(*In duplicate*)

Acting Chief, Expulsion Section
(Title)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

ENCLOSURE

RECORD-T 2 ATTACHED

100-72390 [handwritten]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 20, 1950

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (C)

b1
b7c
b7d

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] reported no other information regarding the activities of this subject while present in the Chicago area.

For information.

[redacted]
100-21442
cc-New York

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Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/19/78

G.I.R.-7

Classified by SP8 BCJ/RD
Declassify on: OADR
12-5-83

Classification 12/28/78 JJP/15

RECORDED - 114

INDEXED - 114

100-72370-97

MAR 22 1950

R-114

MAR 27 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-18676 GD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	APR 4 1950	10/13, 14;11/13,30/49; 2/3,6,8,14,20,23, 27;3/2,3,7,8,13, 16,21-24/50	[redacted] b7C
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.			INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by SPR BTS/723
Declassify on: OADR 12-30-83

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

Classified by 1259 99PKR - P* -
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/19/78

DETAILS: I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12390-98

EX-33

APR 6 1950

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INDEXED - 86

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5 APR 18 1950

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All b1

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II. REVIEW OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A. Speaking Engagements Outside of New York

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

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G. Health

The subject on June 20, 1951 advised Dr. MICHAEL J. HORAN, JR. that she was at that time taking treatment for bronchitis.

Witness: MICHAEL J. HORAN, JR., M.D. 1185 Park Avenue, New York City

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NY 100-18676

II. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

A. Data Surrounding Admission to the Communist Party

A biographical sketch of CLAUDIA JONES as a "Young Communist League personality" revealed that in 1936, she met JAMES ASHFORD, a negro Young Communist League leader, who introduced her to the Young Communist League and was responsible for her joining the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #6: "New Masses" May 16, 1939

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES became active in the Communist Party as a recruit to the Young Communist League ranks in about 1936. She was active as a Young Communist League organizer and as an officer for the Young Communist League. She was considered one of the ablest young Communists in America and was elected to the National Council of the Young Communist League. She subsequently became active in the Communist Party. b7c, b7d

Witness: [redacted]

B. History of Communist Party Activity and Positions Held

Subject was described as the Chairman of the New York County Young Communist League and a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League as of October, 1938.

Exhibit #7: Young Communist League "Review" October, 1938

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

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Subject was described as a leading member of the NewYork State Young Communist League in June, 1940.

Exhibit #8:	Young Communist League "Review" December 9, 1940
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was identified as the National Educational Director of the Young Communist League as of August 4, 1941.

Exhibit #9:	Young Communist League "Review" August 4, 1941
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was appointed Associate Editor of the Young Communist League "Review" as of February, 1942. She was also described as a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League as of the above-mentioned date.

Exhibit #10:	Young Communist League "Review" February 3, 1942
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES attended a "National War Service" Conference of the Young Communist League held in New York January 9 and 10, 1943. She was elected to the National

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Council of the Young Communist League as well as to the "National War Service Council" of the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #11: Young Communist League "Review" January 26, 1943

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was elected as the editor of the American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight," which was first published in December, 1943.

Exhibit #12: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" December, 1943

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

It was stated in the American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" of February, 1945 that "Claudia Jones, editor of the 'Spotlight' since its first issue, had resigned her position on the magazine to take over a greater responsibility in the National leadership of the American Youth for Democracy." This issue carried a picture of CLAUDIA JONES. It was further stated in this issue that "CLAUDIA, in her new position, will devote herself to the educational and interracial, interfaith work of the American Youth for Democracy, in addition to participating in the formulation of the general policy. We, on the general staff of 'Spotlight,' regret to see CLAUDIA leave although we know that her more active participation in the leadership of the American Youth for Democracy will be invaluable to the organization."

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NY 100-18676

Exhibit #13: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" February, 1945

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

b7d [redacted]

Witnesses: b1 [redacted] (c)

CLAUDIA JONES was described as the Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party in the April 25, 1947 issue of the "Daily Worker."

Exhibit #14: "Daily Worker" April 25, 1947

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

Subject participated in the Radio Forum held July 18, 1947 at 9:30 p.m. over Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The subject for debate at this forum was the question of Universal Military Training. CLAUDIA JONES and a Mr. NATHAN ALBERT represented the side of Communism as opposed to two persons who represented the direct opposite view of Communism. In an opening statement made by the subject, she spoke of the Communist Party as "my Party." She stated that

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NY 100-18676

her position in the Communist Party was "Secretary of its National Women's Commission." She said that this position was held on a national basis.

Exhibit #15: Transcript of the record of the broadcast, Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1947, 9:30 p.m.

Witness to Introduce: Manager Radio Station KQV Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

CLAUDIA JONES admitted that she had been active in the Communist Party movement for a number of years and that she first became active in the youth groups of the Communist Party, and later, because of her work in the Party, was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party. She said that elections to the National Committee were made at a meeting attended by delegates representing the Party from all over the United States. She attributed her election to the fact that she worked diligently for the Party, writing numerous articles under her own name and by preparing Communist Party literature distributed in the name of the Party. She said that she had been on several speaking tours for the Party. She admitted that she was, as of January 19, 1948, the time of the interview, Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party. As such, she was active in the women's work in the Party.

b7c

Witness: SA [redacted] F.B.I., New York, who interviewed CLAUDIA JONES on January 19, 1948 in New York City.

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NY 100-18676

CLAUDIA JONES was elected an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, at the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party held December 28-31, 1950.

Exhibit #16: "Political Affairs" February, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

III. KNOWLEDGE OF THE ILLEGAL OBJECTIVE OF THE CONSPIRACY (COMMUNIST PARTY)

A. Evidence Showing Subject's Adherence to and Advocacy of the Principles of Marxism-Leninism

CLAUDIA JONES is the author of an article in the August, 1945 issue of "Political Affairs." In this article captioned, "Pre Convention Discussion Articles," CLAUDIA JONES discussed the issue before the Communist Political Association at that time, namely, "Revisionism."

The following verbatim statements have been taken from this article:

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b7c [redacted] -

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NY 100-18676

"The thesis on self determination and the Negro people was thus presented by BROWDER:

"'...the crisis of history has taken a turn of such character that the Negro people in the United States have found it possible to make their historic decision once and for all. Their decision is for their complete integration into the American nation as a whole, and not for separation....

"'The decision of the Negro people, is therefore, already made. It is that the Negro people do see the opportunity, not as a pious aspiration for an indefinite future, but as as immediate political task under the present system of approximating the position of equal citizens in America. This is, in itself, an exercise of self-determination by the Negro people. By their attitude, the Negro people have exercized their historical right of self-determination....'

"BROWDER bases his thesis, first and foremost, on the premise that this 'decision had taken 'definite form which no forseeable development could now change.' But Comrade FOSTER'S basic Marxist-Leninist analsis of the revisionist class-peace policy advocated by BROWDER is utterly upheld in this field by current developments. Witness the vehemence with which the permanent FEPC is being fought, and more recently the scandalous libel and lynch spirit of Senator EASTLAND'S attack upon the 800,000 Negro troops, even before victory has been completely won, which signalize the attempts to rupture the war-time Negro-white relations....

"The weight of emphasis in BROWDER'S thesis on the 'attitude of the Negro people' as the determining factor, and our acceptance of it, was a subjective and unscientific approach to the question. The end result of BROWDER'S erroneous analysis, in my considered opinion (unless corrected now), would amount to this: If the Negro people made their historic

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"decision for self-determination, through integration, and would inevitably receive freedom 'under the existing American system,' what need to mobilize and heighten the fight against white chauvinist ideology? What need to mobilize independent and militant struggle against the Hitler-like discriminatory practices (including social exclusion) which still beset the Negro people, despite important gains registered especially during the last twelve years?

"BROWDER'S harmful analysis led of necessity to the strengthening of bourgeois nationalism among the Negro people and to an undue reliance on Negro reformist leadership.

"Instead of fully utilizing the potential of an anti-fascist war of national liberation, which, as BROWDER correctly states, fired the political maturity of the Negro people, to root out determinedly the white chauvinist prejudices among the American people (and among new sections of our own membership), we did not take that initiative.

"That Negro comrades accepted BROWDER'S opportunist thesis makes the error all the more grave, because in effect we accepted the false and bankrupt logic of reformism as a solution to the problems of the Negro people. Not only that, we accepted a 'less than equal' status for the Negro people for 'generations to come' - something 'approximating equality.'

"Only by sharply dealing with this major question shall we be able to overcome the serious errors of this period and fully explain to the Negro people and the white working class the source of our errors. This, too, is the way to guarantee continued enlistment of the strength and organic support of the Negro people to the common goal.

"I have one proposal, which I believe to be practical and necessary, to recommend to the National

b7C [redacted]

NY 100-18676 CONFIDENTIAL

"Board of the C.P.A. That is: to set up a Commission to examine our work in this field, with the aim of making a basic appraisal and study of work in Negro communities, especially presenting a factual study and analysis of the status of the Negro people in this Black Belt, in industry, in consumer, industrial and agricultural spheres, and in the trade unions."

Exhibit #17:	"Political Affairs" August, 1945
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was the author of an article entitled, "Negro People Are Joining The Party that Leads Struggle for Equality," which appeared in the "The Worker," April 7, 1946. Excerpts from this article are as follows:

"It was this Marxist-Leninist principle that the Communists brought to the labor movement, more than 25 years ago....It were the Communists who inspired this fight which led to organizing negro and white share croppers in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. They sought tirelessly to integrate the Negro worker in the labor movement....

"If today the unprecedented unity of negro and white exists in the wage struggles of labor, it is largely because the Communists pioneered and zealously supported the nation-wide agitation to organize the workers of basic industries into industrial unions."

Exhibit #18:	"The Worker" April 7, 1946
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

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NY 100-18676

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CLAUDIA JONES participated in a radio form held on July 18, 1947 at 9:30 p.m. over radio station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The subject for debate was the question of Universal Military Training. CLAUDIA JONES and a Mr. NATHAN ALBERT represented the side of Communism in this debate. The following are verbatim statements made by Miss JONES, reflecting her knowledge of the aims and objectives of the Communist Party:

"My Party, the Communist Party, joins with millions of other Americans, in fact with the majority of people, in opposing a policy of Universal Military Training for the nation's youth. We are opposed to such a proposal because instead of its being a means of promoting democracy and world peace, it would in reality, promote (unintelligible) of the country (unintelligible) and war-mongers. Defense of the country depends not on its military might alone, but first of all on those policies that will insure democracy to all the people, decent hones, adequate education, a high standard of living, and an active defense of world peace and democracy.

The following statements were made by CLAUDIA JONES and Judge GUNTHER, who opposed the views of the subject:

Judge GUNTHER: "You are an admitted Communist, are you not?

Miss JONES: "Correct.

Judge GUNTHER: "And you believe in the theories of Karl Marx, do you not?

Miss JONES: "I do.

Judge GUNTHER: "Have you ever read the constitution of the U.S.S.R.

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Miss JONES: "Yes.

Judge GUNTHER: "Does it include compulsory military training?

Miss JONES "On that question, let me answer you. The constitution of the Soviet Union does have a plan for compulsory military training. I am not here to defend the position of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, in having such a plan, whatever it does, it is its own business. I would say, since you asked the question, that the Soviet Union, in my opinion, has had more of a logical justification for such a program of universal military training because ever since its inception it has been the target of foreign imperialist intervention, both in June, 1941, attack by HITLER, the Finnish attack involving foreign imperialism--no less a person that HERBERT HOOVER supported such intervention against the Soviet Union--the threats from Japan, the Japanese militarists, in addition to sixty nations, including the United States, which attacked the Soviet Union.

Exhibit #15:	Transcript of Radio Address, Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Witness to Introduce:	Manager, Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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CLAUDIA JONES was the subject for a picket demonstration staged in front of the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, February 2, 1948. WILLIAM NORMAN, New York State Organizational Secretary, was the leader of this demonstration. Approximately 100 pickets paraded back and forth in front of the Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters. The announced purpose of this demonstration was to denounce the deportation proceedings being carried out by the Department of Justice against CLAUDIA JONES and ALEXANDER BITTELMAN. Pickets carried placards calling for the end of the deportation and "discrimination" against minority groups.

It was noted that at the bottom of the placards was the statement that the picketing was sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. The inscriptions on some of the placards were: "End Department of Justice Attacks on Minorities"; "Tom Clark, Don't Tread on Me" (in this inscription was a large sketch of the Statue of Liberty); "Halt U.S. Department of Justice Deportation of JONES and BITTELMAN"; "Remove Poll Tax Attorney Tom Clark."

It was noted that from time to time during the period of this picketing, members chanted various slogans. Some of the slogans were, "Lets get Rid of Clark and Hoover, Free Jones and Bittelman" and "Tom Clark, You Would Deport Democracy."

It was observed that CLAUDIA JONES marched in this parade from about 12:45 p.m. to 1 p.m. b7c

Witness: SA [redacted]
F.B.I., New York

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CLAUDIA JONES was the principal speaker at a May Day Rally sponsored by the Communist Party of Los Angeles on May 5, 1948, which was held at the Embassy Auditorium, 847 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Approximately 1700 persons attended this rally. The Chairman of the rally was NED SPARKS, Chairman of the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

CLAUDIA JONES spoke, and reportedly centered her speech around alleged mistreatment of negroes, Mexicans and Jews, and the foreign born in the United States. The subject reportedly stated that negroes in the United States are under "Jim Crow rule." She spoke favorably of the plan of civil disobedience of negroes in the next draft for military service. She quoted WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Party, as stating, "The Communist Party will refuse to comply with this measure" (referring to military training and service).

The subject reviewed the incidents surrounding her arrest for deportation and ridiculed the fact that she was charged by the Government with advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. She referred to the immigration station at Ellis Island as a concentration camp. She reportedly completed her speech by referring to the "valiant, democratic, freedom-loving people of Greece, China, and other countries," who, she stated, were fighting for their independence.

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Witness: SA [redacted]
F.B.I., Los Angeles

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Witnesses: [redacted] (c)

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A report of CLAUDIA JONES' activities in recruiting new members to the Party was set forth in an article in the "Daily Worker," June 4, 1948, by staff correspondent ARNOLD SROOG. The title of this article is "Out on Bail, She Signs 57 New CP Members." The following is quoted from this article:

"CLAUDIA JONES, out on bail on a deportation charge, personally signed up 57 new Communist Party members in her month's tour of the West Coast, Miss JONES told the 'Daily Worker' yesterday. This figure, she stressed, does not include those brought into the Party at her meetings by other people.

"On her tour, which coincided with the powerful campaign against the Mundt police state bill, Miss JONES found 'deep alarm among all sections of the people and a desire to fight against infringements of civil liberties.'

"One of the most heartening aspects of the tour, she added, was that 'you could literally feel the democratic upsurge of the people.'

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"'People were not afraid--they came right up to the front of the hall and signed up for the Party,' she said.

"Her tour took her to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Oakland, Contra Costa, Los Angeles and San Diego, California; Pheonix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Denver, Colorado. She spoke to more than 7,500 people at public meetings in these cities....

"In Phoenix, an unprecedented meeting of 1,000 people jammed her rally, the climax of a long campaign which recently won an FEPC ordinance for the state. The greatest applause at this meeting, as at all the others, came when Miss JONES declared that the Communist Party would never register if the Mundt Bill was passed, and that it would continue its struggle to free America from Wall Street."

Exhibit #19:	"Daily Worker" June 4, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

A report by the Chairman of the National Women's Commission, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, on the activities of the Secretary of the Commission, CLAUDIA JONES, was set forth in an article in the "Daily Worker," June 30, 1948. In this article, Miss FLYNN stated the following concerning the activities of the subject:

"She spoke at a whole series of May Day celebrations along the coast, at women's conferences, at meetings of the Negro Commission of the Party, and for the Civil Rights Congress--in fact she reorganized one chapter of C.R.C. in San Francisco, and set up three new ones in San Diego, Salt Lake City, and Denver. She

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"recruited nearly 60 new members to the Party and undoubtedly many more who listened to her have joined since.

"She reorganized the Women's Commission in Seattle, and had large conferences with women's committees in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and in San Mateo County. Altogether, since the National Women's Commission of the Party has been reconstituted, and especially since February, 1947 when CLAUDIA JONES became our efficient and capable Secretary, we have set up 12 commissions in various districts, to work among women....

"She is one of the finest assets that our Party possesses today. It is a privilege and a pleasure to work with her and a satisfaction to see the splendid example she sets for Communists and other women."

Exhibit #20:	"Daily Worker" June 30, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

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CLAUDIA JONES is the author of an article in the " The Worker," September 4, 1949. This article was entitled, "We Seek Full Equality for Women." Due to the nature of the statements made by subject in this article, the major portion of it is being set forth verbatim.

"We Seek Full Equality for Women

"Taking up the struggle of the Suffragists, the Communists have set new tasks, new objectives in the fight for a new status for women. The special value of Foster's contribution.

"By CLAUDIA JONES, Secretary, Communist Party's National Women's Commission.

"The leading role of the Communist Party in the struggle to emancipate women from male oppression, is one of the proud contributions which our Party of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party, U.S.A., celebrates on its thirtieth anniversary.

"Marxism-Leninism exposes the core of the woman question and shows that the position of women in society is not always and everywhere the same, but derives from woman's relation to the mode of production.

"Under capitalism, the inequality of women stems from exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class. But the exploitation of women cuts across class lines and affects all women. Marxism-Leninism views the woman question as a special question which derives from the economic dependence of women upon men. This economic dependence as ENGELS wrote over 100 years ago, carries with it the sexual exploitation of

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"women, the placing of woman in the modern bourgeois family, as the 'proletariat' of the man, who assumes the role of 'bourgeoisie.'

"Hence, Marxist-Leninists fight to free woman of household drudgery, they fight to win equality for women in all spheres; they recognize that one cannot adequately deal with the woman question or win women for progressive participation unless one takes up the special problems, needs and aspirations of women--as women.

"It is this basic principle that has governed the theory and practice of the Communist Party for the last three decades.

"As a result, our Party has chalked up a proud record of struggle for the rights of women. American literature has been enhanced by the works of Marxists who investigated the status of women in the U.S. in the '30's. Its record is symbolized in the lives of such outstanding women Communists as ELLA REEVE BLOOR and ANITA WHITNEY and others who are associated with the fight for women's suffrage, for the rights of the Negro people, for working class emancipation.

"Our Party and its leadership helped stimulate the organization of women in the trade unions and helped activize the wives of workers in the great labor organizing drives; built housewives' councils to fight against the high cost of living; taught women through the boycott and other militant actions how to fight for the needs of the family; helped to train and mold women Communist leaders on all levels, working class women inspired by the convictions and ideals of their class--the working class.

"A pioneer in the fight for the organization of working class women, our Party was the first to demonstrate to white women and to the working class that the

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"triply-oppressed status of Negro women is a barometer of the status of all women, and that the fight for the full, economic, political and social equality of the Negro woman is in the vital self-interest of white workers, in the vital interest of the fight to realize equality for all women.

"But it remained for the contribution of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of our Party, to sharpen the thinking of the American Communist Party on the woman question. Comrade FOSTER projected in a deeper way the basic necessity for the working class and its vanguard Party to fight the obstacles to women's equality, evidenced in many anti-woman prejudices, in the prevalent ideology of male superiority fostered by the monopolists imbibed by working class men.

"The essence of FOSTER'S contribution is that it is necessary to win the masses of American women for the over-all struggle against imperialist war and fascism by paying special attention to their problems and by developing special struggles for their economic, political, and social needs. Basing himself upon the Marxist-Leninist tenet that the inequality of women is inherently connected with the exploitation of the working class, FOSTER called on the Party and the working class to master the Marxist-Leninist theory of the woman question, to improve our practical work on this question, and to correct former errors, errors of commission and omission with regard to this fundamental question.

"Foster's special contribution lies in his unique expose of the mask placed on the status of women in every sphere in the U.S. by American imperialism. Comrade FOSTER exposed the bourgeois lie that women in the U.S. have achieved full equality and that no further rights remain to be won. He shows that the ideological prop used by reactionary propagandists to perpetuate false ideas of women's 'inferiority' is to base their anti-social arguments as regards women on all kinds of pseudo-scientific assumptions, particularly in the field of biology....

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"Any underestimation of the need for a persistent ideological struggle against all manifestations of masculine superiority must therefore be rooted out. If biology is falsely utilized by the bourgeois ideologists to perpetuate their false notions about women, Communists and progressives must fare boldly into the biological sciences and enhance our ideological struggle against bourgeois ideas and practices of male superiority.

"In order to meet the tasks projected for a deeper understanding and mastery of the Marxist-Leninist approach to the woman question a special Party Commission on Theoretical Aspects of Work among Women was established.

"Reflecting the great hunger for theory on the woman question on the part of Communists and progressives was the one day Conference on Marxism and the Women Question held under the auspices of the Jefferson School of Social Science held in June of this year. Nearly 600 women and men attended. Indicative, too, of how the Party is meeting its tasks in this sphere are the numerous cadre schools which have been held to facilitate the training of women for mass work among women and the training of Communist men on the woman question.

"Some 10 Party women's commissions now exist, which, under the leadership and guidance of the Party district organizations, give attention to work among women in the Party and in the mass organizations. It is necessary to utilize the 30th anniversary of our Party to strengthen our mass and Party work and to turn the face of the entire Party toward this question.

"This is necessary, first, because without mobilization of the masses of women, particularly working class and Negro women, the fight for peace against a third world war will not be successful. American women and their organizations have given

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"indications in varied ways, that they oppose the Atlantic Pact, and are fearful of the implications of the arms pact.

"This understanding is necessary, secondly, because of the growing reactionary offensive against the civil rights of the American people, the outstanding examples of which is the indictment and trial of the 12 leaders of our Party before a jury having a majority of women.

"Finally, this understanding is necessary because without rooting ourselves among the masses of women, without building the progressive organizations of women, such as the Congress of American Women, Women's Division of the Progressive Party, the Negro women's organizations, etc., and without organizing special struggles for the demands of women, we cannot win the women against the reactionary influences of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the bourgeois ideologists.

"By successfully mastering our theory of the woman question, organizing masses of American women, and focusing attention primarily on the problems and needs of working class women, our Party can help usher in a new status for American women.

"To achieve that end, we must win the women to an ever-active fight against imperialist war and fascism. For, in the words of the great DIMITROFF, in his famous report, 'The United Front Against Fascism':

"'While fascism exacts most from youth it enslaves women with particular ruthlessness and synicism, playing on the most painful feelings of the mother, the housewife, the single working woman, uncertain of the morrow. Fascism, posing as a benefactor, throws the starving family a few beggarly scraps, trying in this way to stifle the bitterness aroused particularly among the toiling women, by the unprecedented slavery which fascism brings them....

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"'We must spare no pains to see that the women workers and toilers fight shoulder to shoulder with their class brothers in the ranks of the united working class front and the anti-fascist people's front.'

"In the sprit of the anti-fascist hero of Leipzig, let us rededicate ourselves to the fight for the complete equality of women."

Exhibit #21	"The Worker" September 4, 1949
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

CLAUDIA JONES participated in the May Day Celebration sponsored by the United May Day Committee in New York City, April 30, 1950. She marched in the parade and appeared on the reviewing stand at Union Square and was introduced to the people in the audience as one of the leaders in the Communist Party.

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Witness: SA [redacted]
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CLAUDIA JONES, in a featured article in the " The Worker," entitled, "Half the World," in the May 21, 1950 issue, is critical of the President of the United States and the Government concerning the recent announcement made that the United States would produce the hydrogen bomb. She charged that billions of dollars were being spent for armaments in this country to destroy lives. She said that this money could be spent on health programs, and stated that the action of the Government was in contempt of the children of this country.

Exhibit #22:	"The Worker" May 21, 1950
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

The subject was the author of an article in "The Worker" of July 16, 1950, in which she was sharply critical of the Government of the United States in the question of the Korean War. She spoke for freedom in Korea and said that, "It is apparently difficult for reactionaries to grasp the fact that millions of formerly oppressed peoples, ground under their heels for centuries, are willing to fight and die for their convictions for a fundamental change in their way of life, free of any foreign masters, including Wall Street." She said that the people who are opposing the peoples armies in Korea are corrupt and were placed in their high positions by the "imperialist forces of the world." She likened this to the "composition of the stacked jury which falsely convicted the leaders of the Communist Party in the Foley Square heresy trials in their political beliefs

Exhibit #23:	"The Worker" July 16, 1950
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

Subject was the author of a letter which was printed in the "Daily Worker," November 8, 1950. This letter, which, it was stated, was received from CLAUDIA JONES from her cell at Ellis Island, pertained to the treatment given to the subject by immigration authorities

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at Ellis Island. She attacked the American press and the Government officials who, she charged, were seeking to bring about Fascism to the United States and to bring atomic warfare abroad. She took the occasion to review the work of the Communist Party in what she charged was the fight for freedom for the American people, and freedom and equality for the negro people. She said that she was part of a mass struggle for human freedom. She criticized the delay in deportation proceedings and charged that the Justice Department had deliberately used unconstitutional means to hold the alien Communists on Ellis Island and to prevent their freedom.

Exhibit #24:	"Daily Worker" November 8, 1950
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

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CLAUDIA JONES was the author of an article which appeared in the February, 1951 issue of "Political Affairs." It was noted on the first page of this issue that the material contained therein would pertain to the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, and that "this special, enlarged issue is devoted to reports, speeches, and greetings of the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City on December 28-31, 1950." The article prepared by the subject was entitled, "For the Unity of Women in the Cause of Peace!"

The following excerpts are taken from this article:

"The growing surge for peace among the women of our country fully confirms the premise contained in the Resolution that 'the fight for peace has a special meaning to the women of the country' and that 'without their full involvement no peace campaign can be effective.'

"Why there is this elemental peace upheaval among American women is of course no mystery. For the first time, on the bodies of their husbands and sons, the women experience the price of attempted world domination by an aggresive ruling class, which only a short time ago boasted of 'easy' victories and a 'push button war.'

"In thousands of working-class homes, in the last few weeks, the 'notification to next of kin' has meant that a father, son or husband will never return from the Korean plains--5000 miles away. Even as the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, mother of the first quadruple-amputee learned, such 'slight injuries' are accompanied by callous War Department statements that the soldier's 'morale is excellent.'

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"Negro mothers and wives are registering alarm as they become aware that lynching by court martial and wanton shooting of Negro troops in Korea merge with the growth of terrorization of Negro veterans at home, as witnessed in the brutal police lynching of the Negro veteran, JOHN DERRICK.

"Life is cheap to the brass hats these days. Recently, the 'Daily Worker' carried a story with a Peking dateline, in which the chairman of the Peking Red Cross stated that one-third of the people killed by MacArthur's troops were children, and forty-five percent were women! Children at play, women washing on the river banks, and peasants working in the fields have been the targets of bombing and strafing by the American armed forces whose so-called 'police action' was to bring 'freedom' to the 'unhappy' Korean people!

"With the same cold calculation that planned these barbarous atrocities, U.S. imperialism plans to use the sons of American mothers as 'blue chips' in their vicious plot of world conquest, fascism, war and death. Over the radio, Gen. Lucius Clay, the protector of Ilse Koch, and Gen. Mark Clark speak bluntly. Thus did Clark declare: '...in the international poker game we're playing today...we need more blue chips; blue chips are boys with guns in their hands.'

"...But that is not all. Now new economic hardships face the 18 million women workers. TRUMAN'S dictatorial National Emergency Decree carries with it a threat to draft women for total war production. Reminiscent of the bestial Nazi attitude toward women, Big Business, in their profit-mad quest for new sources of cheap labor power and resources, seek to emulate the Nazis who likewise drafted 'madchen in uniform' by the millions, reversing their foul slogan that 'woman must be neither comrade nor beloved but only mother,' and kitchen slave.

"...But to these sundry ideological exhortations directed against women's participation in the cause

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"of peace and social progress, in the struggle to ward off attacks on the living standards of their families, and in defense of the democratic and civil rights of the people, American women are daily giving their answer. They reflect the new moods and express the new possibilities for stopping the warmakers. More and more the women are acquiring the consciousness that they will really be to blame if they fail to speak up in defense of their children and their country. That is why they have raised the mass slogans of the camp of peace to end the war in Korea and to bring our boys home.

"...American women have begun to expose the futility and immorality of the A-bomb as a weapon to solve problems between nations. That is why they are beginning to join their voices with that of their wrathful anti-fascist sisters the world over whose role for peace cannot be over-estimated.

"...Comrades! We must now pose the question: How can we most effectively reach the overwhelming majority of women to act for peace? How can we help to convert desire for peace into organization and struggle? How can we help to anchor a women's peace movement, embracing a majority of women, to a working-class base which will guarantee it consistency, principle and militancy?

"Yet, we do not find full agreement on the necessity to organize women, as women, in the peace camp. In numerous pre-Convention discussions, in our National Women's Commission, particularly, we have been involved in discussions about the necessity for such a distinct women's peace movement. We all agreed that this perspective must be fully registered and fought for at our 15th National Convention, since it is no secret that the present level of women's peace activity, which represents a new level in our work among women, has developed with little or no help from

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"male comrades. Indeed, they were often guilty of impeding its development. But in the course of our discussions, we found that full clarity did not exist among our women cadres on the character of such a movement. How did this show itself?

"Two tendencies emerged in our discussions. First was the tendency which argued that, since an outstanding weakness of the past was the failure to build united-front movements among working class and Negro women, it was now necessary to limit ourselves to the organization of a working-class women's peace movement. Clearly such a tendency is wrong. It fails to understand the full concept of our Party's united-front peace policy which is to create a movement based on the working class in unity with all other peace-loving peoples. It reflects a lack of faith in the working-class women themselves who can and will lead all strata of the women in their struggle for peace. This tendency has 'left'-sectarian implications. For to defeat the warmakers, it is necessary to unite all sections of the women under the leadership of the working women, as it is necessary to unite its broad allies under the leadership of the working class.

"Second was the tendency to see the need of bringing into being a peace movement embracing all women. Such comrades argued that the broad masses of women in our land, because of their oppressed social status in present-day society, because of their role as mothers, as the creators of life, are deeply opposed to war and can be won in their majority to peace. However, in presenting this generally sound point of view, the comrades underestimated the need that such a movement be rooted first of all among working-class women. Negro and white. This tendency had certain Right-opportunist implications because there was absent the understanding that the sharp turn to the working class, required in all phases of Party work, applied to the field of work among women as well.

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"In overcoming these wrong tendencies, after considerable discussion, our National Women's Commission correctly stressed the primacy of the working-class orientation while recognizing the new opportunities which exist to create a broad women's peace movement among non-working class women in every community, and on all levels. Major attention must be given to organizing the millions of workers' wives in basic industry, the millions of working-class housewives in industrial cities, the millions of working-class and Negro women who can be won on the peace issue and around the struggle for their burning demands.

"...Impelling these developments is the leadership of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism by a workers' state--the Socialist Soviet Union, which has exemplified in life its concern for the well-being and full equality of women and full protection of children in all spheres. The word-shaking examples of free Soviet womanhood, the new freedoms achieved by the liberated woman in the lands of the European Democracies who move toward Socialism, the historic strides--as a result of the Chinese People's Revolution--in the elimination of the feudal bondage formerly experienced by millions of downtrodden women of China--all are decisive contributing factors explaining why there now exists a powerful international anti-fascist, anti-imperialist women's movement.

"American women bear a heavy responsibility to the millions of our anti-fascist sisters in the world camp of peace, precisely because the threat to world peace stems from the imperialists of our land. The repeated appeals to American women from the embattled mothers of Greece, Franco Spain and the Marshall-Plan-saddled countries are staunch reminders of the responsibilities women in the United States bear to the world struggle for peace and anti-fascism.

"The pro-fascist Department of Justice attacks last year against the international fraternization of

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"women should lead us to conclude that we face a great responsibility, in the sphere of work among women, to the high principles of proletarian internationalism. In great measure, our meeting of that responsibility depends on the support given by labor-progressives, led by our vanguard party, the Communist Party, to the emerging women's peace movement. Through such support, the struggle for the equality of women will merge with the general class struggle of the working class which understands the needs and demands of the masses of women. Support to the peace struggles of women in our country will thereby also help to bring in line with world developments, based on American experience a new advance in women's status in our country.

"...Comrades, I have singled out three main questions in this sub-report flowing out of the splendid report of Comrade Hall, namely: 1) the necessity to develop, strengthen and build a distinct women's peace movement; 2) the rooting of that movement among working women and the wives of workers; and 3) the special necessity to bring the fight for peace to the Negro women.

"...To help transform women's peace sentiment into a mighty organized movement for peace, security, equality and defense of children, means we must change our Party's methods of work and approaches to our own women cadre.

"In his report, Comrade Hall stated that:

"'...the worst symptom of male superiority tendencies in our ranks is the speed with which we released the bulk of our leading women comrades after World War II-and our slowness to correct this error. The new level of work achieved by our women comrades, and the new currents stirring among the masses of women, must be reflected in our Party's new level of understanding of the woman's question. This goes for our entire leadership and membership.'

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"What is necessary to achieve this 'new level of understanding' in work among women? It means, first of all, recognizing and applying the Leninist concept that Communist women must 'themselves be part of the mass movement of women.' It means the virtual release of dozens and dozens of our women comrades for work among women for peace and to struggle for women's special demands.

"In many Party sections a consciousness exists that in order to make it possible for women to participate generally in Party activities, the obstacles to women's full participation must be recognized. Party cadres here understand that because under capitalism, care of children is more than often the sole responsibility of women, and not viewed as a social responsibility, as is the case under Socialism, it is necessary to provide baby sitters to help release women for general Party work. But examination shows that this practice, because of its costliness, is not widespread. Nor is the same approach taken to release Party women cadre for work among the masses of women. Coupled with this a general underestimation of work among women is expressed in the practice of taking practically all of our women comrades out of their natural habitat thus robbing them of their mass contacts in P.T.A's and women's organizations while they function as general Party actives.

"I propose that this Convention instruct our incoming leadership and National Educational Department to launch such a campaign starting on International Women's Day, March 8, 1951. I.W.D. should be the occasion for widespread tribute to the role and potentialities of the masses of women, and to inculcate an understanding of the Marxist-Leninist approach to women in society, as a duty and responsibility of all Communist men and women. One such contribution to this end is the forthcoming volume on the woman question (a collection of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin) which will be published by International Publishers in January, and which should receive wide circulation and study.

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"Proper use of the Women's Page of 'The Worker', under the leadership of Peggy Dennis, now widely read; the organization of friends and readers of 'The Worker' to make this page the vehicle of exchange of experiences in the peace and general women's movement, can make this page the avenue to increasing the circulation of the press among the masses of women, particularly among Negro and working-class women.

"The Draft Resolutions's failure to deal adequately with the woman question, overcome now with Comrade Hall's report, consists in the fact that it failed not only to deal adequately with women's role --but with her oppression--the crux of the question. It is true that the widespread and justifiable criticism by many of our women comrades of the Resolution's weakness was due to their failure to find a corresponding estimate of work among women on all Party levels. They saw therefore the struggle for women's equality solely as an inner Party matter, isolated as too many of them are from the broad ferment of women for peace. Where women, despite obstacles, plunged ahead, and did not fall into the 'battle of the sexes' bourgeois-feminist moods, there recognition of women's full role and contribution to the fight for peace was swiftest. This should point up a great fact: namely, that it is the movement of the women themselves for peace that has forced a new awareness upon our Party and labor-progressive forces everywhere today. A real tribute for this approach goes to Comrade Foster who told us that women must fight for their own liberation, and to women Communist anti-fascist leaders in the international women's movement.

The attention and agreement of the entire Party organization must be won to the solution of, and collective application to these problems. Overcoming of these weaknesses will release the collective talents of our wonderful women fighters to work, write, sing and fight for women's liberation; and they will want to do it not as second-class citizens, but as contributors to Party policy and mass work in our clubs and groups.

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"It is time our Party recognized the precious capital it has in its women cadres. Important indications of an improved attitude in the Party toward the promotion of women in leadership are seen in many parts of the country. We have the advancement to the State Committee at the recent New York Party Convention of such comrades as Lil Gates, Johnnie Lumpkin and Mercedes Arroya; the splendid leadership of such women comrades as Vickie Lawrence and Anne Garfield in work among women in New York and New England; the recent elevation of Comrade Mollie Lieber West to the post of Illinois organizational secretary; of Grance Tillman to a similar position in Indiana and of Comrade Wi to a leading post in a Southern Party district. We have comrades like Rose Gaulden in the leadership in Philadelphia's 4th Ward, of Dorothy Healy and Bernadotte Doyle in key positions in California, of Betty Gannett as our National Education Director, of women Communist veterans like Dora Lipshitz and Rose Baron, and that of Martha Stone as District Organizer of New Jersey. We also have emerging Negro women leaders like Mary Adams, the splendid young Party women cadre like Jeanie Griffith and Judy; the inspiring role of the foremost woman leader of our Party, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and one of the great women veterans like Mother Bloor and Anita Whitney. There are other women cadres too numerous to mention.

"Inspired and steeled by the powerful science of Marxism-Leninism, which holds the key to the ultimate liberation of women in a Socialist society, where the basis of women's exploitation is eliminated, exploitation of man by man abolished, and the true equality of the sexes achieved, let us resolve at this 15th National Convention of our Party to honor the Jane Higginses whose daily work is a measure of their desire to master Marxist-Leninist theory, to participate in winning a glorious future.

"In this struggle, Communist women, by their leadership among the masses of women, and learning from

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"them to fight for their demands, will fuse the women's peace movement under the leadership of the working class, and will thereby help to change the relationship of forces in our land in such a way as to make for a new anti-fascist, anti-imperialist people's coalition, advancing through this struggle to Socialism."

In this issue of "Political Affairs," it was reported that CLAUDIA JONES had been elected to the Alternate National Committee of the Communist Party at the 15th National Convention of the Party which was held December 28-31, 1950.

Exhibit #16:	"Political Affairs" February, 1951
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was the author of an article in the March, 1951 issue of "Political Affairs" entitled, "FOSTER'S Political and Theoretic Guidance to Our Work Among Women." It was noted on Page 1 of this issue of "Political Affairs that the issue would be a special tribute on the occasion of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER'S 70th birthday. Excerpts from the article prepared by the subject are as follows:

"It is no accident that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, in his more than 50 years of devotion and leadership to the emancipation of the American working class and the oppressed Negro people, should likewise have manifested throughout his life an active and special concern for oppressed womanhood. No stranger to the hard lot and double exploitation daily experienced by working-class wives and mothers in present-day society, this foremost Marxist theoretician and leader of the American working class and its vanguard Communist Party was from early childhood conversant with women's special oppression.

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"...In the tradition of all great Communist thinkers, recognizing that the fight against women's inequalities is connected with the fight against capitalist property relations, FOSTER was the first in our Party to call for a sharp turn in what he characterized as a widespread 'underestimation and general neglect' of work among women. Typical of his unflagging interest in all phases of our Party's theoretical and practical work, despite his busy schedule and ill health, was his emphatic statement in his basic article, 'On Improving the Party's Work Among Women.'

"'One of the gravest weaknesses of the Communist movement in the various capitalist countries, including our own, is its relative failure to win the active support of the decisive masses of women. It is a fact that we dare not ignore that the forces of reaction still have a strong hold on womankind, including proletarian women....This shortcoming of the Communist Parties becomes even more manifest today in view of the huge and increasing part that women are taking in all walks of life. This shortcoming must be quickly overcome, inasmuch as the parties spearheading the drive to fascism and war hold the affiliation of large masses of women. Obviously, therefore, a drastic improvement in their work among women is very much on the order of business for the Communist Parties of the capitalist world, especially our Party here in the United States.'

"FOSTER'S personal attention and interest in the work of the National Women's Commission was invaluable to whatever progress was made in our work. It was his discussions with us, prior to finalization of the aforementioned article, that helped to lend confidence to our Commission to fight for such an approach in our Party. In over nine Party districts, conferences on work among women, participated in by district leaderships, followed; and there was a general improvement in the organization of classes on the woman's question by state educational departments as well as its integration in general Party school.

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"FOSTER'S political and theoretical contributions led to a new appreciation of the tasks in our work among women throughout the Party. Indicative of this is the new awareness of the importance of women's work registered at our recent 15th National Convention. In all main reports at the National Convention, as in numerous state conventions, a new stress was given to this work particularly as a result of the unprecedented upsurge of peace sentiment among the masses of women and their significant actions for peace. Representing a sharp change in the extent of their participation, in comparison with our last Party Convention, our Negro and white women comrades who attended this Convention reflected in rich experiences their growing ties with masses and in general, the political growth of our women cadres. Particularly outstanding were the contributions of Negro women comrades, especially from the South.

"FOSTER'S contributions to our Party's understanding of the woman question likewise helped to combat blatant male-supremacist attitudes in our Party and progressive circles. More than over-caution, however, is still prevalent among many men comrades when this question arises, in relation to their own weaknesses. This situation has, however, led to a growing self-criticism of many of our male comrades and Party leaderships as regards the woman question. An important derivative of FOSTER'S contribution was his help in allaying the passivity of many of our women comrades, who, up to now had likewise not grasped their special responsibility to the masses of women. They had not understood the Leninist concept that Communist women must 'themselves be part of the mass movement of women.' As so clearly demonstrated in the upsurge of peace sentiment among millions of American women, FOSTER'S contributions served to strengthen our Party's understanding that in the all-decisive struggle for peace, the women's movement, as Lenin observed long ao, 'can be at times the decisive part of the mass movement.'

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"One need only refer within the confines of this article to the impassioned cry of mothers and wives who are increasingly questioning the involvement of American boys in the aggressive Korean adventure. One can only mention their growing demands to end the Korean War, to bring the boys home, and their alarm at the use of the nation's schools for terror-striking 'survival drills' to which young children are subjected.

"...We know that emancipation of woman is possible only under Socialism. A guide for the Party in winning advanced sections of women for a Socialist perspective are the following words of Comrade FOSTER in relation to the emancipated woman of the Soviet Union:

"'One of the greatest of socialist freedoms is the freedom of women. Socialism establishes sex equality in the fullest sense of the word. It does away completely with many of the disgusting bourgeois sex distortions and inhibitions and makes of sex a truly free beautiful and artistic expression of man and woman. For a long time the succeeding systems of the exploiters have forced woman into an artificial position of alleged inferiority to man. Capitalism has done more than its share to maintain and extend this monstrous oppression. The capitalists exploit woman doubly, both as workers and women. Woman has to face special oppression in every field in capitalist society--as a worker--a wife, a homebuilder and a citizen. Whichever way she turns she is confronted with subtle and often crudely brutal manifestations of "male supremacy" chauvinism. These cripple her in every respect.

"'But Socialism deals a shattering blow to this whole outrageous persecution system. It opens every door to woman, on the basis of the fullest freedom and equality.

"'One of the very greatest achievements of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is the way it has extended

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"real equality to woman. The Soviet woman is truly a new human being. She has learned altogether new capacities and rights and has amazed the world with her ability to do superlatively well anything she turns her hand to. The tremendous added power that emancipated woman gives to the Soviet economy and political life is one of Socialism's greatest advantages over capitalism. The Soviet woman is incomparably the freest woman in the world. If anyone wants to know whether Socialism cultivates personality and individuality, a powerful answer is found in the progress made by Soviet woman.'

"Millions of American women will one day come to understand that FOSTER'S bright Socialist vision is in their own fundamental interests and that of the family. For equal rights in the Socialist U.S.S.R. are not just formal legal rights, which under bourgeois democracy, are, at best, only extended on paper, but are denied in reality by the very nature of capitalist exploitation. Under Socialism, full enjoyment of equal rights by women is guaranteed by the very nature of a society in which classes and exploitation are abolished.

"Our Party can pay no greater tribute to our beloved Comrade FOSTER on the occasion of his 70th birthday than by helping to further an understanding of its tasks in relation to work among women. Utilization of Comrade FOSTER'S profound writings to deepen the theoretical understanding of our Party and to strengthen it in its practical tasks should be a major objective as we prepare to celebrate International Woman's Day, on March 8. Our application to the tasks set us by Comrade FOSTER for theoretical work, in the spirit of persistence, until it is accomplished, should be another of our resolves.

"In the course of this development, paying close heed to FOSTER'S political and theoretical advice, our Party, as it performs its vanguard tasks especially

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"in relation to work among the broad masses of women, will help advanced sections of Negro and white working women to attain the level of Socialist consciousness. Armed by Foster's towering leadership of our Party, they will win millions of women to the scientific conviction that the final guarantee of peace, bread and freedom and the full emancipation of oppressed womanhood will be achieved only in a Socialist America."

Exhibit #25:	"Political Affairs" March, 1951
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

The subject, in her column, "Half the World," which appeared in "The Worker," April 22, 1951, wrote in criticism of the action of the Government in the Korean conflict. The following is taken from this column:

"Millions of women, despite different political opinions, were among those who roundly cheered the forced retirement of General MacArthur as a virtual dictator of the Far East.

"Nor it is an accident why they did so. Mothers and wives were jittery at MacArthur's reckless threat to extend the war to China and the Asian mainland; just as they were concerned at his threat to bomb Manchuria and his threat to use the atombomb in Korea and China. If now they therefore sigh with relief over the removal of this arch reactionary warlord it is because they see in this action the temporary curbing of those who would plunge us into a third world war.

"In this, of course, they are right--but only halfway so. True, MacArthur's wings were clipped by

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"Truman who was forced to take this action because of the growing demand for peace in our country and abroad; the firm refusal of the British, French and others to go along with any further spreading of the Korean conflict. But the other side of the coin is that the Truman Administration, which committed the nation to war in Korea, has yet to change its oreintation on the war in Korea itself. Only if MacArthur's removal is followed by a policy of negotiation which will result in peaceful settlement of disputes between east and west can there be a real guarantee of peace."

Exhibit #5:	"The Worker" April 22, 1951
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library

CLAUDIA JONES was observed taking an active participation in the 1951 May Day activities which were sponsored by the United May Day Committee and held in New York on May 1, 1951. The subject appeared as a guest along with other members of the National Committee of the Communist Party on the reviewing stand and reviewed the parade as it passed.

Witness:	SA [redacted] b7c F.B.I., New York

CLAUDIA JONES was a speaker at a Harlem Street rally held on July 14, 1951 on 8th Avenue between West 118th and West 119th Streets, Manhattan, New York. The rally was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress. It is noted that the subject was a featured speaker at this rally. She was introduced as CLAUDIA JONES, Secretary of the National Women's Commission. The subject announced that she had just been released on bail following her recent apprehension by Federal authorities on charges that she was a Communist, and as such, attempted to overthrow the Government of the U.S.

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She said that the only thing she is guilty of is that she "is a member of the Communist Party, which Party is the negroes only hope for freedom from Fascist domination."

She defended the convicted eleven Communist Party leaders and the indicted seventeen Communist Party leaders as the leaders of the Communist Party who were responsible for leading the fight for freedom of the negro people. She belittled the U.S. Government, the Truman Administration, U.S. Attorney IRVING SAYPOL, and the F.B.I.

She charged that the F.B.I. used Gestapo-like tactics and made reference to the fact that F.B.I. agents were at the time in the crowd and stated that F.B.I. agents "stink like animals." She glanced around the crowd and said that, "You can just about smell their presence." She then directed her gaze to the agents in the crowd, and, in effect, attempted to arouse the crowd of Harlemites against the agents present.

Witnesses: SAS [redacted]
b7c and [redacted]
F.B.I., New York

IV. OVERT ACTS COMMITTED BY THE SUBJECT IN FURTHERANCE OF THE AIMS OF THE CONSPIRACY

b7d [redacted]

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Witness: b1 [redacted] (c)

The Centennial Celebration of Marxism and the 28th Anniversary of the Communist Party were celebrated by the Communist Party at a mass rally held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 18, 1947, under the auspices of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. Madison Square Garden was decorated with Communist slogans, "Build the Communist Party Now," "End Terrorism to Jews and Admit To Palestine and U.S. DP's," "Repeal the Taft-Hartley Slave Law."

CLAUDIA JONES was the Chairman of this rally. A pageant depicting 100 years of Marxism was presented on the program. Approximately 14,000 persons attended this mass rally.

Witness: SAS [redacted] and [redacted] b7c
F.B.I. New York

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CLAUDIA JONES was interviewed on January 19, 1948 when apprehended on a warrant issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, charging that she "entered this country at New York on the 9th day of February, 1924, and has been found in the United States in violation of the immigration laws thereof, and is subject to be taken in custody and deported, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended, in that she is found to have been, after entry, a member of the following class, set forth in section one of said act:

"An alien who believes in, advocates and teaches the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States, and the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended in that she is found to have been, after entry, a member of the following class, set forth in section one of said act: An alien who writes and publishes and causes to be written and published any written or published matter advising, advocating or teaching the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States."

During the interview, subject admitted that she was first active with the youth groups of the Communist Party and later, because of her work in the Party, was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party. She attributed her election to the fact that she had worked diligently for the Party, writing numerous articles under her own name and by preparing Communist Party literature, distributed in the name of the Party. She said that she had been on several speaking tours for the Party. She admitted that she was the Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party and as such, was active in the women's work in the Party.

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Witness: SA [redacted]
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Subject was the author of an article which appeared in "Political Affairs," August, 1948. This article appeared under the Section, "Pre-Convention Discussion," and was entitled, "For New Approaches to Our Work Among Women." The following is quoted from this article:

"The Draft Resolution places as the central task before our Party the building of the People's anti-monopoly and peace coalition against American imperialism. It likewise stresses the imperative need for the people's coalition, and particularly the working class, to fight aggressively on those issues which can win the support of every section of the population that can add solidity, numbers, and strength to the battle against American imperialism."

Exhibit #28:	"Political Affairs" August, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

All b1, b7d

Subject was the author of a series of three articles which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on August 1, 2 and 7, 1949. These articles written by the subject, were on the topic, "Un-American Committee and the Negro People." In the first article, the subject accused the House Un-American Activities Committee for calling before it spokesmen of the Negro people to impugn all the Negro people in this country. She stated that never before in the history of the Nation has the loyalty of a whole people been so attacked. She stated that the hearings were timed at a strategic moment for American imperialist reaction. She stated:

"To begin with, and primarily, they coincided with the pivotal attack on civil liberties at Foley Square where 12 Communist leaders face a heresy trial for their political ideas because of indictments by the Department of Justice and the Truman Administration."

She pointed out that three of the defendants were jailed for protesting against "the obvious bias of a judge who serves monopoly capital and who sought to put in jeopardy the names of thousands of working-class men and women by demanding that the defendants become stoolpigeons. She stated that the trial reached a

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significant highlight in the testimony of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Communist leader and Councilman from the city of New York. CLAUDIA JONES said that DAVIS utilized the "weapon of Marxism-Leninism to throw light on the forces responsible for the national oppression of the Negro people--the capitalist class itself."

In the Daily Worker of August 2, 1949, the second article in a series of three appeared on "Un-American Committee and the Negro People." In this article the subject stated that, "It is more than a passing coincidence that at the Un-American Committee loyalty hearings on 'Communism and the Negro,' the Negro reformist leaders--such as LESTER GRANGER, CHARLES S. JOHNSON (to say nothing of the miserable stoolpigeons such as MANNING JOHNSON) were not powerful enough or convincing enough in their views on this subject. This, despite the American bourgeoisie's all-out efforts to control the Negro press through ads, or to meagerly give crumbs from its profit-laden tables for the support of such institutions as the reformists may lead."

She stated, "The ever-present virus of 'white supremacy,' intensified national oppression, and the second-class citizenship, plus intellectual integrity compelled Rev. SANDY RAY, one of the leading Negro religious leaders, the chairman of the Social Service Commission of the National Baptist Convention, to boldly declare, without apology, of the Jimcrow lynch system in the United States: 'We do, however, seek to overthrow an intangible empire which exists within our Government and many of our institutions throughout the land. It is that empire which shelters injustice, oppressions, exploitation, segregation, discrimination, illwill, and all of the inconsistencies which make for separation, tension and strife. It is against that empire that we wage our war. It is that empire that must be subdued if we are to have domestic peace and give effective leadership in world chaos.'"

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In the "Daily Worker" of August 7, 1949, there appeared the third of the series of articles by CLAUDIA JONES. In this article the subject stated that the Un-American Activities Committee hearings were unsuccessful and boomeranged. She said, "They boomeranged, first, because the Negro question is itself 'the Achilles heel of American imperialism' in the words of the national Chairman of the Communist Party, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. And because, the more they touch it, the more the imperialists are exposed for what they are: the oppressors of the Negro people, of the working class, the organizers of force and violence against the Negro people, the financiers of exploitation of six million Negores and four million whites in the South, from which exploitation they wring the profits to stuff their coffers for the financing of an imperialist atomic war and domestic fascism!

"The hearings boomeranged, for a second reason. And that is because even as they utilized the old 'divide-and-rule' tactic, the eyes of 14,000,000 Negro Americans, the eyes of countless white Americans, the eyes of nationally and colonially oppressed peoples in Africa, the West Indies, and in liberated China, the eyes of the New European Democracies, the eyes of the leader of the world democratic forces, the Soviet Union, were upon them.

"And thirdly, these hearings boomeranged because even among reformist Negro leaders, intellectual integrity and intensified national oppression pushes many of them to a clearer realization of the profound truth spoken by FREDERICK DOUGLASS: 'Power concedes nothing without struggle.'"

Exhibit #26:	"Daily Worker" August 1, 1949
Exhibit #29:	"Daily Worker" August 2, 1949
Exhibit #30:	"Daily Worker" August 7, 1949
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian, New York Public Library

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CLAUDIA JONES was the author of an article entitled "International Women's Day and the Struggle for Peace" which appeared in the March, 1950 issue of "Political Affairs". The following is quoted from this article:

"On International Women's Day this year, millions of women in the world-wide camp of peace headed by the mighty land of Socialism will muster their united forces to make March 8, 1950, a day of demonstrative struggle for peace, freedom and women's rights.

"In our own land, there will be over fifty celebrations. On New York's Lower East Side, original site of this historic American-born day of struggle for equal rights for women, and in major industrial states, such as Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, broad united-front meetings of women for peace will be held. 'Save the Peace!' 'Halt Production of the A-Bomb!' 'Negotiate with the Soviet Union to Outlaw Atomic Weapons!' -- these are the slogans of women in the U.S.A. on International Women's Day.

"The Struggle For Peace

"The special significance of this holiday this year, its particular meaning for labor, progessives, and Communists, and for American working women generally, is to be found in the widespread condemnation, among numerous sections of the American people, of Truman's cold-blooded order to produce the hydrogen bomb and to inaugurate a suicidal atomic and hydrogen weapon race.

"Not to the liking of the imperialist ideologists of the 'American Century' is the growing indication by millions of American women of their opposition to war, their ardent desire for peace, their rejection of the Truman-bipartisan war policy.

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"The widespread peace sentiments, particularly of the women and the youth in their millions, must be organized and given direction and effective, militant expression. This is necessary, since the monopolist rulers are doing everything possible to deceive the people and to paralyze their will to fight for peace. Particularly insidious agents of the warmakers are the Social-Democratic and reformist labor leaders, the reactionary Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the American agents of the fascist Tito gang of imperialist spies, whose main task is to confuse, split and undermine the peace camp.

"Hence, a fundamental condition for rallying the masses of American women into the peace camp is to free them from the influence of the agents of imperialism and to arouse their sense of internationalism with millions upon millions of their sisters the world over; to protest the repressive and death-dealing measures carried through against the countless women victims by Wall Street's puppets in Marshallized Italy, in fascist Greece and Spain; to link them in solidarity with the anti-imperialist women united 80 million strong in 59 lands in the Women's International Democratic Federation, who are in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and democracy.

"March 8 was designated International Women's Day by the International Socialist Conference in 1910, upon the initiative of Clara Zetkin, the heroic German Communist leader, who later electrified the world with her brave denunciation of the Nazis in Hitler's Reichstag in 1933. Already in 1907, Lenin demanded that the woman question be specifically mentioned in Socialist programs because of the special problems, needs and demands of toiling women. Present at the 1910 conference as a representative of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, Lenin strongly supported and urged adoption of the resolution inaugurating International Women's Day. Thus did the American-initiated March 8 become International Women's Day.

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"The opportunist degeneration of the leadership of the Second International inevitably reduced the struggle for the emancipation of women to a paper resolution. Interested only in catching votes, the Socialist parties paid attention to the woman question only during elections.

"Women Under Socialism

"Complete emancipation of women is possible only under Socialism. It was only with the October Socialist Revolution that, for the first time in history, women were fully emancipated and guaranteed their full social equality in every phase of life.

> "Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life (New Soviet Constitution, Article 122.)

"But equal rights in the U.S.S.R. are not just formal legal rights, which, under bourgeois democracy, are curtailed, where not denied in reality by the very nature of capitalist exploitation. In the Soviet Union, full enjoyment of equal rights by women is guaranteed by the very nature of the Socialist society, in which class divisions and human exploitation are abolished. In bourgeois democracies, equal rights for women constitute at best a programmatic demand to be fought for, and constant struggle is necessary to defend even those rights that are enacted into law.

"In the U.S.S.R. equal-rights articles in the law of the land are but codifications of already existing and guaranteed reality. No wonder Soviet women express such supreme confidence in Socialism and such love for the people. Their respect for other nations, their profound sympathy with the oppressed peoples fighting for national liberation, is based on the firm conviction that their Socialist country is the decisive factor and leader in the struggle for peace.

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"Marxism-Leninsm rejects as fallacious all petty-bourgeois equalitarian notions. Equal rights under Socialism do not mean that women do not have special protection and social care necessitated by their special function (child bearing, etc.) and special needs which do not apply to men.

"Comrade Foster's Contribution

"The Communist Party of the U.S.A. has many positive achievements to record during the last 30 years in the field of struggle for women's rights and in promoting the participation of women in the struggle against war and fascism.

"Outstanding was the recent participation of Party women and of the women comrades who are wives of the 12 indicted leaders of our Party in the mass struggle to win the first round in the Foley Square thought-control trial. And in the continuing struggle against the frame-up of our Party leaders we must involve ever larger masses of women.

"Under Comrade Foster's initiative and contributions to the deepening of our theoretical understanding of the woman question, a new political appreciation of our tasks is developing in the Party. Party Commissions on Work Among Women are functioning in the larger districts and in smaller ones. International Women's Day will mark a high point in ideological and political mobilization and in organizational steps to intensify our united-front activities among women, particularly around the peace struggle. As a further contribution to that end, a well-rounded theoretical-ideological outline on the position of Marxism-Leninism on the woman question is being prepared.

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"Comrade Foster called for theoretical mastery of the woman question as vitally necessary to combat the numerous anti-woman prejudices prevalent in our capitalist society, and the 'whole system of male superiority ideas which continue to play such an important part in woman's subjugation'.

"Progressive and Communist men must become vanguard fighters against male supremacist ideas and for equal rights for women. Too often we observe in the expression and practice of labor-progressive, and even some Communist, men glib talk about women 'as allies' but no commensurate effort to combat male supremacy notions which hamper woman's ability to struggle for peace and security. Too many labor-progressive men, not excluding some Communists, resist the full participation of women, avow bourgeois 'equalitarian' notions as regards women, tend to avoid full discussion of the woman question and shunt the problem aside with peremptory decisions. What the promotion of a sound theoretical understanding of this question would achieve for our Party is shown by the initial results of the cadre training schools and seminars on the woman question, many of whose students have begun seriously to tackle male supremacist notions in relation to the major tasks of the movement and in relation to their own attitudes.

"The manifestation of bourgeois feminism in the progressive women's movement and also in our Party is a direct result of the prevalence of male superiority ideas and shows the need for our women comrades to study the Marxist-Leninst teachings on the woman question. According to bourgeois feminism, woman's oppression stems, not from the capitalist system, but from men. Marxism-Leninism, just as it rejects and combats the petty-bourgeois 'equalitarianism' fostered by Social-Democracy, so it has nothing in common with the bourgeois idiocy of 'the battle of the sexes' or the irrational Freudian 'approach' to the woman question. These false ideologies must

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"be combatted by women labor-progressives and in the first place by women Communists. Key participants in the fight against these ideologies, and in the fight to enlist the masses of women for the pro-peace struggle, must be the advanced trade-union women and women Communists on all levels of Party leadership. All Communist women must, as Lenin said, 'themselves become part of the mass movement,' taking responsibility for the liberation of women.

"We must guarantee that women cadres end isolation from the masses of women, by assigning these cadres to tasks of work among women, on a mass and Party basis. The Women's Commissions of the Party must be strengthened. All Party departments and Commissions must deal more consistently with these questions, putting an end to the false concept that work among women represents 'second-class citizenship' in our Party. A key responsibility of all Women's Commissions is increased attention and support to the growing movements of youth.

"We must gauge our Party's work among women by our effectiveness in giving leadership and guidance to our cadres in mass work, with a view to concentrating among working-class women and building the Party. To this end, further, working-class and Negro women forces need to be promoted in all spheres of Party work and mass activity.

"An examination of our work among women is necessary in all Party districts. There is need of Party conferences on the problems of working women and housewives. The good beginnings of examining the long neglected problems of Negro women participating in struggles on all fronts.

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"Experience shows that a major area of our work should and must be in the field of education, where monopoly reaction and the Roman Catholic hierarchy concentrate in a policy of inculcating militarist, racist, pro-fascist ideology in the minds of our children; of victimizing progressive teachers, of conducting witch-hunts, etc. Where good work has been carried on in this sphere, victories have been won, as in the defeat of reactionary legislative measures directed at progressive teachers. In developing struggles to alleviate the frightful conditions of schooling, particularly in Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican and other working-class communities, Communist and progressive women have an important task to perform and an opportunity for developing an exceedingly broad united front for successful endeavor.

"By connecting the struggle against the seemingly little issues of crowded schoolrooms, unsanitary conditions, lack of child care facilities, etc., with the issues of reactionary content of teaching--racism, jingoism, etc.--the political consciousness of the parent masses can be raised to the understanding of the interconnection between the demand for lunch for a hungry child and the demand of the people for economic security; between the campaign for the dismissal of a Negro-hating, anti-Semitic Mae Quinn from the school system and the fight of the people for democratic rights; between the protest against a jingoistic school text and the broad fight of the people for peace.

"In keeping with the spirit of International Women's Day, tremendous tasks fall upon our Party. The mobilization of the masses of Americans, together with the enlisting and activation of women cadres, for heightened struggles for peace and for the special needs of oppressed womanhood, is indispensable to the building and strengthening of the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist, anti-war coalition. In working for a stronger peace

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"movement among the women as such, we must draw the masses of women into the impending 1950 election campaign and thereby, on the basis of their experiences in the struggle, help raise their political consciousness to the understanding of the bipartisan demagogy and the hollowness of Truman's tall promises. Large masses of women can thus be brought to a full break with the two-party system of monopoly capital and to adherence to the third-party movement. In the course of this development, with our Party performing its vanguard task, advanced sections among the working-class women will attain the level of Socialist consciousness and will, as recruited Communists, carry on their struggle among the broad masses of women upon the scientific conviction that the final guarantee of peace, bread and freedom, and the full emancipation of subjected womankind, will be achieved only in a Socialist America."

Exhibit #31:	"Political Affairs", March, 1950
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian, Library of Congress

The subject was the author of an article entitled, "Women Crusade for Peace" which appeared in the "Worker", March 12, 1950. In this article the subject reviewed the activities of women's peace organizations, who, in connection with the International Women's Day celebration, organized women's organizations in various parts of the United States in a "crusade for peace".

The following is quoted from this article:

"The month-long observance of International Women's Day should be the occasion for developing the united front struggle for adequate maternity

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"protection and child care, women's right to work, equal pay for equal work, more schools, recreational facilities, housing, jobs and adequate security covering the entire period of employment, an end to Jimcrow and for an FEPC with jobs in it; for wiping out discrimination against Negro women in jobs, the arts and professions; for lower prices and strict control of rents. It should be an occasion to rouse and organize the working class women and housewives. It should be considered a key task by labor-progressive men and women everywhere.

"It is particularly urgent to draw large masses of women, actively into the important 1950 elections, and, as an important task in the struggle for peace, to expose the Truman demagogy. Large masses of women can be brought into the third party movement, thus speeding its growth into a genuine, people's anti-monopoly, anti-war movement, based upon the working class.

Let the keynote of these celebrations be: Hail International Women's Day, the Day of Unity of the Forces of American Women for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress!"

Exhibit #32:	The "Worker", March 12, 1950
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian, New York Public Library

The subject on April 2, 1950 was the author of an article which appeared in the "Worker" on that date entitled, "Half Of The World". In this article the subject spoke of "What Women Do to Ban the H-Bomb". The subject reviewed her activities in various cities in which she had appeared in connection with the Women's Peace Crusade.

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The following is quoted from this article:

"Recently in Detroit, and Flint, Mich., I had the opportunity to meet with trade union women and wives of auto workers celebrating International Women's Day. Concerned as were these women with the struggle for peace, there was as yet no evidence of organized activity to win their sisters for the organized peace struggle.

"Great stress was placed by a discussion by a woman UAW worker on the necessity to clarify the masses of working women, who want peace, on the source of the war danger. This concern was so great that she hesitated to launch a peace ballot as women in dozens of cities are doing, for fear that so many people might be involved who have different opinions as to the source of war.

"In these cities, where peace ballot activities are involving thousands of women, progressive and Communist women particularly, also share concern as to the source of war. But they are impressed with the knowledge that we cannot clarify responsibility for the war danger if we are isolated from the masses of women.

"As in Boston, Philadelphia, and the newly-formed N. Y. East Side Women Volunteers for Peace, progressive women recognize, that only by organized united front, grass-roots activity of women of various political opinions is it possible for the great mass of women to express their will for peace.

"It is evident in these cases that the minimum basis for unity can be achieved: namely, to demand outlawing of the A-bombs, U. S.-USSR negotiations toward establishing the basis of peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition of the two systems."

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Exhibit #33: The "Worker", April 2, 1950

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, New York Public Library

The February, 1951 issue of "Political Affairs", according to the first page of this issue, was a "special enlarged issue devoted to reports, speeches and greetings of the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City on December 28, 31, 1950".

It was noted that in this issue CLAUDIA JONES is the author of a report entitled, "For the Unity of Women in the Cause of Peace".

It is stated on page one of this issue that this report by the subject was one of several reports submitted to the delegates of the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party. In this report the subject reviewed at great length the necessity for unity of women in the Communist Party and the crusade for peace.

The following is quoted from this article as it pertains to the subject's activity in organizational work in the party:

"I propose that this Convention instruct our incoming leadership and National Educational Department to launch such a campaign starting on International Women's Day, March 8, 1951. I.W.D. should be the occasion for widespread tribute to the role and potentialities of the masses of women, and to inculcate an understanding of the Marxist-Leninist approach to women in society, as a duty and responsibility of all Communist men and women. One such contribution to this end is the forthcoming volume on the woman question

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"(a collection of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin) which will be published by International Publishers in January, and which should receive wide circulation and study.

"Proper use of the Women's Page of 'The Worker', under the leadership of Peggy Dennis, now widely read; the organization of friends and readers of 'The Worker' to make this page the vehicle of exchange of experiences in the peace and general women's movement, can make this page the avenue to increasing the circulation of the press among the masses of women, particularly among Negro and working-class women.

"The Draft Resolution's failure to deal adequately with the woman question, overcome now with Comrade Hall's report, consists in the fact that it failed not only to deal adequately with women's role -- but with her oppression -- the crux of the question. It is true that the widespread and justifiable criticism by many of our women comrades of the Resolution's weakness was due to their failure to find a corresponding estimate of work among women on all Party levels. They saw therefore the struggle for women's equality solely as an inner Party matter, isolated, as too many of them are from the broad ferment of women for peace. Where women, despite obstacles, plunged ahead, and did not fall into the 'battle of the sexes' bourgeois-feminist moods, there recognition of women's full role and contribution to the fight for peace was swiftest. This should point up a great fact: namely, that it is the movement of the women themselves for peace that has forced a new awareness upon our Party and labor-progressive forces everywhere today. A real tribute for this approach goes to Comrade Foster who told us that women must fight for their own liberation, and to women Communist anti-fascist leaders in the international women's movement.

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"The attention and agreement of the entire Party organization must be won to the solution of, and collective application to these problems. Overcoming of these weaknesses will release the collective talents of our wonderful women comrades to work, write, sing and fight for women's liberation; and they will want to do it not as second-class citizens but as contributors to Party policy and mass work in our clubs and groups.

"It is time our Party recognize the precious capital it has in its women cadres. Important indications of an improved attitude in the Party toward the promotion of women in leadership are seen in many parts of the country. We have the advancement to the State Committee at the recent New York Party Convention of such comrades as Lil Gates, Johnnie Lumpkin and Mercedes Arroya; the splendid leadership of such women comrades as Vickie Lawrence and Anne Garfield in work among women in New York and New England; the recent elevation of Comrade Mollie Lieber West to the post of Illinois organizational secretary; of Grace Tillman to a similar position in Indiana and of Comrade Vi to a leading post in a Southern Party district. We have comrades like Rose Gaulden in the leadership in Philadelphia's 4th Ward, of Dorothy Healy and Bernadette Doyle in key positions in California, of Betty Gannett as our National Education Director, of women Communist veterans like Dora Lipshitz and Rose Baron, and that of Martha Stone as District Organizer of New Jersey. We also have emerging Negro women leaders like Mary Adams, the splendid young Party women cadre like Jeanie Griffith and Judy;

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"the inspiring role of the foremost woman leader of our Party, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and of the great women veterans like Mother Bloor and Anita Whitney. There are other women cadres too numerous to mention.

"Inspired and steeled by the powerful science of Marxism-Leninism, which holds the key to the ultimate liberation of women in a Socialist society, where the basis of women's exploitation is eliminated, expolitation of man by man abolished, and the true equality of the sexes achieved, let us resolve at this 15th National Convention of our Party to honor the Jane Higginses whose daily work is a measure of their desire to master Marxist-Leninist theory, to participate in winning a glorious future.

"In this struggle, Communist women, by their leadership among the masses of women, and learning from them to fight for their demands, will fuse the women's peace movement under the leadership of the working class, and will thereby help to change the relationship of forces in our land in such a way as to make for a new anti-fascist, anti-imperialist people's coalition, advancing through this struggle to Socialism."

Exhibit #16: "Political Affairs", February, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

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The subject was the author of an article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" February 13, 1951. The following statement appeared at the beginning of this article:

"The proceedings of the recent 15th National Convention of the Communist Party are now being published in pamphlet and book form. Because the 'Daily Worker' considers these proceedings of the greatest importance to the American people, and particularly to the workers, both Communist and non-Communist, we are printing sections of the major Convention reports."

A review of this article reveals that in substance the subject has again set forth the report she made before the 15th National Convention. This report also appeared in the February, 1951 issue of "Political Affairs".

Exhibit #34:	"Daily Worker", February 13, 1951
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian, New York Public Library

The subject was the author of an article in the March, 1951 issue of "Political Affairs". It was noted on the first page of this issue of "Political Affairs" that the issue would be devoted to the 70th birthday celebration of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA.

The subject, in her article entitled, "Foster's Political and Theoretical Guidance To Our Work Among Women", reviewed the work of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER in "improving the Party's work among women".

The following statements taken from this article reflect the subject's knowledge of and activity and leadership of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party:

"Foster's personal attention and interest in the work of the National Women's Commission was invaluable to whatever progress was made in

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"our work. It was his discussions with us, prior to finalization of the aforementioned article, that helped to lend confidence to our Commission to fight for such an approach in our Party. In over nine Party districts, conferences on work among women, participated in by district leaderships, followed; and there was a general improvement in the organization of classes on the woman's question by state educational departments as well as its integration in general Party schools.

"THE URGENT FIGHT FOR THE NEEDS OF WOMEN WORKERS

"It becomes ever more urgent therefore for our Party to heed the sound political and theoretical advices of Comrade Foster as we go forward to improve our work among women. Particularly important is the need to fight for the needs of women workers and to root all our united-front activities among working-class and Negro women, as we go forward in our work to win women in the struggle for peace, democratic rights, and economic security.

"Our Party can pay no greater tribute to our beloved Comrade Foster on the occasion of his 70th birthday than by helping to further an understanding of its tasks in relation to work among women. Utilization of Comrade Foster's profound writings to deepen the theoretical understanding of our Party and to strengthen it in its practical tasks should be a major objective as we prepare to celebrate International Women's Day, on March 8. Our application to the tasks set us by Comrade Foster for theoretical work, in the spirit of persistence, until it is accomplished, should be another of our resolves.

"In the course of this development, paying close heed to Foster's political and theoretical

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"advice, our Party, as it performs its vanguard tasks especially in relation to work among the broad masses of women, will help advanced sections of Negro and white working women to attain the level of Socialist consciousness. Armed by Foster's towering leadership of our Party, they will win millions of women to the scientific conviction that the final guarantee of peace, bread and freedom and the full emancipation of oppressed womanhood will be achieved only in a Socialist America."

Exhibit #25: "Political Affairs", March, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

In February, 1947 a National Women's Commission of the Communist Party was established. This Commission was established by the party to coordinate the party's activities in the work among women. From the very beginning of the establishment of this committee, CLAUDIA JONES has been the Secretary of the National Women's Commission. It has been her duty to work with the Chairman of this committee, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, and to make trips in connection with the organization of this commission to the various Communist Party districts throughout the United States. She has been responsible for establishing women's commissions in several districts of the Communist Party.

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PARTY DIRECTIVES, STATEMENTS MADE BY CLAUDIA JONES WHEN A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (1945-1948)

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Witness: [redacted] (c)

In the September, 1945, issue of "Political Affairs," there is set forth a statement concerning the "resolution of the National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, adopted July 28, 1945." The following excerpts have been taken from this resolution as set forth in this article:

"This revision of Marxist-Leninist theory regarding the role of monopoly capital led to other erroneous conclusions, such as to utopian economic perspectives and the possibility of achieving the national liberation of the colonial and dependent countries through arrangements between the great powers. It also led to tendencies to obscure the class nature of bourgeois democracy, to false concepts of social evolution, to revision of the fundamental laws of the class struggle and to minimizing the independent and leading role of the working class.

"In consequence, we Communists began to carry on the historic struggle against fascism, for democracy and national freedom, in a way that was not always clearly distinguishable from that of bourgeois democrats and bourgeois nationalists, forgetting the class character and limitations of bourgeois democracy and nationalism. Finally, this right-opportunist deviation also tended to ignore, revise or virtually discount the fundamental contradictions of capitalism, declaring wrongly that the changed and changing forms of their expression indicated that they had ceased to

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"operate in the period of the general crisis of capitalism.

"Furthermore, the dissolution of the Communist Party and the formation of the Communist Political Association were part and parcel of our revisionist errors, and did in fact constitute the liquidation of the independent and vanguard role of the Communist movement. As a consequence, our base among the industrial workers was seriously weakened. This further resulted in a general weakening of Communist activities and in adversely affecting the role and policies of other Marxist parties in the Western Hemisphere. Far from aiding the carrying out of such correct policy as support for ROOSEVELT'S re-election, the dissolution of the Communist Party weakened the democratic coalition because it weakened the initiative, strength and contributions of the Communist vanguard.

"A flagrant expression of this liquidation was the abolition of the Communist organization in the South through its transformation into non-Communist, anti-fascist organizations. This action undermined the foundation for consistent and effective struggle for the needs and aspirations of the masses of the South, especially the Negro people. This glaring example of the logical outcome of our revisionist errors reveals the direction in which our policy was leading. The dissolution of the Communist Party of America and the formation of the C.P.A. was in fact the liquidation of the independent Marxist Party of the working class.

"The correction of our revisionist errors demands the immediate reconstitution of the Communist Party and guaranteeing the re-establishment of the Marxist content of its program, policies and activities.

"The incoming National Committee and Board, by example, and with the active assistance of the membership, must undertake an ideological and organizational struggle to root out all vestiges of bureaucracy, and be constantly on guard against relapses to old bureaucratic methods of work and opportunistic practices, which could only obstruct

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"the most rapid and complete correction of our revisionist errors."

Exhibit #35: "Political Affairs" September, 1945

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES was the author of "a discussion article" entitled, "On the Right to Self-Determination for the Negro People in the Black Belt." This article appeared in the January, 1946, issue of "Political Affairs." The following are excerpts from this article by the subject:

"We Communists adhere to the fundamental belief that complete and lasting equality of imperialist oppressed nations and peoples can be guaranteed only with the establishment of Socialism. The aim of Socialism is not only to abolish the present division of mankind into small states, not only to bring nations closer to each other, but ultimately to merge them. But we have never ignored the historical process necessary to the achievement of that goal. Nor can we 'postpone' the question of national liberation until Socialism is established or speak solely in general nebulous phrases about national liberation. We must have a clear and precisely formulated political program to guide our work in the achievement of that goal. For we know that 'mankind can achieve the inevitable merging of nations, only by passing through the transition period of complete liberation of all the oppressed nations, i.e., their freedom to secede.' (LENIN, Selected Works, Vol. V. International Publishers, p. 271.)

"As Leninists, we are distinguished from the reactionary Social-Democrats in that we reject, even if it is under the name of 'internationalism,' any denial of the right of national self-determination to the oppressed peoples. For true internationalism, that is Marxism-Leninism,

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"places the right of self-determination as a basic programmatic point. The 'internationalism' of the reformists is nothing more or less than the nationalism of their own respective imperialist rulers, while the national program of LENIN is an essential part of internationalism. Any 'internationalism' that denies the right of self-determination to the subject peoples is false, is a mere cover for imperialist chauvinism.

"Our approach is based on proletarian internationalism, which recognizes that the workers of an oppressing nation best fight against national oppression--especially by their 'own' bourgeoisie--once they understand that such is the road to realize their own freedom. It is based on the Marxist proposition that 'no nation can be free if it oppresses other nations.'

"Clearly then, those who impute to the Negro people the main responsibility for 'accepting' or 'rejecting' the principle of self-determination ignore tis tenet; they base their conclusions on the subjective factor, instead of the objective and historical conditions of oppression of the Negro people in the Black Belt.

"But let us examine some of these arguments. Is it true that the Negro people do not want self-determination, that the Negro people shy away from this concept with abhorrence? Definitely not! It is, of course, quite a different matter if we speak of the Negro people as not being fully conscious of this concept in our terms. But to challenge the deepest desires of the Negro people for freedom and equality as being other than that of the fullest national self-affirmation is to fail to understand their fundamental aspirations!

"What do the Negro people abhor? They abhor the continuation of their <u>actual</u> status in the Black Belt--that of forcible segregation. They abhor Jim Crow from which they suffer in many forms today. They abhor the freedom with

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"which the poll-taxers and feudal landowners, by dividing Negro and white, continue their oppression of the Negro people. They abhor the ideology of 'white supremacy' which flouts the basic tenets of our Constitution, as the counterpart of HITLER'S 'aryan supremacy.' They abhor any idea which holds out the perspective, not of full freedom and equality, but of something less then these things. And the slogan of self-determination expresses precisely these aspirations in the most complete sense.

"To argue that the Negro people 'don't want self-determination,' is unwittingly to give sanction to the poll-taxers and feudal landowners in the South to continue exploiting the Negro people and poor whites on the basis that 'this is what the Negroes want'; it is to argue against a conscious fight by white American workers to help achieve the objective conditions in which the Negro people can freely make their own choice. It is to blunt the struggle for national liberation, to have at best, a bourgeois-liberal approach.

"SELF-DETERMINATION--
A GUIDING PRINCIPLE

"It is my opinion that we again must raise the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt, not as a slogan of immediate action, but essentially as a programmatic demand. It might perhaps be argued that, raised in this manner, the slogan is academic and should therefore not be raised at all. Such criticism fails to take into account the difference between a slogan advanced as an issue on the order of the day and a guiding principle."

Exhibit #36 — "Political Affairs"
January, 1946

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The February, 1947, issue of "Political Affairs" contains an article entitled, "Resolutions on the Question of Negro Rights and Self-Determination," which, it was stated, was "adopted by the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at its December 3-5, 1946, meeting." The following excerpts are from this article:

"As always, the Communist Party stands firmly in the forefront of the struggle for full economic, social and political equality for the Negro people.

"Today, the struggle for Negro liberation is concerned with gaining equal rights throughout the country, which includes in the South the struggle for attaining representative government and land reform. As our own history shows (Reconstruction) the development towards full and equal Negro participation in State and Federal government also moves in the direction of various forms of self-government by the Negro people, together with their white allies, in the Black Belt areas where they are in the majority.

Exhibit #37	"Political Affairs" February, 1947
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

The September, 1947, issue of "Political Affairs" contains an editorial entitled, "28 Years; A Record of Service to Labor and the Nation." In this article, it was stated that the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Communist Party marked two significant features--one, "the acute sharpening of t monopoly drive toward fascism at home and domination of the world" and, two, "The unparalleled extent of the misrepresentation, slander and persecution of the Party of the working class."

The following excerpt is taken from this article:

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". . .In the struggle for the program of peace and democracy, jobs, and security, favorable conditions are created for the masses of our people to recognize, on the basis of their own experience, the need for the eventual reorganization of society along Socialist lines. . .We shall aim to convince the broad masses that the eventual elimination of the profit system and the establishment of Socialism in the United States will usher in a new and higher type of democracy and a free road to unlimited and stable social progress because it will end exploitation of man by man and nation by nation, through the establishment of a society without oppression and exploitation."

It is noted in a footnote that the above statement is a "Resolution of the National Convention of the C.P.U.S.A., adopted July 28, 1945."

Exhibit #38:	"Political Affairs" September, 1947
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

The June, 1948, issue of "Political Affairs" contains a "Draft Resolution for the National Convention, C.P.U.S.A., To Be Held August 3-6, 1948, Submitted by the National Committee." The following excerpts have been taken from this draft resolution submitted by the National Committee:

"III. ROLE OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE PEOPLE'S COALITION AND TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

"The central task of the Communist Party in this period is to help forge the broadest people's anti-monopoly and peace coalition, in which the working class must play the leading role. The Communist Party will steadfastly help develop the class consciousness and independent

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"political role of labor. It will energetically promote the unity of action of the American working class, especially the united front of struggle from below of Communists and non-Communists in the shops, factories, communities, etc., and will help forge a mighty peace front of all anti-war and progressive forces.

"As yet the American working class is only taking the first steps on the road to establishing its leading role in the people's coalition and the new people's party. But there can be no doubt that it is capable of becoming, and that it must become, the leader of the people's struggles against the monopolies, if these struggles are to succeed.

"The working class is basically the consistent anti-imperialist and democratic class in American society. It suffers most from capitalist exploitation, and is therefore fundamentally interested in combating monopoly oppression. It is the class which must seek to undermine and eliminate monopoly-capitalist rule in order to advance to Socialism. That is why it is destined to be the leader of the people's anti-monopoly coalition.

"The people's coalition is a loose alliance of workers, farmers, the Negro people, city middle classes, professionals, national groups, etc. All forces in the people's coalition are vitally interested in waging an anti-imperialist, democratic struggle against the monopolies. But not all are capable of the same consistency and stability. Therefore, the coalition must have the relatively well-organized and disciplined working class as its backbone and eventual leader. Only this leadership can supply the consistency, the strength of organization, and the experience in struggle which is necessary for winning the historic fight against the monopolies.

"It is therefore clear that it is necessary to wage an unrelenting political and ideological struggle against these agents of Wall Street in the labor movement.

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"The working class will not become the main driving force in the people's coalition solely because of resolutions adopted by trade unions. It will gain influence and leadership among the broader forces of the people's coalition to the extent that the trade unions, especially the progressive-led unions, show themselves in action, unitedly, as a militant champion of peace and the daily interests of the people. Such united labor action will attract new and broader allies to the coalition and will help set in motion, not only forces ready to break with the two old parties, but every active fighter for security, democracy, and peace.

"The Communist Party will carry out its tasks in helping to strengthen the people's coalition and in advancing the united action and leadership of the working class. It will perform its tasks as an independent political party of the American working class, as its Marxist vanguard, dedicated to preventing the establishment of fascism and the unleashing of World War II, and to ensuring the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism in the United States.

"IV. BUILD A MASS VANGUARD
COMMUNIST PARTY

"For the American working class to advance to leadership of the developing people's democratic coalition, and for the coalition itself to become a power for victory, there must be a growing and influential Communist Party.

"Only a Communist Party of mass strength and influence, and functioning as an organic and inseparable part of the people's coalition, can effectively promote the struggle for working-class leadership in the nation. Without such a Communist Party, this struggle cannot be won. In the course of daily and resolute struggle for working-class leadership in the progressive movements of the American people for peace and progress, for the defense of their vital interests, a mass Communist Party of great strength and influence must and will become a reality in the United States.

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"We must build our Party along these lines--politically, ideologically, and organizationally. It must be built daily in the realization of the Party's vanguard role in the working class and among the people as a whole. It must be built, in the first place, among the basic industrial workers by a consistent, unflagging policy of concentration. The Party must be built in the struggle for its Marxist-Leninist principles and policies.

"We must combat the false idea that we need only a small Party of key people, that we do not need a strong mass Party. We must educate our members and followers to understand that without a strong mass Communist Party there can be no strong progressive labor movement and no leading position for the working class in the people's peace coalition. We must demonstrate further that only a strong mass Communist Party, recognized by the masses as its vanguard, will be able to lead the fight against war and fascism, insecurity and chaos, and eventually for Socialism, the only guarantee that a world will be built free of wars, crises, fascism, exploitation, and oppression.

"Hence, the crucial importance of developing loyalty to the Communist Party, of strengthening Communist discipline and mass activity--based on a clear understanding of, and devotion to, the Party's principles and policies--of building Communist cadres and leadership, and of extending the circulation and use of the Party press, Political Affairs, and other Party publications."

Exhibit #39	"Political Affairs" June, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

NY 100-18676

The November, 1948, issue of "Political Affairs" contains an article entitled, "Approaching the 30th Anniversary of the C.P.U.S.A.," which, it was noted, was a "Statement of the 14th National Convention of the C.P.U.S.A. Adopted August 6, 1948." The following excerpts are taken from this statement:

"Roughly between 1923 and 1929, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. underwent a serious internal struggle against Lovestoneism and Trotskyism. Complicated by the factional situation, the fight became a prolonged one, at times threatening the existence of the Party. But the loyal, devoted, and healthy Marxist and working-class forces of our Party succeeded in defeating and eliminating both Right-opportunist, reformist Lovestoneism and the counter-revolutionary agent and ally of fascism--Trotskyism.

"Again, in 1945, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. was confronted with the menace of Browder revisionism and liquidationism. The Party's Marxist-Leninist theory was being replaced with non-Marxist and anti-Marxist ideas and theories, and the Party itself was in fact being liquidated. And once more, the loyal and devoted Party forces, the healthy Marxist and working-class elements, rose to the defense of the Party and its Marxist-Leninist theory. Browderism was condemned and rejected and a broad ideological struggle against it initiated. The fight against the theoretical and political sources of Browderism must continue. It must become intensified in the light of the historic ideological and political struggle initiated by the Communist Information Bureau and waged by all Communists, against the anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist, bourgeois nationalist positions of the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

"From the same Marxist-Leninist positions we must now wage the struggle against Right opportunism and Leftist sectarianism, as outlined in the main political resolution of this, the Fourteenth National Convention of our Party.

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

NY 100-18676

"Approaching the 30th Anniversary, the Convention calls upon all Party members and organizations to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism; particularly the study of the classic of our time, the History of the C.P.S.U.; the struggle for the propagation and mastery of our theory; the fight for the ideological and political strengthening of our Party and its mass work. The Convention calls upon the Party to wage on incessant battle to build the Party in the course of our mass work, to study the Party's history, and to build among the masses of the American working class and its allies the authority and influence of the vanguard Communist Party.

"LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!"

Exhibit #40:	"Political Affairs" November, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress

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NY 100-18676

V. FALSE STATEMENTS MADE BY SUBJECT INCLUDING THE USE OF ALIASES

A. False Statement

The subject has listed two different birthdates, February 25, 1916 and February 21, 1915, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Exhibit #1: Records, INS

Witness: Commissioner, INS, U.S. Department of Justice

Exhibit #2: Records, Public School #136, NYC

Witness: Superintendent, NYC Public Schools

B. Use of Alias

[redacted]

b7d
b1

Witness: [redacted] (c)

VI. APPENDIX I - WITNESSES

1. Commissioner, INS, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington D. C.

Witness or designated individual can furnish INS records on file at 70 Columbus Avenue on CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, manifest #7888, page 13, line 6.

Referred to on pages: 2,3,4,7,91

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

NY 100-18676

Exhibit #1

2. Superintendent of Schools, City of New York

Witness or designated individual can furnish school record on file for CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH who attended Public School #136, February 18, 1942 to January 31, 1930, and Wadleigh High School, New York City, February, 1930 to June, 1935.

Referred to on pages: 2,4,6, 91

Exhibit #2

3. Chief Clerk, Marriage License Bureau, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York

Witness or designated individual can furnish Marriage License Certificate #15913.

Referred to on pages: 5,6

Exhibit #3

4. Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Witness or designated representative can furnish record of Identification Division, FBI, for subject, FBI # [redacted] b7c

Referred to on page: 7

Exhibit #4

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

NY 100-18676

5. MICHAEL J. HORAN, JR., M. D.
1185 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Witness examined subject at FBI office, New York, on June 20, 1951.

Referred to on page: 8

6. Librarian, Library of Congress

Witness or designated representative can furnish copies of following publications:

"New Masses" May 16, 1939

Young Communist League "Review"

October, 1938	Exhibit 7
December 9, 1940	" 8
August 4, 1941	" 9
February 2, 1942	" 10
January 26, 1943	" 11

American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight"

December, 1943	Exhibit 12
February, 1945	" 13

"Political Affairs

February, 1951	Exhibit 16
August, 1945	" 17
March, 1951	" 25
March, 1950	" 31
August, 1948	" 28
September, 1945	" 35
January, 1946	" 36
February, 1947	" 37
September, 1947	" 38
June, 1948	" 39
November, 1948	" 40

[redacted]

NY 100-18676

"New Masses"

May 16, 1939 Exhibit 6

References to Witness, see pages 9-12, 14-17, 38-47, 48-52, 58, 62-69, 72-75, 78-90

7. Librarian, New York Public Library, Main Branch, 42nd Street, New York, New York

Witness or designated representative can furnish copies of following publications:

"Daily Worker"

April 25, 1947	Exhibit	14
June 4, 1948	"	19
June 30, 1948	"	20
May 21, 1950	"	22
November 8, 1950	"	24
February 13, 1951	"	34
August 1, 1949	"	26
August 2, 1949	"	29
August 7, 1949	"	30

"Worker"

April 7, 1946	Exhibit	18
July 16, 1950	"	23
April 22, 1951	"	5
March 12, 1950	"	32
April 2, 1950	"	33
September 4, 1949	"	21

References to Witness, see pages 17, 22-24, 28-33, 35, 37, 52, 53, 59-61, 69-72, 76, 77

[redacted]

NY 100-18676 [redacted]

8. Manager, Radio Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Witness or designated representative can furnish a transcript of the record of broadcast of the forum subject spoke at on July 18, 1947 at 9:30 p.m.

Referred to on pages: 13,18,19

9. [redacted]
Special Agent, FBI, New York

Referred to on pages: 13,20,34,53,57

10. [redacted]
Special Agent, FBI, Los Angeles

Witness attended rally at which subject spoke sponsored by Communist Party in Los Angeles, May 5, 1948.

Referred to on page: 21

11. [redacted] New York

Witnesses attended outdoor mass rally at which subject spoke on July 14, 1951.

Referred to on page: 54

All b7c

[redacted]

b7c [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

12. [redacted] b7c
Special Agents, FBI, New York

Witnesses attended a mass rally held at Madison Square Garden, September 18, 1947, by the New York State Communist Party. Rally celebrated the Centennial Celebration of Marxism and the 28th Anniversary of the Communist Party. CLAUDIA JONES chaired this rally.

Referred to on page: 56

13. LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former manager editor of the "Daily Worker". He testified previously in the case of the 11 Communist Party leaders

Witness advised of duties of National Womens Commission of which subject is the secretary.

Referred to on page: 78

14. [redacted] b7c b7d
New York City

Witness, Negro, is a former Communist Party functionary. He was active in the Communist Party for 9 years. He has been a capable witness for the Government in deportation hearings before the INS.

Witness advised of subject's activity in the Young Communist League in 1936.

Referred to on page: 9

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100-12390-110 pp 97-100

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[redacted] b7c
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NY 100-18678 CONFIDENTIAL

VII. APPENDIX II - EXHIBITS

Exhibit #1:	Records Immigration and Naturalizat Service U. S. Department of Justice 70 Columbus Avenue New York, New York
Witness to Introduce:	Commissioner, or designated representative INS Department of Justice
Referred to on Pages:	2, 3, 4, 7
Exhibit #2:	Records Public School #136 New York, New York (CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH entered February 18, 1924; graduated Wadleigh High School, June, 1935)
Witness to Introduce:	Superintendent, or designated representative New York City Public Schools
Referred to on Pages:	2, 4, 6
Exhibit #3:	Records Marriage License Bureau Borough of Manhattan New York City

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NY 100-18678

Witness to Introduce:	Chief Clerk Marriage License Bureau Borough of Manhattan
Referred to on Pages:	5, 6
Exhibit #4:	Records Identification Division Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. FBI [redacted] b7C
Witness to Introduce:	Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Referred to on Page:	7
Exhibit #5:	"The Worker" - April 22, 1951, Section Two, page 8, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	53
Exhibit #6:	"New Masses" May 16, 1939

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Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	9
Exhibit #7:	Young Communist League "Review" October, 1938, page 6, column 2
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	9
Exhibit #8:	Young Communist League "Review" December 9, 1940, page 8, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	10
Exhibit #9:	Young Communist League "Review" August 4, 1941, page 7, column 4
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	10

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NY 100-18678

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Exhibit #10: Young Communist League "Review" February 3, 1942, page 5, column 1

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

Referred to on Page: 10

Exhibit #11: Young Communist League "Review" January 26, 1943, page 7, column 4

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

Referred to on Page: 11

Exhibit #12: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" December, 1943

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

Referred to on Page: 11

Exhibit #13: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" February, 1945

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

Referred to on Page: 12

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NY 100-18678

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Exhibit #14:	"Daily Worker" April 25, 1947, page 5, column 4
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	12
Exhibit #15:	Transcript of Broadcast Radio Station KQV Pittsburgh, Pa. July 18, 1947, 9:30 p.m.
Witness to Introduce:	Manager Radio Station KQV Pittsburgh, Pa.
Referred to on Page:	12
Exhibit #16:	"Political Affairs" February, 1951
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to On Pages:	14, 47
Exhibit #17:	"Political Affairs" August, 1945 Pages 717-720
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	17

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NY 100-18678

Exhibit #18:	"The Worker" April 7, 1946, Section One, page 4, column 3
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	17
Exhibit #19:	"Daily Worker" June 4, 1948, page 7, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	23
Exhibit #20:	"Daily Worker" June 30, 1948, page 10, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	24
Exhibit #21:	"The Worker" September 4, 1949, Section Two, page 11, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	33

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[redacted]

NY 100-18678

Exhibit #22:	"The Worker" May 21, 1950, Section Two, page 11, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	35
Exhibit #23:	"The Worker" July 16, 1950, Section Two, page 8, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	35
Exhibit #24:	"Daily Worker" November 8, 1950, page 2, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	37
Exhibit #25:	"Political Affairs" March, 1951, pages 68-78
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Pages:	52, 78

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NY 100-18678

Exhibit #26:	"Daily Worker" August 1, 1949, page 7, column 3
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	61
Exhibit #27:	Deleted
Exhibit #28:	"Political Affairs" August, 1948
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	58
Exhibit #29:	"Daily Worker" August 2, 1949
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	61
Exhibit #30:	"Daily Worker" August 7, 1949
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	61

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Exhibit #31:	"Political Affairs" March, 1950, pages 32-45
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	69
Exhibit #32:	"The Worker" March 12, 1950, Section Two, page 1, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	70
Exhibit #33:	"The Worker" April 2, 1950, Section Two, page 11, column 1
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	72
Exhibit #34:	"Daily Worker" February 13, 1951, page 7, column 2
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian New York Public Library
Referred to on Page:	76

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NY 100-18678

Exhibit #35:	"Political Affairs" September, 1945, pages 816-832
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	81
Exhibit #36:	"Political Affairs" January, 1946, pages 67-77
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	83
Exhibit #37:	"Political Affairs" February, 1947, pages 155-158
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	84
Exhibit #38:	"Political Affairs" September, 1947, pages 771-779
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	85

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Exhibit #39:	"Political Affairs" June, 1948, pages 483-513
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	88
Exhibit #40:	"Political Affairs" November, 1948, pages 1006-1012
Witness to Introduce:	Librarian Library of Congress
Referred to on Page:	90

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FBI/DOJ

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLAUDIA JONES

PART 3 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-72390

SUBJECT CLAUDIA JONES

PART II

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT Claudia Jones

PAGES REVIEWED: 1013

PAGES RELEASED: 807

NOTES:

NO DUPLICATION FEES FOR THIS PAGE

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 5

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940
Your file 100-18676
Bureau file 100-72390

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7C

Rerep of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 23, 1951, at New York, New York. You are instructed to prepare a supplemental prosecutive summary report and submit same to the Bureau within forty-five days after the receipt of this letter.

[redacted]

b1
b2d

(C)

Rerep discloses that several items of information are attributed to Special Agents. Other evidence or testimony should be obtained to replace the testimony of these Agents, if possible, as it is desired to keep testimony by Special Agents to a minimum.

GLR

Instant report contains a large amount of material from subject's writings which largely concern the equal rights of women as well as equality for Negroes. In some instances the articles, or portions therefrom, are duplicated in different sections of the report. Care should be taken to avoid such duplication in the supplemental report.

It is not felt that too much reliance should be placed on subject's important position in the Party and her writings to make instant case. A strong effort should be made to locate data which would bolster Sections 3 and 4 of the report which can be testified to by live sources. Particularly there should be obtained revolutionary statement

Classified by SPEBT5/TRB
Declassify on: OADR

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

cc - 100-3-74

b7C [redacted]

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EX-18
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59 SEP 24 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

made by the subject showing advocacy of the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Several such statements in plain terms, not couched in the Aesopian language such as subject uses in her articles, should be located for the supplemental report. Testimony concerning subject's teachings in Communist Party schools which would reflect her adherence to Marxism-Leninism should be included in this report.

Prior to the preparation of the supplemental report, a careful study should be made of bulets to New York dated June 6 and July 19 entitled "Communist Party, USA - Brief, (Prosecution of Additional Communist Functionaries under the Smith Act); Internal Security - C; Bureau file 100-3-74."

b1 [redacted] (C)

In view of subject's present position and past history in the Communist Party movement, it is felt that a much stronger case exists than is presented in rerep.

A copy of rerep should be made available to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

This report has been reviewed by Supervisor [redacted] b7C [redacted] and is believed to contain sufficient evidence of a violation of the Smith Act to warrant its presentation to the Department for a prosecutive opinion. A copy of this report has previously been made available to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney.

Tolson ___
Ladd ___
Clegg ___
Glavin ___
Nichols ___
Rosen ___
Tracy ___
Harbo ___
Alden ___
Belmont ___
Laughlin ___
Mohr ___
Tele. Room ___
Nease ___
Gandy ___

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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copy;bw.

August 17, 1951

F. J. Baumgardner

[redacted] b7c

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
Claudia Jones
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940
(Bufile 100-72390)

G.I.R.-9

New York submitted a proposed press release on Claudia Jones prior to her arrest June 20, 1951. That memorandum stated that she was born February 25, 1916. On the day prior to the arrest, I reviewed that memorandum for the purpose of checking its accuracy and changed the statement regarding her birth to reflect that she claimed to have been born February 21, 1915.

Claudia Jones was born in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and it has not been possible to secure documentary evidence of her true birth date. Her file reflects several birth dates varying from 1915 to 1917. The dates which appear most frequently, however, are February 25, 1916, which appeared on her record of Junior High School #136, New York City, and February 21, 1915, which appeared on her record at Wadleigh High School, New York City, and on her alien registration form and fingerprint card executed in 1940. She has referred to both dates in her own admissions as to her birth date. Either date, therefore, is proper for use for press release purposes. I felt there was more weight behind the February 21, 1915, date.

RECOMMENDATION: [redacted] b7c

Because both dates are backed up by admissions of the subject and as no birth certificate is available, I feel that either date could have been used properly. (EXCERPT * * * * *)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTS/RB

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61

53 SEP 29 1951

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

September 4, 1951

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF
(Prosecution of Additional Communist
Functionaries under the Smith Act)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI file 100-3-74

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
Claudia Jones,
Claudia Vera Cumberbatch
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940
FBI file 100-72999

Enclosed is a copy of the prosecutive summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 23, 1951, at New York, in the captioned matter. b7C

Scholnick was indicted in New York City on June 20, 1951, for violation of the Smith Act.

A copy of the enclosed report is being furnished to the United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 [illegible]
ON 10-20-18

[redacted] b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson___
Ladd___
Clegg___
Glavin___
Nichols___
Rosen___
Tracy___
Harbo___
Belmont___
Mohr___
Tele. Room___
Nease___
Gandy___

SEP 21 1951

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

100-72390-
NOT RECORDED
133 SEP 10 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-72999~~)

DATE: October 31, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
IS - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

G.I.R. 7

Rebulet 9/6/51.

Inasmuch as informants are being re-contacted for additional information the supplemental prosecutive summary report in this matter will be delayed.

It is expected a report will be submitted to reach the Bureau by 11/9/51.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

[redacted] b7c
100-18676

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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DATE 12-2-83 BY SP2... /TLB

[redacted]
b7c

57 NOV 19 1951

All b7c + b7d

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72999)

DATE: November 23, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

~~Classified by~~
~~Exempt from GDS Category~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

There is being enclosed herewith six copies of supplemental prosecutive report of SA [redacted] dated 11/23/51 at New York.

ReBulet 9/6/51 and prosecutive summary report of SA [redacted] New York, 8/23/51.

The Confidential Informants mentioned in enclosed report are as follows:

[redacted]

ENCL

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCS: (6)

[redacted]
100-18676

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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100-72390-114

NOV 26 1951

COPIES DESTROYED 11/21/58

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-18676

[redacted]

(C)

The testimony furnished by SA [redacted] as reflected on Page 13 and 57 of rerep can also be obtained from "Daily Worker" articles and from testimony of [redacted] as reflected in the enclosed report. Subject's participation in the 1950 and 1951 May Day Parades can be verified by an article in the "Daily Worker" and [redacted]

[redacted]

(C)

It is noted that all material considered as pertinent and legally admissable evidence contained in subject's file and office indices since the initial report have been included in the enclosed.

All b1, b7c, b7d

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK	NOV 23 1951	10/3,8,12,16, 18-20,23-25, 30/51	[redacted]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; Claudia Jones, Mrs. Niel Scholnick, Mrs. Abraham Scholnick, Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch	INTERNAL SECURITY - C SMITH ACT - 1940

Supplemental prosecutive SUMMARY REPORT

- P -

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK - SUMMARY

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-83 BY SP8

~~Classified by 1254~~
~~Exempt From GDS Category~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
~~10/20/94~~

ENCLOSURE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

100-22390-114

RECORDED AND INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

6 - Bureau (~~100-72999~~)
4 - New York (100-18676)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 26 1951
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED OFF

RECORDED - 11

ROUTED TO: FILE

INDEXED - 11

COPIES DESTROYED 11/21/68

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

II. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

A. Circumstances Surrounding Admission to the Party

The July 1, 1951, issue of "The Worker", Harlem Edition, on page 4, columns 1 - 4, contained an article entitled "Negro Victims of FBI Raids Fought Brilliantly for Rights of Their People". The article contained biographical sketches of JAMES E. JACKSON, PETTIS PERRY and CLAUDIA JONES. That part of the article concerning JONES read as follows:

"Miss JONES, 34, was born in the British Caribbean colony of Trinidad and came to New York with her parents at the age of eight. She attended Harlem public schools and Hunter College, leaving school in the midst of the depression after a brilliant scholastic record.

"As a part of the so-called 'Lost Generation' of depression, Miss Jones refused to despair. She witnessed young people fighting for the right to jobs and life on the New Deal work probram. She was stirred by the cries of 'Free the Scottsboro Boys!' She was encouraged by organizations of the youth which fought against Negro discrimination and she was convinced that victories could be won when she became part of the joyous throng who greet four of the freed Scottsboro defendants in 1937. She became a Communist, a builder of youth, of the Negro people and America.

NY 100-18676

"Miss Jones edited The Champion, the newspaper of the Young Communist League and was active in the American Youth Congress. James Carey, now the arch-red-baiter of the CIO hierarchy, was then the chairman of the Youth Congress."

Exhibit #1: "The Worker", Harlem Edition, July 1, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

For description of this and all other exhibits see Appendix I.

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

For description of this and all other witnesses see Appendix II.

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
CLAUDIA JONES EMPLOYED BY THE CHAMPION
(EMPL. CARD)

All b7d

A. History of Communist Party Activity and Positions Hold

The January 1, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 1, column 1 contained an article which reflected that JONES was one of the nine alternate members of the Communist Party National Committee elected at the recent Communist Party National Convention. JONES was also described in the article as Secretary of the National Women's Commission.

Exhibite #2: "Daily Worker" January 1, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

The June 17, 1951 issue of "The Worker", the Sunday edition of the "Daily Wroker", in Section 2 contained an article also reflecting the information stated in the January 1, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker".

Exhibit #3: "The Worker" June 17, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

All b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

The August 16, 1951, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 1, column 2 to 5 and on page 6, column 3, contains an account of the above described "Mother BLOOR's" funeral services.

Exhibit #4: "Daily Worker" August 16, 1951

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library.

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

A. Activities and Statements Indicating Complete Adherence to Marxism-Leninism and to the Communist Party

a. General Activity

[redacted]

All b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

The March 17, 1946 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 13, columns 4 and 5 contained an announcement of a rally to be held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 104th Street, New York City. The rally was under the auspices of the Communist Party of Harlem and the "Daily Worker". JONES was listed as a speaker.

Exhibit #5: "Daily Worker"
March 17, 1946

Witness to Introduce: Librarian
New York Public Library

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

The April 15, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 5, column 4 contained an invitation from ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and CLAUDIA JONES to attend a reception to honor the wives of the eleven Communist Party leaders who were then on trial in New York City for violation of the Smith Act. The announcement stated that the affair was to be held on April 25, 1949 at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City under the sponsorship of the Women's Civil Rights Commission.

Exhibit #6: "Daily Worker"
April 18, 1949

All b7d

Witness to Introduce: Librarian
New York Public Library

The March 19, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker", Harlem Edition, on page 14, column 2 contained a report of a meeting of the Harlem Regional Committee of the Communist Party held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue, New York City. The article listed CLAUDIA JONES as a speaker and described her as "Secretary of the National Women's Commission".

Exhibit #7: "Daily Worker"
March 19, 1950

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

The May 2, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article concerning the May Day Parade held May 1, 1951 in New York City under the sponsorship of the United May Day Committee. The article stated that JONES along with other members of the National Committee of the Communist Party reviewed the parade.

Exhibit #8: "Daily Worker"
May 2, 1951

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

[redacted]

All b7d

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

The September 19, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, columns 1 and 2 announced the above mentioned rally and listed JONES as a speaker.

Exhibit #9: "Daily Worker"
September 19, 1951

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

All b7d

NY 100-18676

The September 24, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, column 5 also announced the above rally. The article listed JONES as a speaker and described her as an alternate member of the National Committee.

Exhibit #10: "Daily Worker"
September 24, 1951

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

b. Schools

[redacted]

Witness: [redacted]

All bd

VI. APPENDIX I - EXHIBITS

The witness to introduce all of the following exhibits is the Librarian, New York Public Library:

Exhibit #1:	"The Worker", Harlem Edition, July 1, 1951.
Referred to on page:	2
Exhibit #2:	"Daily Worker" January 1, 1951
Referred to on page:	3
Exhibit #3:	"The Worker" June 17, 1951.
Referred to on page:	3
Exhibit #4:	"Daily Worker" August 16, 1951
Referred to on page:	5
Exhibit #5:	"Daily Worker" March 17, 1946
Referred to on page:	7
Exhibit #6:	"Daily Worker" April 18, 1949
Referred to on page:	7
Exhibit #7:	"Daily Worker" March 19, 1950
Referred to on page:	8
Exhibit #8:	"Daily Worker" May 2, 1951
Referred to on page:	8

NY 100-18676

Exhibit #9: "Daily Worker"
September 19, 1951
Referred to
on page: 9

Exhibit #10: "Daily Worker"
September 24, 1951
Referred to
on page: 10

VII. APPENDIX II - WITNESSES

[redacted]

All b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

REFERENCE

Summary report of SA [redacted] New York, 8/23/51.
Bureau letter dated 9/6/51.

All b7c, b7d

SAC, New York (100-18676) December 7, 1951

Director, FBI (100-72390) — 114

RECORDED - 46

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Reference the prosecutive summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 23, 1951, and the supplemental prosecutive summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 23, 1951, in the captioned matter.

b7C

A review of rereps reflects that Scholnick was formerly the editor of the "YCL Review" and the American Youth for Democracy publication "Spotlight." The issues of these publications, published while Scholnick was editor, should be reviewed for material showing adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Even though the articles were not written by the subject, they will be of value in showing that she had knowledge of the illegal aims and purpose of the Communist Party.

It is also noted that the subject was for a time the National Education Director of the YCL. An attempt should be made to develope information concerning the classes held, texts used, outlines prepared, etc. by the YCL during this period. While information reflecting the subject's active participation in such a program would be desirable, information concerning the program itself might be used to show knowledge on her part of the illegal aims and purposes of the Communist Party.

The Bureau files reflect that the subject is the author of the following pamphlets:

(1) "Jim Crow in Uniform" - New Age Publishers, July, 1940.
(2) "Lift Every Voice for Victory" - New Age Publishers, June, 1942.
(3) "An End to the Neglect of the Problems of the Negro Woman" - reproduced from "Political Affairs," June 1949.
(4) "For New Approaches to our Work Among Women" - reprint from "Political Affairs," August, 1948.

If you have not already done so, you should review the above pamphlets for information pertinent to this trial.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-5-73 BY [illegible]

b7C [redacted]

MAILED 6 DEC 7 1951 COMM - FBI

52 DEC 13 1951

b7c

The following changes in the report of Special Agent [redacted] were made at the Bureau. [redacted]

b7d

In view of the imminence of the trial of the subject, your additional investigation should be conducted immediately and a supplemental prosecutive summary report should be submitted to reach the Bureau by January 5, 1952.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director FBI (~~100-72999~~)

DATE: Nov. 26, 1951

FROM : SAC New York

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was;
IS - C
SMITH ACT of 1940

Referred to IRS

[redacted]

b3 per IRS
26 USC 6103

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~ no

Let See Treasury 12-10-51

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DATE 12-5-85 BY SP8BCT/RD

[redacted] b7C
100-18676

RECORDED - 136 100-72390-115

EX-68 ~~NOV 27~~ 1951

12-17

[redacted] b7C

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CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED-12 100-72390 - 117

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR POUCH

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Date: December 29, 1951

To: Legal Attache
Mexico City, Mexico

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Classified by SP8 BTS/TLB
Declassify on: OADR 12/5/83

Subject: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS
Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick,
and Mrs. Abraham Scholnick,
Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Information has been received by the New York Office reflecting that Claudia Vera Scholnick divorced her husband Abraham Scholnick in approximately 1945 or 1946 by means of a "mail order" Mexican divorce. [redacted] The New York Office has been unable to locate these divorce records in New York City and [redacted]

b1

b7d

For your information the subject was born either on February 25, 1916, or February 21, 1915, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Her father's name is Charles Cumberbatch and her mother's maiden name was Sybil Logan. She was married to Abraham Scholnick on September 15, 1940, by Reverend Theophilus J. H. Alcantara, 308 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, New York. She resides at 504 West 143rd Street, Apartment 6A, New York City.

This information should be promptly furnished to the Bureau so that it can be forwarded to the New York Office. (U)

cc - Foreign Service Desk

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Mease
Gandy

b7c [redacted]

MAILED BY SPL. ASGN.
JAN 3 - 1952
COMM - FBI

50 JAN 25 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 5 1952

TELETYPE

G. I. R. 7

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-5-83 BY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 44 5 749 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, IS - C, SMITH ACT NINETEEN FORTY. REBULET DEC SEVEN LAST. IN VIEW OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED, REP WILL BE SUBMITTED TO REACH THE BUR BY JAN TWENTY FIVE NEXT.

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OTHERWISE

b7C [redacted]

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76 JAN 29 1952

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York (100-18676)   January 22, 1952
RECORDED - 44

Director, FBI (100-72390) — 119

R

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Referred to IRS

[redacted]

b3 per IRS
26 USC 6103

[redacted] b7c

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DATE 12-5-83 BY SP8 BTS

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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COMM - FBI
JAN 22 1952
MAILED 19

59 FEB 15 1952

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)   DATE: 2/7/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
SMITH ACT - 1940

Classified by SP8BTS/TCB
Declassify on: OADR 12-5-83

Rebulet 12/7/51.

There is being enclosed herewith six (6) copies of the Supplemental Prosecutive Summary Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/7/52 at New York, New York.

It is noted that relet requests a review of the American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" and of the Young Communist League "Review" during the years in which the subject was editor.

G.I.R.-6

Special Assistant to the Attorney General JAMES V. RYAN advised he was desirous of obtaining a copy of every writing attributed to the subject. This request is presently being complied with. However, Mr. RYAN was of the opinion that articles by other individuals appearing in the above publications, unless they were extremely revolutionary, would not be sufficiently strong evidence to use in the case against the subject.

The list of writings set forth in relet were located. The articles and a summary of their content is set forth in the enclosed report.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

It is noted that two articles from "Political Affairs" which were also published in pamphlet form were not located in the pamphlet form. However, a summary of the article "For New Approaches to our Work Among Women" appearing in the August, 1948 issue of "Political Affairs" is set forth in the summary report of SA [redacted] dated August 23, 1951.

A summary of the article, "An End to the Neglect of the Problems of the Negro Woman" appearing in the June, 1949 issue of "Political Affairs" is set forth in the enclosed report.

Encs. (6)

[redacted]

RECORDED - 110   100-72390-120
FEB 21 1952
13

CONFIDENTIAL

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Letter to Director
NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

It is noted that in the enclosed report information is set forth that CLAUDIA JONES was at one time a Young Communist League organizer in the Middle West. The Bureau is requested to furnish this office with any information which would tend to prove the subject's position as organizer.

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the enclosed report are as follows:

[redacted]

(C)

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	FEB 7 1952	12/19-21,28/51 1/11,14-17,21-24/52	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, Mrs. Abraham Scholnick, Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT - 1940

Supplemental Prosecutive SUMMARY REPORT

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Declassification 12/29/78 JDP/RS

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JDP/RS ON 10/4/78

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100-72390-120

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 13 1952
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 - Bureau (100-72390)
1 - USA, SDNY
3 - New York (100-18676)

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

7-1969

NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

CONFIDENTIAL

I. <u>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> CONFIDENTIAL

E. <u>Chronological History of Residence</u>

The subject resided at the following addresses up to June, 1935:

112 West 128th Street
New York City

102 West 128th Street
New York City

252 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

404 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

145 West 117th Street
New York City

239 West 148th Street
New York City

20 East 117th Street
New York City

11 West 113th Street
New York City

Exhibit #1: Records of Public School number 136, New York City School.

Witness to Introduce: Superintendent, New York City Public Schools.

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II. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

B. History of Communist Party Activities and Positions Held

The April 30, 1937 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 6, columns 4 and 5 contained a photograph of CLAUDIA JONES describing her as a New York member of the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #2: "Daily Worker" April 30, 1937, page 6, columns 4 and 5.

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

CLAUDIA JONES was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #3: "Daily Worker" September 15, 1937 page 5.

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

CLAUDIA JONES was Educational Director of the New York State Young Communist League.

Exhibit #4: "Daily Worker" January 4, 1941, page 4, columns 3-5.

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

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CLAUDIA JONES was the National Educational Director of the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #5: "Daily Worker"
July 21, 1941,
page 2, columns
2-4

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

CLAUDIA JONES was the Harlem Organizer and the Mid-west Organizer of the Young Communist League.

Exhibit #6: "Daily Worker"
December 28, 1951
page 4, column 1

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

On September 13, 1948, CLAUDIA JONES was afforded a hearing at the Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, before the Honorable W. J. WYRSCH, Presiding Inspector, and EDWARD P. MANUEL, the Examining Inspector.

The hearing accepted in evidence Alien Registration Form AR-2 number 5826629 executed by JONES on December 24, 1940 at Brooklyn, New York. On this form JONES listed her employer as the Young Communist League, 35 East 12th Street, New York City and stated that the business of the Young Communist League was "educational activities of young people."

Under Item 10 on this form which states, "I am or have been within the past five years engaged in or intended to be engaged in the following activities," JONES stated, "Young Communist League, 35 East 12th Street, New York, New York."

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On a supplemental sheet of AR-2 also executed on December 24, 1940 and referred to as form AR-2-A in a continuation of Item number 10 above, JONES lists additional information concerning her association with the Young Communist League. She stated that she was a member from 1936 to the present, she was presently State Educational Director, she was formerly State Chairman and that she was a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League.

JONES was also given a hearing at the Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City on February 16, 1950.

Exhibit #7:	Records of INS, United States Department of Justice.
Witness to Introduce:	Commissioner, INS, US Department of Justice

The April, 1938 issue of the Young Communist "Review" listed the following article concerning education of the Young Communist League. The article was captioned "Our Twelve Week Course of Study." The article states as follows:

"In some places the theory actually developed that the Young Communist League as a non-Party organization should not teach Marxism-Leninism."

The article then spoke of the criticism of the National Board of the Young Communist League toward such tendencies and states, "The teaching of Marxism-Leninism is the main function of the Young Communist League as an educational organization. The problem is not where we shall teach Marxism, but how shall we teach it."

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The article states, "The basic task that confronts us today is the education of the youth and the spirit of Marxism-Leninism during the birth and growth of the democratic front as the transitional stage to the People's front."

The article explains that the National Board has prepared a twelve week course which every advanced member is expected to take. The article states that "only a thorough mastery of the sciences of Marxism-Leninism can enable us to find our bearings in the broad movement and help us to guide it on the road towards socialism."

Exhibit #8: Young Communist League "Review" April, 1938, pages 20 and 21

Witness to Introduce: Librarian
Library of Congress

III. KNOWLEDGE OF THE ILLEGAL OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

A. Evidence Showing Subject's Adherence to Advocacy of the Principles of Marxism-Leninism

The January 4, 1941 issue of the "Daily Worker" page four, column three, stated "'Young Communist League Leader Lauds Workers School Value as Educational,' by CLAUDIA JONES, Educational Director, Young Communist League, New York State."

The article reads as follows:

"All of us in the Young Communist League are deeply conscious of the fundamental purpose of our organization to build character and educate youth in the spirit of socialism, as Comrade BROWDER has so beautifully expressed it."

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The article goes on "you don't have to depend for our education entirely upon our own efforts. The Workers School provide us with an established, well functioning institution, a staff of experienced Marxist teachers, and a tradition of seventeen years activity in the field of workers education.

"Two special classes for young people of special importance to YCL'ers have been arranged for Tuesday evenings. One will be a class on trade unionism to be taught by RICHARD ALLEN. The other will be a thorough study of the history of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, to be taught by JOE CLARK.

"A six months course of two terms in 'Political Economy' and a course in 'Imperialism and World politics' are invaluable for understanding the economic causes underlying the present imperialist war. Four courses in American history and a thorough and comprehensive course on the Negro question presenting a Marxist analysis of our great American traditions and throw light on the most burning problems confronting our country today. Other courses deal with special aspects of Marxism-Leninism theory, trade unionism, public speaking, English, mimeographing technique and the like.

"Of special importance to new members of the Young Communist League is a course on 'Principles of Communism' which offers something of a bird's eye view of Communist theory, and thus serves as a guide to further study."

Exhibit #4: "Daily Worker"
January 4, 1941
Page 4, column 3

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
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[redacted]

IV. OVERT ACTS COMMITTED BY THE SUBJECT IN FURTHERANCE OF THE AIMS OF THE CONSPIRACY

A. General Activity

The September 15, 1937 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 5, contained numerous articles and photographs of the 18th Anniversary of the Communist Party held at Madison Square Garden (September 13, 1937). One photograph was captioned "CLAUDIA JONES, Young Negro Member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League."

An article appearing on instant page captioned, "Old Glory, Hammer and Sickle Raised High as Communist Party Marks its 18th Anniversary," contained the following concerning JONES' participation at the rally:

"CLAUDIA JONES, tall Negro girl, brought the audience greetings from the youth of America and especially the Young Communist League of New York State. The youth she said can be grateful to the Communist Party for its activity in supporting the passage of social legislation which would help the young unemployed and students. It has been a great factor in organizing the youth in the trade unions. The Communist Party has been the champion of the Negro young people against the evils of segregation, lynching and discrimination.

Exhibit #3 "Daily Worker"
September 15, 1937
page 5

Witness to Introduce: Librarian
New York Public Library

The January 15, 1941 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 5 contained photographs of various individuals and the page carried a top caption of

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"20,000 Mark Lenin Anniversary at Madison Square Garden Meeting. Hear Browder Condemn War Makers in America." Among these photographs is one of JONES, ISRAEL AMTER and EARL BROWDER. These photographs were captioned, "Photographs Show Featured Speakers at Huge Communist Party Mass Meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday Night" (January 13, 1941)

Exhibit #10: "Daily Worker"
January 15, 1941
page 5.

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
New York Public
Library

The July 21, 1941 issue of the "Daily Worker" page 2, columns 2-4, contain an article captioned "Young Communists Launch Drive for National Unity Against Hitlerism." The article read as follows:

"Calling for 'national unity in defense of the national existence of the country against Hitlerism' Robert Miner, Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party, addressed the National Council of the Young Communist League meeting held over the weekend.

"The two day session heard a number of detailed reports on various aspects of the key problem of building a national front of youth in defense of America against Hitler, as analyzed in the opening speech of MAX WEISS, Young Communist League National President."

The article states, "CLAUDIA JONES outlined the league's new program of education." Concerning the educational drive, the article states, "The plan of action calls for conferences of the League and mobilization of all its members. Mass quantities of educational literature, including the Party's manifesto, Stalin's speech, MAX WEISS' report, and new popular pamphlets will be distributed

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"and the radio and forum used to clarify the crutial issues for youth.

"A campaign for constantly and continual increasing circulation of the Young Communist League's news magazine, 'The Review', to be issued weekly beginning August 20, will be conducted as well as to build the 'Daily' and 'Sunday Worker.' Several measures to strengthen the League's educational work and to extend it were adopted and plans for sustained and increased League building developed, especially among Negro and industrial youth.

Exhibit #11: "Daily Worker" July 21, 1941, page 2, columns 2-4

Witness to Introduce: Librarian New York Public Library

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Witness: [redacted]

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B. Writings

1. Young Communist League "Review"

CLAUDIA JONES was author of an article entitled, "Recent Trends Among Negro Youth," which sets

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forth activity of various groups across the country working to assist the Negro. The article concludes, "These movements of the Negro youth with their advanced programs for citizenship, the right to vote, abolition of poll tax laws, for job security, and for peace puts them in line with the developing Democratic Front."

Exhibit #12: Young Communist League "Review" July, 1938, page 15.

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

CLAUDIA JONES maintained a column entitled, "Quiz" beginning with the August 26, 1941 issue of the Young Communist League "Review" and extending to the December 9, 1941 issue with the exception of the issues of October 21, 1941, November 25, 1941 and December 2, 1941. This article proposed a question which was answered by JONES.

The August 26, 1941 issue on page 6 proposed the question, "How is Morale in America's Army?" JONES answers as follows:

"The American people love liberty. They have shown the highest type of morale necessary in a just cause. They are interested in seeing a strengthened army for the defense of our nation."

She continued, "The struggle for the military defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism is the just cause of the peoples of the entire world."

Exhibit #13: Young Communist League "Review" August 26, 1941 page 6

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

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The September 2, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 12, states the question, "Is Socialism the Issue in this War?" JONES writes as follows:

"Both the great Socialist state of the Soviet Union and all other states including the imperialist states as well are faced with a common enemy - Hitler fascism. Hence, the great issue facing them is the defeat of facism, if they are to remain independent states."

She continues, "Finally all struggles that are developing today must be based first and foremost on the defeat of Hitler, because only thru the defeat of Hitler can the national liberation of all nations and people be achieved. However, these struggles will not, as in the 19th century lead to a new high in capitalism. This is because these struggles take place in a period of full capitalist development in which this society is unable to solve the manifold problems of the people due to its very structure. That is why these struggles can lead only to the creations of the pre-conditions for mankind's advancement to Socialism. Only then will Socialism be placed on the order of the day as an immediate and dominant issue."

Exhibit #14: Young Communist League "Review" September 2, 1941 page 12

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

The September 6, 1941 issue asked the question, "Since Great Britain and the United States are Imperialist Powers, How Can we Support them in this War?" JONES writes as follows:

"Unless the Hitler monster is crushed completely, mankind, all oppressed peoples, face a return

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[redacted]

"to the era of barbarism. Why is this so? Because Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union represents a bid for world conquest which, if achieved, would decide the issue of world power in favor of Hitler and fascism. It would destroy the USA's independence."

Later JONES writes, "Yes, it is true that imperialists are still imperialists and that they retain their unjust aims. But the unjest aims present in the situation all subjective factors. The dominant character of the war is that it is a just war. There are no 'pure' wars. In the unjust, imperialist war, prior to the attack upon the Soviet Union, there were many just causes - the just fight of the Ethiopian, Grecian and Yugoslav peoples."

Exhibit #15: Young Communist League "Review" September 16, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

The September 30, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 13 proposes the question, "How Much are the Workers Expected to Sacrifice to Beat Hitler?" She writes as follows:

"Therefore at the same time that we call for greater production of planes and tanks and ships and guns we must guard against the attempts of selfish industrialists and monopolists to use the present crisis for their private enrichment. We call upon the workers to expose the monopolists like the aluminum trust and the steel trust which deliberately held up plant expansion thus depriving the nation of the means of defense because their first concern was private profit.

Exhibit #16: Young Communist League "Review" September 30, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

[redacted]

The October 7, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 14, proposes the question, "Why do we support conscription of women today when just a few months ago the progressive youth movement opposed such a step?"

She writes, "The Nazi attack against the Soviet Union represented not only a bid for the destruction of the land of socialism. It also created an immediate threat to the existence of our own country, the United States."

She states further, "The conscription of women today would mobilize the tremendous strength and skill and talent of millions of young women for the defense of the United States."

Exhibit #17: Young Communist League "Review" October 7, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

The October 14, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 14, proposes the question, "Since the Red Army is putting up such a strong fight against Hitler why do we call for American and military action in the war against Hitler?"

The entire article is a quote from "a recent speech delivered by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER at Washington." The article states as follows:

"But it is not necessary for Hitler actually to defeat the USSR in order to put Great Britain in grave peril of invasion. Merely to weaken the Red Army would do it."

Later, she further states,"All this makes it clear that it would be a deadly mistake for the American people to assume that the valiant fight of the Red Army has ended the menace of Nazi Germany."

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Exhibit #18: Young Communist League "Review" October 14, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

The October 28, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 13, proposes the question, "How will the revision of the Neutrality Act aid the United States." She writes as follows:

"The revision of the Neutrality Act is not alone vital to guarantee aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain, but it is vital to the defense of America."

Later she states, "Our country by popular will and determination is committed to the destruction of Hitler. But the Neutrality Act remains a barrier to this end."

Exhibit #19: Young Communist League "Review" October 28, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

The November 4, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 14, proposes the question, "Does your support of the National front mean an end to the struggle against capitalism?" JONES writes as follows:

"Our support of the National front against Hitler does not put an end to the capitalist system. Therefore the exploitation of the worker by the capitalist continues and therefore the century old struggle of the worker against capitalism continues. However, today, the achievement of that century old struggle of the working class for better conditions, for greater democracy and ultimately for socialism is endangered by the Nazi drive for world domination."

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Exhibit #20: Young Communist League "Review" November 4, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

The November 11, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 12 proposes the question, "The Polish Government was so reactionary in the past. How can we support it today? The article states as follows:

"In 1939, the Polish Government refused to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union to stop Hitler. Obviously, the government was playing a reactionary role."

Later she goes on to state, "Today the Polish Government is fighting for the national existence of its people against Hitlerism. It has signed an official alliance with the Soviet Union."

Exhibit #21: Young Communist League "Review" November 11, 1941

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

The November 18, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 13, proposes the question, "Is not the question of the struggle for Negro rights equally an important issue as the defeat of Hitler." The answer is as follows:

"When Communists and anti-fascists proclaim that the main issue today is the defeat of Hitler, they state what corresponds to facts. In saying this however, we Communists have never and do not now deny the important struggle for the rights of the Negro people."

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She states the main threat today is Hitler and that "Hitler victorious would exterminate the Negro people."

Exhibit #22: Young Communist League "Review" November 18, 1941

Witness to:
Introduce: Librarian
Library of Congress

The December9, 1941 issue of the "Review" on page 14, proposes the question, "Wasn't the Bourgeois democracy of the British during the Imperialist war better that Hitler's fascism? Why didn't we support the British then?"

The article states that prior to Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union bourgeois democracy versus fascism was not the issue during the imperialist war." She states, :The war was then a predatory war of two rival imperialist groups of powers." She states, "With Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union, five months ago, the character of the war changed to a people's war for national liberation and national independence."

Exhibit #23: Young Communist League "Review" December 9, 1941

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
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2. American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight"

CLAUDIA JONES was editor of the American Youth for Democracy magazine "Spotlight" beginning with the magazine's first issue December, 1943.

Exhibit #24: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight", December, 1943

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

The magazine "Spotlight," during the time that CLAUDIA JONES was editor, contained an article captioned, "From the Editor" by CLAUDIA JONES.

CLAUDIA JONES resigned her post as editor of "Spotlight" to take over a greater responsibility in the national leadership of the American Youth for Democracy.

Exhibit #25: American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight", February, 1945, page 26

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

3. Pamphlets

A pamphlet entitled, "JIM-CROW in Uniform" by CLAUDIA JONES,was published July, 1940 by the New Age Publishers.

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY SPOTLIGHT
(EMPL. CARD)

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JONES refers to World War II as an imperialist war and that Germany and Great Britain "are out to have a showdown as to who can exploit and enslave more people, small nations as well."

In speaking of colonial people, the author states that the colonies should not adopt the attitude of "if one side must win it is better for Negroes to support British imperialism in this conflict." Concerning this point, the author writes as follows:

"Besides, it is also a false premise, when it is assumed that either side must win. For the ever-present desire for liberty on the part of Negro colonials will never be achieved through a change of masters, both of whom are interested not in the freedom, but in the further enslavement of them. Only through organization, education, and struggle against reaction, against war-profits, against reaction's drive on civil liberties, under the guise of war emergencies, can this new threat to the ultimate freedom of the colonial peoples be met. Only the abolition of imperialism, of the whole system of the wat makers, will guarantee peace and security for the peoples."

In discussing the theory of "White Man's War" the author states:

"The False Theory of a White Man's War

"Prof. Rayford Logan of Howard University and Elmer Carter of Opportunity are bearers of a theory of ill-repute, the theory of the 'white man's war.' The fact remains that Negroes comprise a good bit of the cannon fodder for Europe's war makers.

"In our own communities, since the war, the bubble of the false theory of a 'white man's war' quickly explodes amidst the rising cost of living, the corresponding lowering of income, as a result of the Roosevelt war and

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"hunger budget. The Negro population are delivered not only as cannon fodder, but the acute brunt of the war crisis is first felt by them. The falsification of actual fact as shown here is for one main purpose: to weaken the domestic front of Negro and white unity, to lull the Negro population against fighting the imperialist war, and to slander the white working population who want and have no part in this war. The theory must be fought against, for it is both anti-Negro and anti-working class."

The author states that President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT and the Administration offer neither peace or security to the people of America and armament problem should not be substituted for the security of the WPA, NYA, PWA for the people.

The author states the United States desires to enter the war and that it calls "peace lovers, and fighters for democracy--'fifth columnists.'" In this regard the author writes as follows:

"But Negroes cannot agree to such a program, for the Negro people want peace, want to keep America out of war. The Negro people want jobs, economic security, civil liberties, passage of social legislation, such as the Anti-Lynching Bill.

"No, the answer is not in a return to support of either of these parties. The answer lies in independent political action of the people in 1940, aligned with labor, as expressed recently by Earl Browder, when he called for a People's Platform for Jobs, Peace, Civil Liberties.

"Such independent action will make the people's answer clear against the war and hunger budget of the Roosevelt Administration, against the policies of the Republicans who in effect give support to his policies."

In connection with the war between Finland and Russia, the author states as follows:

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"The recent historical analogy is 'Little Finland.' Remember the headlines. For months the typewriter generals in Helsinki issued thousands of dollars' worth of ink, paper and type, in an eort to create the impression that here was a moral cause to be rightfully defended. Roosevelt and Hoover urged its defense with loans, with arms, with a huge 'Relief' campaign.

"Today there is peace in Finland. Today, the same press which threw you off your balance candidly admits its lies. Why the lies? Why the fakery?

"It was because the newspapers spoke the aims of the imperialists whom Roosevelt leads, who would drag America into war. There is peace in Finland because of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which aims to defend its own borders, which aims to limit the sphere of World War, and establish peace. There is peace because the Finnish generals have become convinced that they were being used as pawns of the Allies against Germany."

The author states that in 1917 a Negro soldier was mistreated while in uniform and that Negroes did not want war. She states, "Among the outstanding present-day leaders who protested against the injustices was James W. Ford, now an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, its present candidate for Vice-President of the United States, then with the 8th Brigade of the 92nd Division in France, in 1918. And foremost against the imperialist war was Earl Browder, now general secretary of the Communist Party of United States, and its candidate for President who went to Leavenworth prison because he spoke against the war."

JONES expresses her views as follows:

"We believe that our ideals can best be achieved by socialism, by establishing a new social order in which the working people will own and control all the vast natural resources and means of production, and use them for the benefit of all the people, instead of the few."

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The author concludes her article by stating:

"Look here, fellows and girls, this system called capitalism, with all of its talk of free enterprise is free, all right, but for the bankers and Wall Street, for the German bankers, for the Bank of England, for the French bankers. Can you dream what it would mean to have the worry of a job eliminated? What if it was law that your security, your job, was guaranteed? Then you could finish high school, college. Then you could marry, raise a family, get that coat, that radio, that library you always wanted. This is what the youth of the Soviet Union have because they live in a socialist society. That is why the bankers want to take it away from them.

"All roads are open to youth of the Soviet Union.

"There is no national or racial oppression in the Soviet Union and in the U.S.S.R. people of all nationalities, all colors, live as free and equal peoples.

"All young people are guaranteed free education in the U.S.S.R. to the age of 18. Equal opportunity exists for all.

"For millions of us darker peoples, for oppressed peoples throughout the world, the Soviet Union stands as a beacon of light, hope, truth!

"While the majority of people in America today are not for socialism, they are willing to work in common with those who similarly desire such things as jobs, security, democracy and peace. That is why we Young Communists stand together with the majority of American youth--Negro and white, who desire above all PEACE, so that they can pursue the American dream of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"Negro American remembers the false promises of the last war. They are saying The Yanks Are Not Coming.

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"The dream we mentioned earlier, can become a reality. In the course of the struggle for these thing, we will learn that these can only be achieved and kept in a more permanent society--Socialism.

"We support no dreams of war abroad. We go to the wars at home. For jobs and civil liberties. For democracy and freedom!

"Jesse Clipper, Negro hero, died believing he was doing his share to make the world safe for democracy. If Jesse Clipper were alive today, he would again fight for democracy. He would do it, however, not by following the loans of Wall Street to another Flanders Field, but by fighting for jobs, for relief, better housing, better health conditions--security for the people. We must make the world safe for democracy by making democracy safe for America. This is Jesse Clipper's dream now. We, the living, take our stand today on the side of Life and Peace!"

Exhibit #26: "JIM-CROW in Uniform" by CLAUDIA JONES

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, New York Public Library

An article by JOHN GATES captioned, "A Message to all Review Readers," states "We have in CLAUDIA JONES' pamphlet (above) a powerful instrument for the welding of the unity of Negro and white against the imperialist war and for the demands of the Negro people. Our state Young Communist League has the task of selling 25,000 of these pamphlets."

Exhibit #27: Young Communist League "Review" September 16, 1940, page 13

Witness to Introduce: Librarian, Library of Congress

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CLAUDIA JONES authored a pamphlet entitled, "Lift Every Voice for Victory," published by the New Age Publishers, June, 1942.

At the end of the article, CLAUDIA JONES is described as the author of the pamplhet, a young Negro woman leader of the Young Communist League, and editor of the popular anti-fascist youth magazine the weekly "Review."

The pamphlet begins with a description of the JOE LOUIS - MAX SCHMELING heavy weight championship fight on June 22, 1938. Concerning this fight, the author states:

"It symbolized the fight and hatred of people everywhere against fascism."

Under the caption of "What Are You Fighting For, Joe?" she states, "The stakes in this fight overshadow by far the Louis-Schmeling bout of '38. For the stakes are the freedom, progress and advancement of all humanity. We fight an enemy who is out to conquer the entire world, to destroy the freedom and independence of all nations and peoples, to enslave and, as stated in Mein Kampf, to wipe out such peoples as the Negroes and Jews."

Later she writes, "Yes, there are 'things wrong with America.' The existence of poll-tax laws, lynchings, discriminatory practices, are shameful blots on our democracy. But the opportunity to fight to abolish these things and to win victories by so doing is a part of our democracy today."

The author writes, "How ridiculous to call this a 'white man's war,' and how dangerous! This is our war. Joe's war. Your war and mine. It is a people's war to preserve the integrity and independence of our nation."

She goes on to state, "Joe is the answer to our enemies, within and without who claim that Negro Americans do not have an all out stake in this war and are not out to win it."

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NY 100-18676

Under the caption of "Those Who Fight For Victory," the author writes as follows:

"The best and truest friends of the Negro people are the labor movement, and all patriotic citizens who want to win the war. All patriotic Americans must now more than ever, while rallying to their country's defense, take up the cudgels against the sowers of race prejudice, strengthen the unity of Negro and white, champion every just and necessary demand of the Negro people. Thus the anti-Hitler forces of America will advance the fight for full democracy to Negro citizens as part of the fight for victory.

"Among those in the forefront of the fight are the Communists. The Party of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, and the Young Communist League are fulfilling their pledge to give their 'full energy, devotion, their last drop of blood, their lives' for victory in this war. By fighting today for full participation of the Negro people in the war effort, the Communists are continuing the historic struggle for full equality of the Negro people, exemplified in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases. We Young Communists believe in and practice full equality for the Negro youth. Our organization fights for and serves the nation in every phase of the war effort. As part of the fight for victory this pamphlet is addressed to all youth, Negro and white. Every young man and woman must heighten participation in the war effort so that we can win victory, which is possible this year, 1942. By buying war stamps and bonds, by participation in the salvage campaigns, in the blood-donor drive of the Red Cross, the U.S.O., by raising food for victory--in short by doing all the things that help strengthen morale and speed victory."

An article by LILLIAN ROSS captioned, "New Pamphlet Carries that Victory Punch," is contained in the June 23, 1942 issue of the weekly "Review." Above the article was a photograph of a pamphlet entitled, "Lift Every Voice for Victory," by CLAUDIA JONES.

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Exhibit #28: "Weekly Review"
June 23, 1942
page 13, Columns
1 - 2

Witness to
Introduce: Librarian
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4. "Political Affairs"

CLAUDIA JONES authored an article entitled, "End Neglect of Problems of the Negro Women." The article begins, "An outstanding feature of the present stage of the Negro liberation movement is the growth of the militant participation of Negro women in all aspects of the struggle for peace, civil rights and economic security."

Later she states, "This growth of militancy among Negro women has profound meaning both for the Negro liberation movement and for the emerging anti-fascist, anti-imperialist coalition."

The article is presented in various subheadings. It is concerned with the Negro women as workers and members of organizations. The article concludes as follows:

"Our Party, based on its Marxist-Leninist principles, stands foursquare on a program of full economic, political, and social equality for the Negro people, and of equal rights for women. Who, more than the Negro woman, the most exploited and oppressed, belongs in our Party? Negro woman can and must make an enormous contribution to the daily life and work of the Party. Concretely, this means prime responsibility lies with white men and women comrades. Negro men comrades, however, must participate in this task. Negro communist women everywhere now take their rightful place in Party leadership on all levels.

"The strong capacities, militancy and organizational talents of Negro women, can, if well utilized

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"by our Party, be a powerful lever for bringing forward Negro workers - men and women - as the leading forces of the Negro's people liberation movement, for cementing Negro and white unity in the struggle against Wall Street imperialism, and for the rooting the Party among the most exploited and oppressed sections of the working class and its allies.

"In our Party clubs, we must conduct an intensive discussion of the role of the Negro women, so as to equip our Party membership with clear understanding for undertaking the necessary struggles in the shops and communities. We must end the practice, in which many Negro women who join our Party, and who, in their churches, communities, and fraternal groups are leaders of masses, with an invaluable mass experience to give our Party, suddenly find themselves viewed in our clubs, not as leaders, but as people who have 'to get their feet wet' organizationally. We must end their failure to create an atmosphere in our clubs in which new recruits -- in this case Negro women -- are confronted with the 'silent treatment' or with attempts to 'blueprint' them into a pattern. In addition to the white chauvinist implications in such approaches, these practices confuse the basic needed for Marxist-Leninist understanding which our Party gives to all workers, and which entrances their political understanding with chauvinist disdain for the organizational talents of new Negro members, or for the necessity to promote them into leadership.

"To win the Negro women for full participation in the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist coalition, to bring her militancy and participation to even greater heights in the current and future struggles against Wall Street imperialism, progressives must acquire political consciousness as regards her special oppressed status.

"It is this consciousness, accelerated by struggles, that will convince increasing thousands that

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"only the Communist Party, as the vanguard of the working class, with its ultimate perspective of Socialism, can achieve for the Negro women-for the entire Negro people-the full equality and dignity of their stature in a Socialist Society in which contributions to society are measured, not by national origin, or by color, but society in which men and women contribute according to ability, and ultimately under Communism receive according to their needs.

Exhibit #29: "Political Affairs" June, 1949

Witness to Introduce: Librarian Library of Congress

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NY 100-18676

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VI. APPENDIX I - EXHIBITS

Exhibit #1:	Records of Public School #136, New York City
Witness to Introduce:	Superintendent or designated representative, New York City Public Schools
Referred to on page:	2

The witness to introduce the following exhibits is the Librarian, New York Public Library:

Exhibit #2:	"Daily Worker," April 30, 1937
Referred to on page:	3
Exhibit #3:	"Daily Worker," September 15, 1937
Referred to on page:	3
Exhibit #4:	"Daily Worker," January 4, 1941
Referred to on page:	3 and 7
Exhibit #5:	"Daily Worker," July 21, 1941
Referred to on page:	4
Exhibit #6:	"Daily Worker," December 28, 1951
Referred to on page:	4

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Exhibit #9: DELETED

Exhibit #10: "Daily Worker"
January 15, 1941

Referred to on page: 9

Exhibit #11: "Daily Worker"
July 21, 1941

Referred to on page: 10

Exhibit #26: "JIM-CROW in Uniform"
Referred to on page: 23

The witness to introduce the following exhibits is the Librarian, Library of Congress:

Exhibit #8: Young Communist League "Review"
April, 1938

Referred to on page: 6

Exhibit #12: Young Communist League "Review"
July, 1938

Referred to on page: 11

Exhibit #13: Young Communist League "Review"
August 26, 1941

Referred to on page: 11

Exhibit #14: Young Communist League "Review"
September 2, 1941

Referred to on page: 12

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Exhibit #15:	Young Communist League "Review" September 16, 1941
Referred to on page:	13
Exhibit #16:	Young Communist League "Review" September 30, 1941
Referred to on page:	13
Exhibit #17:	Young Communist League "Review" October 7, 1941
Referred to on page:	14
Exhibit #18:	Young Communist League "Review" October 14, 1941
Referred to on page:	15
Exhibit #19:	Young Communist League "Review" October 28, 1941
Referred to on page:	15
Exhibit #20:	Young Communist League "Review" November 4, 1941
Referred to on page:	16
Exhibit #21:	Young Communist League "Review" November 11, 1941
Referred to on page:	16
Exhibit #22:	Young Communist League "Review" November 18, 1941
Referred to on page:	17
Exhibit #23:	Young Communist League "Review" December 9, 1941
Referred to on page:	17

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Exhibit #24:	American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" December, 1943
Referred to on page:	18
Exhibit #25:	American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight" February, 1945
Referred to on page:	18
Exhibit #27:	Young Communist League "Review" September 16, 1940
Referred to on page:	23
Exhibit #28:	Young Communist League "Review" June 23, 1942
Referred to on page:	26
Exhibit #29:	"Political Affairs," June, 1949
Referred to on page:	28
Exhibit #7	Records of Immigration and Naturalization Service
Witness to Introduce:	Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice
Referred to on page:	5

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VII. APPENDIX - WITNESSES

1. [redacted] (c)

[redacted]

Referred to on page: 10

2. [redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

Referred to on page: 10

All b1, b7d

- P E N D I N G -

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NY 100-18676 CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] b1 (c)

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 11/23/51, b7c
New York.
Bureau letter to New York, 12/7/51.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 7

SAC, New York (100-18676) February 21, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Reference is made to the supplemental prosecutive summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 7, 1952, at New York, New York, concerning the captioned individual. A copy of this report has been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The Bureau file number should have been set forth as 100-72390 and not 72999. The Bureau has corrected its copies and the New York Office should do likewise.

Reference is also made to the cover letter dated February 7, 1952, which transmitted the summary report. In that letter the Bureau was requested as follows: "It is noted that in the enclosed report information is set forth that Claudia Jones was at onetime a Young Communist League Organizer in the middle west. The Bureau is requested to furnish this office with any information which would tend to prove the subject's position as Organizer." The New York Office is office of origin in the investigation of Claudia Jones and the New York Office also was office of origin in the investigation of the Young Communist League while it was in existence. It is believed that the New York Office has all pertinent information in its files concerning the top officials in the Young Communist League. The New York Office should, therefore, review its files in this connection. If after a careful review the New York Office is unable to ascertain the information desired then the Bureau should be requested to make a review of its files. In making this request the Bureau should be advised as to the approximate year when Claudia Jones was reported to be a Young Communist League Organizer in the middle west.

b7c [redacted]

Tolson, Ladd, Nichols, Belmont, Clegg, Glavin, Harbo, Rosen, Tracy, Mohr, Tele. Rm., Nease, Gandy

RECORDED - 162 100-72390-121
EX-130 FEB 27 1952
80

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY [illegible]

b7c b7c b7c

100-72390

CONFIDENTIAL ~~AIR POUCH~~

Date: February 21, 1952 CONFIDENTIAL

To: Legal Attache
Mexico City, Mexico

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Rebulet December 29, 1951.

The investigation requested in referenced letter should be conducted immediately and the Bureau promptly advised inasmuch as the captioned individual is scheduled to go on trial on March 3, 1952, in New York City. (C) (U)

cc - Foreign Service Desk

b6
b7C [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/HB
ON 12-8-83

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Classified by V259 Category 3
Exempt From GDS
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
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BY SPL. MSGR.
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FEB 27 1952
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64 MAR 3 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr.
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1952

TELETYPE

WASH 16 FROM NEW YORK 18 3-51 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BT/tao Baumgardner b7C

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, IS,C. SMITH ACT, NINETEEN FORTY. USA, [redacted] SDNY, HAS REQUESTED FOLLOWING MATERIAL FOR TRIAL, WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN NYO. BUREAU REQUESTED TO OBTAIN ISSUES OF FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS FOR USE IN TRIAL. "NEW MASSES", MAY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE REVIEW, OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, AUGUST FOUR, NINETEEN FORTYONE, FEBRUARY THREE, FORTYTWO, JANUARY TWENTYSIX, FORTYTHREE. AYD SPOTLIGHT, DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. IF PUBLICATIONS NOT AVAILABLE, BUREAU ADVISE NYO.

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 16 WA EAB

RECORDED - 93 100-72390 - 123

FEB 27 1952

memo, N.Y. 2/25/53

EX-140

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SAC, New York (100-18676)

February 25, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390)

100-72390-123

RECORDED - 93

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

EX-140

Re New York tel February 18, 1952, which requested the following publications for use in the Smith Act trial of the captioned individual:

"New Masses" - May 16, 1939.

"Young Communist League Review" - October 1938, February 3, 1942, and January 26, 1943.

"AYD Spotlight" - December 1943.

Returned by NY 4/8/53 and returned to publications 4/14/53

The requested publications are enclosed herewith. These publications should be promptly returned to the Bureau if they are not introduced into evidence or as soon as they are no longer necessary to the USA.

The Bureau's files do not contain a copy of the August 4, 1941, issue of the "Young Communist League Review." The WFO and the New York Office should attempt to locate a certified photostatic copy of this issue from the Congressional Library or the New York Public Library for utilization at the trial.

Enclosures
cc - Washington Field Office

[redacted] b7c

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DATE 12-8-83 BY SP

b7c [redacted]

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COMM - FBI

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SAC, New York (100-18676) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 5, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390) - 125 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

b1 [redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The New York Office may desire to have the b7c Newark Office contact Attorney [redacted] at Union City, New Jersey, in order to ascertain if he has certified copies of the court decree.

If any additional information is received, it will be furnished to the New York Office immediately.

Classified by SP8 BTA/TLB
Declassify on: OADR 12-5-83

b7c [redacted]

Classified by 1259
Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

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Tolson
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification 1/3/79 530/155

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York (100-18676) CONFIDENTIAL March 11, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

RECORDED - 93 100-72390-126

[redacted] (C)

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[redacted] (C)

As indicated in the Bureau's letter of March 5, 1952, the New York Office may desire to have the Newark Office contact Attorney [redacted] in New Jersey.

b7C

(U) Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83

Classified by
Exempt From GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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MAR 21 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: 3/14/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT-1940

Rebulet 2/25/42.

The following additional publications are being requested from the Bureau for use in the SMITH ACT trial of the captioned individual.

Young Communist League "Review"

April, 1938
July, 1938
September 16, 1940
December 9, 1940
August 26, 1941
September 2, 1941
September 16, 1941
September 30, 1941
October 7, 1941
October 14, 1941
October 28, 1941
November 4, 1941
November 11, 1941
November 18, 1941
December 9, 1941
June 23, 1942.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight"
February, 1945.

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SAC, New York (100-18698)	March 18, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390) - 127

RECORDED - 24

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Reference is made to New York letter dated March 14, 1952, which requested the Bureau to furnish the New York Office 16 issues of the Young Communist League "Review" and one issue of the American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight."

As the New York Office is aware, the Bureau does not desire to strip its publications files of the last copy of a particular publication. The New York Office letter does not indicate that the New York Office has made a diligent effort to locate the requested issues within the New York Office or in the Public Library or other sources available to the New York Office. The New York Office is also aware that copies in the Bureau files are often underlined and mutilated in one way or another. Therefore, from an evidentiary standpoint it would be desirable for the New York Office to locate the publications elsewhere so that there will be no difficulty in having the publications introduced in evidence.

Pursuant to the New York Office request in referenced memorandum, the Bureau is forwarding the following publications to the New York Office:

Young Communist League "Review"

July 1938
December 9, 1940
August 26, 1941
September 16, 1941
October 7, 1941
October 28, 1941
November 4, 1941
November 11, 1941
November 18, 1941
December 9, 1941
June 23, 1942

American Youth for Democracy "Spotlight"

February 1945

Enclosure

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[redacted] b7C

The Bureau has one other copy of the above publications in its files. However, the New York Office should keep the enclosed publications intact and return them to the Bureau promptly if they are not introduced in evidence. The New York Office should attempt to obtain the above-listed issues from other sources so that it will not be necessary to introduce the Bureau copies in evidence.

The Bureau has only one copy of the April 1938 Young Communist League "Review" and the New York Office should attempt to locate a copy of this publication in its files, in the New York Public Library or through other sources.

The Bureau does not have the issue of the Young Communist League "Review" for September 16, 1940. The New York Office should locate a copy of this issue in its files,, from the New York Library or from any other source available to the New York Office. The Bureau has only one issue of the September 2, 1941; September 30, 1941; and October 14, 1941, issues of the Young Communist League "Review" and for that reason the Bureau is not forwarding copies to the New York Office. The New York Office should attempt to locate these copies from its own files, from the New York Public Library or from other sources.

The Bureau, of course, stands ready to assist the New York Office in obtaining documents to be introduced at the trial and if no copy can be obtained and it is a necessary document for introduction, the Bureau will photostat the only copy it has in its files and forward the original to the New York Office.

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York (100-18676) March 21, 1952

Director, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

100-72390-128 b3 per IRS 26 USC 6103 G.I.R.-6

RECORDED - 118

Referred to IRS

[redacted]

Any pertinent information contained in the attached photostatic material should be incorporated in the next investigative report or prosecutive summary report concerning the captioned individual.

The attention of the New York Office is also directed to the article appearing in the February, 1952, issue of "Political Affairs," written by Claudia Jones, entitled "The Struggle for Peace in the United States." A copy of this issue of "Political Affairs" should be furnished the United States Attorney, SDNY, in connection with the prosecution of the captioned individual.

Enclosure

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Belmont [redacted]
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 4/28/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY-C
SMITH ACT-1940

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Rebulets March 5 and March 11, 1952.

The Newark Office has advised that Attorney [redacted] b7c [redacted] was contacted at [redacted] advised he does not recall handling divorce proceedings for the subject or her husband. Attorney [redacted] could find no record of the subject in his card index file of clients' names.

CONFIDENTIAL
FURTHER PROCESSING

b1 [redacted]

(C)

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Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/23/78

Classified by SP2 BTT/TLB
Declassify on: OADR
12-8-83

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Baumgardner

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/8/52	3/18-21,24,26-29; 4/2;5/5,6/52	[redacted] b7c [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with alias Claudia Jones	INTERNAL SECURITY - C SMITH ACT - 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived at Detroit, Mich. 3/26/52 and resided at Gotham Hotel until departure for NYC 3/29/52. In contact with CP leaders [redacted] b7d

Classified by SP8 BT/JB
Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83
classified per release 190-4011

[redacted]

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan:

(C)

[redacted]

b1
b7d

[redacted]

[U]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. A. Robey SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-72390-130

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70 MAY 19 1954

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(DE 100-9392)

[redacted]

(c) [redacted]

(c) [redacted] of known reliability, advised CLAUDIA JONES, accompanied by FRANCIS SMITH, not further identified, had checked in at the Gotham Hotel on March 26, 1952, and indicated she would remain three days.

(c) [redacted]

All b1, b7d

(DE 100-9392)

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that JONES met with COLEMAN YOUNG, ARTHUR McPHAUL and JERRY BOYD. BOYD is an official of the Detroit Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council, [redacted] and has been a candidate for public office on Communist Party ticket.

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

(DE 100-9392)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted]

(c)

REFERENCES:

New York teletype to Director and Detroit and Cleveland, 3/21/52, captioned CP, USA, BRIEF, IS-C.

Detroit teletype to Director and New York, 3/29/52, captioned CP, USA, BRIEF, IS-C.

All b1

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

10

SAC, New York (100-18676) — July 14, 1952

EX - 1B

RECORDED - 68

Director, FBI (100-72390) - 133

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was — CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNAL SECURITY - C — CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The New York Office should so instruct the Newark Office if it desires a recontact of Attorney [redacted] New Jersey. (U)

Attachment

cc - 2 Newark (Attachment)

[redacted]

Classified by SP8BTJ/TB
Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83

Classified by 2259
Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

10/23/78

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JUL 14 1952
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65 JUL 28 1952

All b1, b7c

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK
11/10/52

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS, IS DASH C, SMITH ACT, FORTY. THE NOVEMBER TEN INSTANT ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER ON PAGE THREE, COLUMN TWO, CONTAINS AN ARTICLE STATING THAT INS, NY, HAD ISSUED A SURRENDER ORDER FOR CLAUDIA JONES TO DELIVER HERSELF TO ELLIS ISLAND ON NOVEMBER NINETEEN NEXT, FOR SAILING TO TRINIDAD. PHILIP FORMAN, CHIEF, DETENTION, DEPORTATION AND PAROLE BRANCH, INS, ELLIS ISLAND, ADVISED HIS OFFICE WAS SENDING A LETTER CANCELLING THE SURRENDER ORDER INASMUCH AS JONES IS ON TRIAL AT THE PRESENT TIME.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

BOARDMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/128

3-Bureau

[redacted] b7c
100-18676

RECORDED - 32

100-72390-134

20 NOV 12 1952

EX. - 109

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent __________ M Per ______

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URITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray
Criminal Division

November 19, 1952

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940
FBI File 100-72390 -135

RECORDED-77

EX. - 107

Classified by JP8BEF/TUB
Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83

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(C)

The "Daily Worker" of November 13, 1952, reveals that the Board of Immigration Appeals has issued a final order of deportation for Betty Gannett, also one of the New York Smith Act defendants. The order was issued on November 7, 1952. The "Daily Worker" further said "legal experts note the order cannot become operative while the Smith Act trial is under way."

The above is being furnished for your information.

b2

[redacted]

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ON 10/23/78

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RECORDED - 53 INDEXED - 53 [redacted] b1 (S)

December 11, 1952

RE: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
Claudia Jones,
Mrs. Nick Scholnick,
Mrs. Abraham Scholnick,
Claudia Vera Cumberbatch,
Claude Cumberbatch

Classified by SP8BTS/RB
Declassify on: OADR
12-8-83

EX - 108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

[redacted] b1 (S)

Claudia Jones has listed two different birthplaces, February 25, 1916, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, and February 21, 1915, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies. Her father's name is Charles Cumberbatch and her mother's maiden name was Sybil Logan. Both parents were born in Trinidad. Claudia Jones entered the United States at New York under the name of Claude Cumberbatch aboard the S. S. Voltaire on February 9, 1924. Claudia Jones was graduated from Wadleigh High School in New York City in June of 1935. Claudia Jones, under the name of Claudia Cumberbatch, married Abraham Scholnick on September 15, 1940, in Brooklyn, New York. Claudia Jones presently resides at 504 West 143rd Street, Apartment 6A, New York City.

Claudia Jones became active in the Communist Party as a recruit to the Young Communist League ranks in about 1936. She remained active in the Young Communist League until it went out of existence in 1943. She was considered one of

2 cc - Legal Attache Sent 12/15/52
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cc: Foreign Service Desk

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the ablest young Communists in America. Claudia Jones was elected Editor of the "Spotlight" publication of the American Youth for Democracy, which organization succeeded the Young Communist League. In 1945, Claudia Jones attended the National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, on July 28-29, 1945, at which time she was elected to membership on the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. At the fifteenth National Convention of the Communist Party which was held in New York City December 28-31, 1950, Claudia Jones was elected a member of the nine-member Alternate National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. Claudia Jones, through her position as Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, USA, has devoted much of her activities toward Communist propaganda designed to reach the women in America.

Claudia Jones was arrested on January 20, 1948, on a warrant issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This warrant indicated that Claudia Jones had been found to be in violation of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended in that she was found to have been, after entry into the United States, a member of the following class, set forth in Section 1 of said act: An alien who believes in, advocates and teaches the overthrow, by force and violence, of the Government of the United States.

Claudia Jones was arrested a second time by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 23, 1950, as an alien Communist in violation of Section 20 of the 1917 act as amended by the Internal Security Act of 1950. She was ordered to be deported to her native country, Trinidad, British West Indies, on the completion of her hearing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City on December 21, 1950.

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, on November 10, 1952, carried an article stating that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had issued a surrender order for Claudia Jones to deliver herself to Ellis Island on November 19, 1952, for sailing to Trinidad. It was later learned that the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City

[redacted]

SECRET

took steps to cancel the surrender order inasmuch as Claudia Jones is presently on trial in New York City for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Apparently, the deportation order against Claudia Jones will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Smith Act base against her.

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/19/53	10/28,30/52; 1/6,7/53	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was (U)	INTERNAL SECURITY - C SMITH ACT OF 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] (C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 1/3/79 55/BSS

cc TO D/R, INS
2-11-53 - HAB

(For Add cc D/R)
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via Liaison 7/2/54
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All b1, b7c

DETAILS: RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

[redacted] (c)

The November 10, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker", on page 3, column 2, contained an article concerning the subject reflecting the subject's position as Secretary, National Women's Commission, Communist Party, USA.

It is noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

IMMIGRATION STATUS

The November 10, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker", page 3, column 2, contained an article reflecting that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had issued a surrender order for CLAUDIA JONES to deliver herself to Ellis Island on November 19, 1952, ~~for sailing~~ to Trinidad.

It is noted that on this date Mr. PHILIP FORMAN, Chief, Detention, Deportation and Parole Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, advised that the surrender order for the subject had been cancelled.

[redacted] (c)

It is noted that JAMES FORD was Communist Vice Presidential candidate for the United States in 1936 and 1940.

JAMES JACKSON was indicted in the Southern District of New York under the Smith Act and his whereabouts are presently unknown.

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is an organization cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835.

All b1, b7d

(C) (C)

[redacted]TIAL

The November 14, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 4, column 5, contained an article concerning the Justice Department's cancellation of the subject's surrender order.

According to the article the announcement of the cancellation was made by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY (C)

[redacted] (C)

All b1, b7d

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

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[redacted]

NY 100-18676

b6 [redacted] (C) of known reliability, advised that at the above rally CLAUDIA JONES in her speech stated "It is because our Party is correct; because its faith is the faith of the development of human society; because the aim it has set itself is inscribed in actuality, that we are feared so by reaction. It is because we have faith in the great masses of people, and in the first place, thw working class, that we express confidence that the people, through organisation and unity, will so mount their strength, that they will reject the TRUMAN bipartisan model for a full fledged police state, will nulify the Smith Act, and restore to its honored place - the Bill of Rights."

The February 14, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, columns 1 and 2, contained an article captioned "Smith Act Victims Raise Funds to Aid Defense". The article stated that each defendant had pledged to raise $1,000.00 for the $100,000.00 emergency fund for the defense of the New York and Pittsburgh "Smith Act Victims". The article stated that CLAUDIA JONES had brought in $190.50.

The March 2, 1952, issue of "The Worker", page 6, column 1, section 1, announced an "International Women's Day Tribute" to be held under the auspices of the "Families of the Smith Act Victims" on March 8, 1952, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 Street. Among the guests of honor listed was CLAUDIA JONES.

The June 11, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker", page 1, column 5, contained an article and a photograph of CLAUDIA JONES stating that the Communist Party trial had been postponed because of the subject's illness. The article stated that the court had appointed Dr. KERMIT L. PINES to examine her and he reported her illness would require her absence from court for three days. According to the article JOHN J. MC TERNAN, JONES' attorney, had earlier presented a report to the court from the subject's physician stating that she was suffering from a bronchial infection.

The June 20, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, column 5, contained another article concerning the subject's illness stating that the trial had been postponed until June 23, 1952, and that the subject's physician was Dr. LOU MILLER.

CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted] (c) of known reliability, advised that on June 20, 1952, a testimonial dinner was held to pay tribute to four women leaders on trial under the Smith Act. The dinner was held at the New Terrace Garden, 181 Street and Boston Road, Bronx, under the sponsorship of the Bronx Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act. The four women leaders, according to the informant, were ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BETTY GANNETT, MARION BACKRACH and the subject, all of whom were defendants in the Communist Party trial. The informant advised that FLYNN and GANNETT were the only two present.

[redacted] (c)

TRIP TO DETROIT

The March 19, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, columns 2 and 3, contained an article reflecting that the subject had been granted permission by the court to travel to Detroit from March 25 through 29, 1952, to interview witnesses and to prepare for her defense.

(c)

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(c)

[redacted]

[redacted] (c)

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

b1

It is noted that the Civil Rights Congress was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On April 10, 1952, the "Daily Worker" on page 8, columns 2 and 3, contained an article entitled "CLAUDIA JONES - Inspired by Detroit Hatred of Smith Act". The article stated, "'The masses of the American people are in a mood -- even as were Americans during the Alien and Sedition Acts -- to nullify the Smith and McCarran legislation.'

"CLAUDIA JONES said that this conviction was reinforced during her four-day visit in Detroit. Miss JONES came here to investigate Detroit aspects of the government case against herself and 15 other New York Communist leaders under the Smith Act. The trial was scheduled to start this week."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

It is noted that the Jefferson School of Social Science was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The February 15, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 8, column 3, contained an announcement that CLAUDIA JONES would lecture at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue, on February 15, 1952. The announcement stated she would lecture on "Negro Women in the Struggle for Peace and Democracy".

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NY 100-18676

The March 2, 1952, issue of "The Worker", section 1, page 8, column 4, contained an announcement stating a "Conference on the occasion of International Women's Day" was to be held on March 15, 1952, at the Jefferson School. The announcement stated that the keynote address would be delivered by CLAUDIA JONES.

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

It is noted that the Labor Youth League was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The March 12, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 4, column 1, contained an article captioned "Students Hear CLAUDIA JONES". The article stated that over 175 students heard CLAUDIA JONES speak on the Negro peoples' document "We Charge Genocide" at Yugoslav Hall last Friday (March 17, 1952). The article stated that the Negro history celebration was sponsored by the New York Student division of the New York Labor Youth League to spur the sale of the above document on the campuses.

The June 16, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker", on page 5, columns 1 and 2, contained an article reflecting that on June 14, 1952 , the Labor Youth League had held a testimonial to CLAUDIA JONES and BETTY GANNETT.

RANK AND FILE COMMITTEE

The February 25, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 5, columns 2 and 4, contained an article reflecting that a brochure on CLAUDIA JONES had been prepared and sent to 2000 community leaders from coast to coast. According to the article one of the objects of the brochure was the formation of a National Defense Committee to Defend CLAUDIA JONES. The brochure stated, "From the early age of eighteen CLAUDIA JONES has dedicated herself to the cause of peace and security."

The article also stated that in the brochure the recipient was asked to join the National Defense Committee for CLAUDIA JONES, make statements against the Smith Act, and contribute to the Committee.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NY 100-18676

The March 3, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 4, column 1, contained a letter to the "Daily Worker" from the "Rank and File Union Committee for the Defense of CLAUDIA JONES". The article stated that on February 15th CLAUDIA JONES delivered a speech to the Committee giving them a graphic picture of how the Smith Act effects the workers. The letter asked that more volunteers join the Committee to broaden it into the National Committee for the Defense of CLAUDIA JONES with at least 1,000 members.

WRITINGS

CLAUDIA JONES authored an article in the "USA in Words and Pictures", a periodical published in Germany. In the 1952 No. 16 issue on page 48, an article by the subject captioned "The Warmongers Fear the American Women" concerned the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its apprehension of Smith Act subjects on the West Coast. In her article the subject states, "The attacks of the American gestapo against the women, who valiently fight for peace and social progress, are increasing in a terrifying manner." Later in the article she states, "The American women resolutely fight against these reactionary conspirators for they have recognized that the unity and the struggle for peace is the sole security for a permanent peace."

The February, 1952, issue of "Political Affairs", the theoretical and political magazine of the Communist Party, USA, contained an article by the subject captioned, "The Struggle for Peace in the United States". The article states that President TRUMAN in his recent State of the Union message to Congress glorified Wall Street's expansion, urged the need for more arms and proposed additional taxes; however, according to the informant, he failed to mention the repression of civil rights, the persecution of Communists and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. The subject writes, "TRUMAN'S message confirmed out Party's fear that the war danger is heightened." The subject writes that "lasting peace can be had by co-existence of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., on the basis of peaceful competition, honoring of commitments, negotiations of all outstanding differences, and recognition of the basic democratic right of all peoples to choose their own form of government. It is this deeper ideological meaning, underlying the real concern of certain top monopolists with the 'reckless pace' with which the bi-partisan camp moves to the twin disaster of war and depression, that a people's peace movement must grasp hold of, in order to curb the warmongers."

CONFIDENTIAL

The article sets out the manner in which the peace centers operate in practice and the role of the Negro people inthe "fight for peace and freedom".

The subject concludes the article by writing, "The Communist Party, whose leaders are victims of Smith Act repression, can be proud of its modest contribution to the struggle for peace. What would our nation have been, had we not had the inspiring leadership of the Party led by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS? The whole activity of the Party has been devoted to reversing the present ruinous path of our nation, resulting from the Wall Street bi-partisan policy. The membership, in and out of the organized peace movement, have been selfless in their work for peace, and have experienced and are experiencing many reprisals as the Communist Party fights for its legal rights as an American politcl party, a fight which is itself, of course, of the essence of the struggle against war. Communists must and do bring to the peace movement the selflessness, enthusiansm and confidence in victory characteristic of Marxists-Leninists, not because they are self-righteous, but because the Party is correct, because its path is the path of the development of human society.

"As Communists we struggle for peace, equality, freedom and Socialism -- we struggle for the best interests of the working class, the Negro people, the farming masses, the vast majority of the American people. To fulfill these high Communist principles, we must learn from the people and we must shed all moods of 'spontaneity' in the peace struggle. The mastery of the united front tactic, the deepening of our ideological weapons, must be strengthened.

"To work to unite all people who understand that our country is in danger of war and fascism; to work so that our nation is not viewed with fear and loathing by the peoples of world; to root our peace struggle basically among the working class and Negro people -- this is the path to the achievement of the correct main line of our Party in this period. That main line seeks the emergence of an anti-fascist, anti-monopoly, people's peace coalition, that will lead to a people's front against war and fascism strong enough to curb the warmongers in 1952 and thus open to all the American people a vista of happiness, security, equality and peace."

[redacted]

The February 10, 1952, issue of "The Worker", section 2, page 8, columns 1 to 5, contain an article by the subject on "Negro History Week", which was sub-captioned "Peace and freedom. Negro women are in the forefront of this fight. And one of the biggest steps along this path is the advancement of the fight for full social, political and economic equality of Negro women."

The March 9, 1952, issue of "The Worker" on page 2, columns 1 to 4, section II, contained an article captioned "International Women's Day - 1952" which was written by the subject. The article condemned the Korean War and also emphasized the women's role in stopping the Korean War. In her article the subject wrote "A toast to the Negro women and other women who in alliance with Negro women are proving in the crucible of stuggle, how to overcome all obstacles, how, through this process to win equality as women, as Negroes and as workers, for themselves, their families, their people, their class!

"All these toasts in the first place, are inspired by the Soviet women who, because of their great love of mankind, of country, of children, of all peoples, demonstrate the guarantee of equality in their own Socialist country, in all spheres. Children be they dark or fair, are regarded as mankind's future in the USSR where race discrimination is a crime punishable by law".

The November 21, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 3, column 3, contained an article by the subject paying tribute to ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and FLYNN'S speech in court during the time when FLYNN refused to answer questions and was cited for contempt.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

It is noted that the Civil Rights Congress was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b1 [redacted] (C)

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

The March 16, 1952, issue of "The Worker" on page 8, column 2, section 1, reflected that on March 19, 1952, a meeting was to be held at Painters Hall, Local 905, Bronx, under the auspices of the Bronx County Civil Rights Congress to hear "Victims of the Smith Act". Among those listed as speakers was CLAUDIA JONES.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE

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The October 19, 1952, issue of "The Worker" on page 8, column 1, section 1, contained an article reflecting that the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference was sponsoring a rally on October 23, 1952, at Hunts Point Palace to urge the commutation of the death sentence imposed on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, the convicted atomic spies. The article stated that the subject was to be a featured speaker.

ELECTION ACTIVITY

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The October 17, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker," page 2, column 4, contained a schedule of speakers at the New York Radio Station WMCA. These speakers were to talk on the coming election. The subject was listed to appear on Monday, November 3, 1952, at 10:05 PM.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The February 8, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker," on page 2, columns 1 to 4, contained an article captioned "CLAUDIA JONES' Birthday to be Celebrated." The article stated that CLAUDIA JONES' birthday celebration was to be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue, on February 21, 1952. The article stated that she was 37 years old, having been born in Trinidad on February 21, 1915. The article also stated that during the past two months the subject has spoken against the Smith Act before a wide variety of organizations on the average of three times per week.

The March 3, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 7, column 1 to 3, contained an article concerning the subject's birthday party. The article stated that the subject gave credit for the success of the celebration to the warmness of the Communist Party. The article quoted the subject as saying, "I really learned to fight better for the liberation of my people because of my membership in the Communist Party."

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MISCELLANEOUS

The February 12, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker", page 3, column 1, contained an article captioned "CLAUDIA JONES Hails New Spirit in 'Workers Sub-Drive'". The article concerned a speech delivered by the subject at a Freedom of the Press Association meeting.

It is noted that Freedom of the Press Association publishes the "Daily Worker".

The article quoted the subject as stating, "The press campaign is one of the greatest weapons in our fight for freedom and the best guarantee that our defense of the Bill of Rights, of peace, of civil rights and of working class unity, Negro and white, will echo from the court room throughout the land."

The February 17, 1952, issue of "The Worker, section I, page 3, columns 1 to 2, contained an article reflecting that CLAUDIA JONES was denied permission by the United States District Court to travel to Cleveland the week-end of February 15-16, 1952, to raise funds. The article stated that JONES was previously denied permission to travel to Washington, D.C., to accompany a delegation of Negro women, the Sojourners of Truth and Justice, to protest "institutionalized oppression directed against the Negro people of the United States". Also, according to the article the subject had been denied permission to travel to Washington, D.C., with PETTIS PERRY and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN to protest the continuance of the Korean War.

The February 21, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 4, column 5, contained an article reflecting that CLAUDIA JONES was scheduled to speak at Negro History Month at Veterans Hall, 469 West 48 Street. The celebration was to be under the auspices of the Harlem Fair Employment Practice Commission, Sojourners for Truth and Justice and the 13th and 11th Assembly Districts Clubs of the American Labor Party.

It is noted that the American Labor Party was declared to be a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

The April 7, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 1, columns 2 and 3, contained an article entitled "Harlem Rally Cheers Africa Freedom Struggle". The article stated that on April 5, 1952, a street rally was held at 126 Street and Lenox Avenue, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs. The theme of the rally was to urge Congress to speak out against South African MALAN regime. The article stated that CLAUDIA JONES spoke asking for "unity of all working people to win the fight here and in Africa".

It is noted the Council on African Affairs was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The April 18, 1952, issue of the "Greek-American Tribune" in Section 1, page 2, contained an article and photographs of a mass protest meeting held April 7, 1952, at the Hotel Capital, 51 Street and Eighth Avenue. The rally was held to protest the death sentencing of eight Greek Communists convicted as spies on March 1, 1952, by an Athens court martial. One of the photographs was that of CLAUDIA JONES addressing the gathering.

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LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

REFERENCE

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New York report of SA [redacted] 2/7/52, New York.

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SAC, New York (100-18676) February 25, 1953

Director, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT - 1940

Under date of March 18, 1952, the Bureau furnished to the New York Office eleven copies of the Young Communist League"Review" pursuant to the New York Office's request of March 13, 1952.

This material should be promptly returned to the Bureau if the New York Office has no further need of same in view of the recent conviction of the subject for conspiring to violate the Smith Act.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 3/19/53

FROM : SAC, NY (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT-1940

Reference is made to Bulet to NY, 2/25/53.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of the Young Communists League Review and the February, 1945 issue of American Youth for Democracy "SPOTLIGHT."

The above were forwarded to New York from the Bureau by letter of March 18, 1952, and are being returned as requested in relet.

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Encl. 12

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S E C U R I T Y - I N F O R M A T I O N - ~~C O N F I D E N T I A~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/23/53	2/16 - 2/26/53	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
COMPROS - NEW YORK; ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, wa; ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940; CONTEMPT OF COURT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Claudia Vera Scholaick aka Claudia Jones

Severances granted as to defendants AMTER, 1/11/52, and BACHRACH, 7/2/52 on grounds of illness; as to defendants FINE, JACKSON, MARRON and STEINBERG, 4/15/52, as they were fugitives; and judgements of acquittal granted 9/23/52 to defendants BEGUN and GERSON. Defendants AMTER, BACHRACH, BEGUN, BITTELMAN, CHARNEY, FLYNN, GANNETT, GERSON, JEROME, JOHNSON, JONES, LANNON, MINDEL, PERRY, TRACHTENBERG, WEINSTOCK and WEINSTONE pleaded not guilty 7/3/51. Bail revoked and all defendants except AMTER and BACHRACH remanded 7/11/51 on grounds defendant MINDEL's surety, FREDERICK V. FIELD, was personally disqualified and CRC bail fund was not good surety for other defendants. AMTER's CRC bail fund revoked 7/11/51 but he was released on own recognizance until 7/21/51 when he made bail After other hearings in USDC, SDNY, and Circuit Court of Appeals upheld above bail revocation, tho other defendants were released on bail posted by individual sureties. On 12/21/51 EDWARD CONGER, D.J., denied defendants' pretrial motions filed 9/12/51 on various grounds including unconstitutionality of Smith Act, failure of Grand Jury to include Negroes and manual workers and a motion to suppress all evidence received from [illegible] telephone conversations and intercepting [illegible] defendants and quashed subpoenas served

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES [illegible] DATE 6-3-77 Declassified ... 1ed/A18

Classification ... 1251 ... JJP/98

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Synopsis: (cont'd)

in connection therewith. Judge CONGER deferred decision on defendants' motion for an order directing pretrial subpoena of documents presented to Grand Jury or to be introduced at trial until 2/4/52 when he directed the Government to furnish defendants for inspection within twenty days before trial all Grand Jury exhibits and all books and documents to be introduced by Government at trial except such as would disclose identity of informants. On 3/12/52 Judge CONGER ordered the Government to make available to the defendants within twenty days before trial the exact documentary exhibits introduced before the Grand Jury and to specify such articles in magazines, newspapers and other periodicals the Government intended to introduce at the trial but that the Government need not specify the exact portions of books and pamphlets it intended to introduce at the trial. On 3/13/52 Judge CONGER ordered sealed for the trial judge a list of Government exhibits to be introduced at the trial which would disclose the identity of informants if made available to the defendants. Trial began 3/31/52 before EDWARD J. DIMOCK, D.J. A hearing on defendants' jury challenge began 4/2/52 and ended 4/15/52 when challenge dismissed and defendants' motion for ninety day continuance denied. During hearing defendants called two witnesses and the Government one. Impanelling of jury began 4/15/52 and completed 4/23/53. Government began presentation of case 4/28/52 and rested 9/5/52 after presenting ten witnesses. Juror CHARLES CHATTERTON excused for illness 8/1/52 and was replaced by Alternate Juror NOBLE L. JONES. Motions for judgements of acquittal granted as to defendants BEGUN and GERSON but

Synopsis: (cont'd)

denied as to other defendants, 9/23/52. Defendants began their case 9/30/52 and called four witnesses before resting 12/3/52, at which time the Government also rested. Witnesses listed. Government and defense counsel executed stipulation 11/13/52 concerning payments made by Department of Justice and FBI to informants who were Government witnesses. On 11/19/52 defendant FLYNN was twice found guilty of contempt of court for refusing to answer proper questions and was sentenced under Title 18, Section 401, USC, to imprisonment until such time as she purged herself or for a period not to exceed thirty days for each contempt, the sentences to run concurrently. Execution of sentences stayed until FLYNN completed testimony and she was remanded to the custody of the USM, 12/3/52. On 12/11/52 Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motions for a mistrial, for a postponement of trial, for a dismissal of indictment and announced no evidence of contempt of court found in connection with possible disclosure of closed hearing on 6/30/52. On 12/17/52 jurors polled and all denied having expressed any belief Marxism advocates the overthrow of the Government or having heard Juror 12, Mrs. SYBIL KANE, express any conclusions as to trial issues. Judge DIMOCK then excused Mrs. KANE from further jury service and denied defendants' motion for mistrial on basis of interference with jury. On 12/18/52 Alternate Juror ANNA L. MILLER was assigned as Juror 12. Defendants' motion for mistrial and for judgement of acquittal denied 12/19/52. Hearing on defendants' offer of proof on issue of clear and present danger denied 1/5/53. Summations began 1/5/53 and ended 1/15/53. Judge charged jury 1/15/53. Jury deliberated from 1/15/53 to 1/21/53 at which time it returned a verdict of guilty as to each defendant tried. All defendants remanded. Defendants' motion for an order arresting judgement and for a judgement

NY 100-81752

Synopsis: (cont'd)

of acquittal or in the alternative for a new trial denied 1/30/53. On 2/3/53 defendants FLYNN, PERRY, TRACHTENBERG, WEINSTOCK, BITTELMAN, JOHNSON and JEROME each sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined $6,000.00; defendants LANNON, MINDEL, CHARNEY, WEINSTONE and GANNETT sentenced to two years and fined $4,000.00 and defendant JONES sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment and fined $2,000.00. All were committed fines. Total number of years sentenced for all thirteen defendants, 32 years and 1 day. Total fines, $64,000.00. On 2/3/53 bail set at $20,000.00 for defendants BITTELMAN, GANNETT, JONES and MINDEL and $25,000.00 for other convicted defendants. Defendants filed notices of appeal 2/3/53. On 2/10/53 Judge DIMOCK stayed execution of fines pending appeal on condition each defendant submit to an examination by the Government to determine each defendant's assets and agree to post bail to cover such assets as were discovered except those necessary for ordinary living expenses. Defendants released on bail posted by individual sureties between 2/10/53 and 2/17/53. Sureties listed. Parole reports and disposition sheets enclosed. INS notified of conviction of aliens BITTELMAN, GANNETT and JONES.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DETAILS:

All information set out in this report appears in the record of Criminal Docket C.136-7 of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

Defendant CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK hereinafter will be referred to as CLAUDIA JONES, the name by which she is commonly known.

I. SEVERANCES

Defendant ISRAEL AMTER was severed on January 11, 1952 on a motion of the Government on grounds of illness.

Defendants SIDNEY STEINBERG, FRED MORRIS FINE, DR. JAMES EDWARD JACKSON and WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON were severed from trial on April 15, 1952 on a motion of the Government as these defendants were fugitives. The defendants' motion to sever MARION ABT BACHRACH on grounds of illness granted on July 2, 1952 with the consent of the Government. Defendants' motion for a judgement of acquittal granted September 23, 1952 as to defendants SIMON WILLIAM GERSON and ISIDORE BEGUN.

II. BAIL AND SURETIES

On July 3, 1951 SYLVESTER J. RYAN, District Judge, enlarged the bail limits of defendants AMTER, BACHRACH, BEGUN, BITTELMAN, CHARNEY, FLYNN, GANNETT, GERSON, JEROME, JOHNSON, JONES, LANNON, MINDEL, PERRY, TRACHTENBERG, WEINSTOCK and WEINSTONE to include the Eastern District of New York as well as the Southern District of New York.

On July 11, 1951 Judge RYAN revoked the bail of defendant MINDEL furnished by FREDERICK V. FIELD, as FIELD was personally disqualified and revoked the bail of AMTER, BEGUN, BITTELMAN, CHARNEY, FLYNN, GANNETT, GERSON, JEROME, JOHNSON, JONES, LANNON, PERRY, TRACHTENBERG, WEINSTOCK and WEINSTONE on the grounds that the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress

(hereinafter referred to as the CRC) was not a good surety. Judge RYAN released AMTER on his own recognizance until August 1, 1951 when he was to post a $500.00 bond. All other defendants, except AMTER and BACHRACH, were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. It is to be noted that defendant BACHRACH's bail was previously posted on June 28, 1951 by her mother, MILDRED ABT, 141 East 56 Street, New York, New York.

On July 12, 1951 Judge LEARNED HAND of the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered released all defendants who had been remanded by order of Judge RYAN on July 11, 1951 until a hearing could be held to determine the question raised by the Government as to the legality of the CRC bail.

On July 13, 1951 Judge RYAN reinstated the bond of all defendants remanded by him on July 11, 1951.

On July 16, 1951, after a hearing, Judge RYAN ordered revoked the bail posted by FREDERICK V. FIELD as surety for MINDEL and the bail posted by the CRC for the defendants listed above. Judge RYAN continued the above defendants in previous bond until noon on July 17, 1951 to obtain new bail.

On July 17, 1951 THOMAS SWAN, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Appeals, denied the defendants' motion for a stay of execution of Judge RYAN's order of July 16, 1951 revoking bail provided for the above defendants by the CRC and FREDERICK V. FIELD and requiring new bail by July 17, 1951.

On July 17, 1951 ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF, District Judge, remanded MINDEL and all defendants listed above whose bail was posted by the CRC for lack of suitable bail, with the exception of FLYNN, who was released on $10,000.00 bail and AMTER.

Bail for the following defendants pending trial, was posted on the following dates by sureties set out below following the revocation of the bail posted for the above defendants by the CRC and for MINDEL by FREDERICK V. FIELD

Defendant GEORGE CHARNEY was released on July 13, 1951 when his father, JACOB L. CHARNEY, 1663 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, as surety, posted a property bond in the sum of $10,000.00, on unencumbered property owned by JACOB L. CHARNEY and valued at $41,000.00, located at 1401-5 Wilkens Avenue and 865 Jennings Street, Bronx, New York. JACOB L. CHARNEY

furnished the Government with a confession of judgement for $10,000.00 in favor of the United States Government on July 13, 1951 and the confession was filed against the property on July 16, 1951.

Defendant ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was released on July 17, 1951 on $10,000.00 bail posted by GRACE HUTCHINS, 85 Bedford Street, New York, New York, as surety.

Defendant PETTIS PERRY was released on July 17, 1951 on $10,000.00 bail posted by LYDIA GIBSON MINOR, Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, as surety.

Defendant JACOB MINDEL was released on July 17, 1951 on $5,000.00 bail posted by REBECCA MINDEL, 2854 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York, as surety.

Defendant LOUIS WEINSTOCK was released on July 20, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amount set out below:

$6,000.00	ALEX SCHWARTZ 3228 Irwin Avenue New York, New York
$2,000.00	FRIEDA SCHWARTZ 3228 Irwin Avenue New York, New York
$2,000.00	YOLANDA WEINSTOCK 609 West 173 Street New York, New York

Defendant ISRAEL AMTER was released on July 20, 1951 on $500.00 bail posted by himself as surety.

Defendant SIMON WILLIAM GERSON was released on July 21, 1951 on $10,000.00 bail posted by HELEN L. ALFRED, 337 Ridgeway Road, South Orange, New Jersey, as surety.

Defendant CLAUDIA JONES was released on July 23, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out

below:

$10,000.00	SARAH V. MONTGOMERY 310 West 11 Street New York, New York
$10,000.00	SIDNEY J. GLUCK 57 Montague Street Brooklyn, New York

Defendant VICTOR JEREMY JEROME was released on July 24, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts listed below:

$1,000.00	Reverend ELIOT WHITE 12 Monroe Street New York, New York
$2,500.00	HOWARD FAST 43 West 94 Street New York, New York
$1,500.00	HERBERT APTHEKER 1015 Washington Avenue Brooklyn, New York
$1,000.00	ALICE JEROME 320 Second Avenue New York, New York
$2,000.00	WALDO SALT 43 West 94 Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	BARBARA GILES 176 West 87 Street New York, New York

Defendant ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG was released on July 25, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$5,000.00	GRACE HUTCHINS 85 Bedford Street New York, New York

$1,000.00	DAVID GOLDWAY 467 Central Park West New York, New York
$2,000.00	HOWARD SELSAM 501 West 138 Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	JOSEPH FURST 151 East 83 Street New York, New York

Defendant WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE was released on July 26, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$3,000.00	CARL SOLOMON 1824 East 21 Street Brooklyn, New York
$5,000.00	MARY WALDMAN 103-15 112 Street Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York
$2,000.00	HENRIETTA WEINSTEIN 203 Burrstone Road New Hartford, New York

Defendant ALEXANDER BITTELMAN was released on August 1, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties set out in the amounts listed below:

$2,000.00	ERVIN WAGNER 336 East 107 Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	EVELYN GILBERT 67 Jane Street New York, New York
$2,500.00	ESTHER STERN 1192 Walton Avenue Bronx, New York

$3,000.00	ESTHER KOCH 1040 East 12 Street Brooklyn, New York
$10,500.00	SIMON FEDERMAN 625 Ocean Avenue Brooklyn, New York

Defendant ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON was released on August 3, 1951 on $5,000.00 bail posted by DANIEL LEVITT, 84 Quentin Road, Brooklyn, New York, and $5,000.00 posted by STANLEY BLUMENTHAL, 615 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, New York, as sureties.

Defendant ISIDORE BEGUN was released on August 14, 1951 on $10,000.00 bail posted by his wife ALICE BEGUN, 1406 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, New York, as surety.

Defendant ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON was released on August 16, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$8,000.00	AURELIA JOHNSON Wife of Defendant JOHNSON 56 Seventh Avenue New York, New York
$1,000.00	NORMAN BERKOWITZ 111 East 88 Street New York, New York
$1,000.00	PAULINE CAMENIR 1501 Boston Road Bronx, New York

Defendant BETTY GANNETT was released on July 23, 1951 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$5,000.00	BERNARD LEWIT 2855 Park Avenue New York, New York

$ 5,000.00	GERTRUDE YARIS 122 West 90 Street New York, New York
$10,000.00	MEYER GARBER 43 Bryant Street Springfield, Massachusetts

Following conviction on February 3, 1953 Judge DIMOCK set bail at $20,000.00 for defendants LANNON, MINDEL, JONES, BITTELMAN and GANNETT. Judge DIMOCK set bail at $25,000.00 for the other defendants.

The above defendants were released on bail pending appeal after each of the individual sureties for each defendant had submitted an affidavit setting forth the source of the money posted. Unless otherwise indicated, the money was obtained by the surety from personal assets. The defendants were released as follows:

Defendant BITTELMAN was released on February 10, 1953 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$2,500.00	ESTHER STERN 1192 Metropolitan Avenue Bronx, New York
$3,000.00	ESTHER KOCH 1040 East 12 Street Brooklyn, New York
$2,000.00	ERVIN WAGNER 100 Arden Street New York, New York
$12,500.00	SIMON FEDERMAN 162 West 34 Street New York, New York

$2,000.00 previously posted as bail for defendant BITTELMAN during the trial by EVELYN GILBERT was withdrawn by her on February 10, 1953.

Defendant JONES was released on February 10, 1953 on $20,000.00 bail posted by previous sureties SIDNEY GLUCK and SARA V. MONTGOMERY, each of whom re-deposited the $10,000.00

previously deposited as bail for CLAUDIA JONES. GLUCK's affidavit listed his address as 9708 Metropolitan Avenue, Forrest Hills, New York.

Defendant MINDEL was released on February 10, 1953 on $20,000.00 bail posted by his wife, REBECCA MINDEL, 2854 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York.

Accompanying affidavits of the following reflected they had loaned the sum set out to REBECCA MINDEL for the purpose of bail for defendant MINDEL.

$6,600.00	ANNA LURIA Sister of REBECCA MINDEL 200 West 93 Street New York, New York
$5,000.00	MURIEL SYMINGTON 310 Windsor Place Brooklyn, New York
$3,400.00	JOSEPH ZUCKERMAN 2856 Bronx Park East Bronx, New York

The affidavit of ANNA LURIA also stated that the $3,000.00 originally loaned by LURIA to REBECCA MINDEL for bail posted for defendant MINDEL on July 17, 1951 was again loaned to REBECCA MINDEL for present bail.

Defendant GANNETT was released on bail on February 10, 1951 when previous sureties re-deposited bail originally posted for GANNETT on July 23, 1951. The affidavit of surety BERNARD LEWITT listed his address as 2855 Barker Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Defendant FLYNN was released on February 11, 1953 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts set out below:

$20,000.00	GRACE HUTCHINS 85 Bedford Street New York, New York
$ 5,000.00	MEYER GARBER 43 Bryant Street Springfield, Massachusetts

The affidavit of GRACE HUTCHINS reflected that of the above $20,000.00, $10,000.00 in United States Treasury Bonds, was loaned to HUTCHINS by MARCUS GOLDMAN, 1234 Rebecca Road, Hollin Hills, Alexandria, Virginia.

Defendant TRACHTENBERG was released on February 11, 1953 on bail posted by the following sureties in the amounts listed below:

$15,000.00	GRACE HUTCHINS 85 Bedford Street New York, New York
$ 2,000.00	DAVID GOLDWAY 467 Central Park West New York, New York
$ 2,500.00	HOWARD SELSAM 501 West 138 Street New York, New York
$ 3,500.00	Dr. JOSEPH FURST 151 East 83 Street New York, New York
$ 1,500.00	JOSEPH FELSHIN, wa: Joseph Fields 1134 Beach 27 Street Far Rockaway, New York
$ 500.00	DOXEY A. WILKERSON 913 St. Marks Place Brooklyn, New York

The affidavit of DAVID GOLDWAY stated that $1,000.00 of the amount posted by him was loaned to GOLDWAY by VICTOR PERLO, 47-37 190 Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

It is to be noted that Assistant United States Attorney JAMES B. KILSHEIMER, Southern District of New York, had rejected an affidavit of VICTOR PERLO as surety for defendant TRACHTENBERG previously submitted by defense counsel, Mrs. MARY KAUFMAN.

Defendant LANNON was released on February 13, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties set out below:

$15,000.00	STANLEY BLUMENTHAL 843 Stone Avenue Brooklyn, New York
$ 5,000.00	DAVID LEVITT 97-09 34 Avenue Corona, Long Island, New York

The affidavit of STANLEY BLUMENTHAL stated that for purposes of posting the above amount as bail for LANNON, he had borrowed $5,000.00 from DAVID GREENBLATT, 255 Haven Avenue, New York, New York, and $5,000.00 from GRACE HUTCHINS, 85 Bedford Street, New York, New York.

Defendant PERRY was released on February 13, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties listed below:

$15,000.00	United States Treasury Bonds by ROSE PERRY, wife of defendant PERRY, 501 West 138 Street, New York, New York.
$10,000.00	LYDIA GIBSON MINOR Mount Airy Road Croton-on-Hudson, New York

The affidavit of ROSE PERRY stated she had borrowed $10,000.00 in United States Treasury Bonds from Mrs. ROSE COE, 769 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York and $5,000.00 in bonds from Mrs. PERRY's sister, MARY MANOSIA, 2137 68 Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Defendant JOHNSON was released on February 13, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties listed below:

$23,000.00	AURELIA JOHNSON Wife of defendant JOHNSON 56 Seventh Avenue New York, New York

$1,000.00	PAULINE CAMENIR 1501 Boston Road Bronx, New York
$1,000.00	NORMAN BERKOWITZ 111 East 88 Street New York, New York

The affidavit of AURELIA JOHNSON stated that of the above sum, $8,000.00, which was originally posted by her as bail for defendant JOHNSON during the trial, was borrowed by her from the following sources: $2,000.00 from WALDO SALT, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York; $500.00 from Reverend MARION FRENYEAR, South Hartford, New York; $1,000.00 from MILTON OST, 107 East 10 Street, New York City; $3,500.00 from Miss DORA SINGER, 2755 Barker Avenue, Bronx, New York; $1,000.00 from RALPH DWORKIN, 676 St. Mary's Place, Bronx, New York.

The affidavit of AURELIA JOHNSON also stated that the additional $15,000.00 was borrowed by her from the following sources:

$5,000.00	United States Treasury Bonds from MURIEL SYMINGTON, 310 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, New York.
$5,000.00	Mrs. DOROTHY HAVEN Fall Village Connecticut
$3,000.00	Mrs. HARRIET MAGIL 210 West 107 Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	Dr. ISAAC STAMMLER 391 East Mosholu Parkway Bronx, New York

Defendant WEINSTOCK was released on February 16, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties set out below:

$19,000.00	ALEX SCHWARTZ 3228 Irwin Avenue Bronx, New York

$3,000.00	FRIEDA SCHWARTZ 3228 Irwin Avenue Bronx, New York
$3,000.00	YOLANDA WEINSTOCK Sister of defendant WEINSTOCK 609 West 173 Street New York, New York

The affidavit of ALEX SCHWARTZ stated that he was re-depositing $6,000.00 originally posted as bail for defendant WEINSTOCK on July 19, 1951 and that this money was borrowed by him from the following sources:

$3,000.00	HARRY KUNITZ 620 Fort Washington Avenue New York, New York
$1,000.00	ALVIN GROSS 3689 Southwest First Avenue Miami, Florida
$1,000.00	HENRY SCHWARTZ 3214 Kingsbridge Avenue Bronx, New York
$ 500.00	ALBERT GROSS 140-A Van Cortlandt Park South Bronx, New York
$ 500.00	MEYER GROSS 130-18 226 Street Laurelton, Long Island New York

ALEX SCHWARTZ's affidavit continued that of the additional $13,000.00 posted by him, $1,000.00 came from his personal assets and the balance was borrowed by him from the following sources:

$1,000.00	ROSE WEINSTOCK Wife of defendant WEINSTOCK 24 Metropolitan Oval Bronx, New York

$1,000.00	JOHN WEINSTOCK Son of defendant WEINSTOCK 1676 53 Street Brooklyn, New York
$1,500.00	MORRIS DAVIS 405 Georgia Avenue Brooklyn, New York
$1,000.00	BELLE SUNDEEN 1569 48 Street Brooklyn, New York
$2,000.00	ALBERT GROSS 140-A Van Cortlandt Park South Bronx, New York
$2,000.00	MURRAY WOOD 1440 East Avenue Bronx, New York
$1,500.00	LOUIS ROMAN 57 West 175 Street Bronx, New York
$2,000.00	FRANK WEDL 401 East 89 Street New York, New York

Defendant CHARNEY was released on February 16, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties listed below:

$5,000.00	HATTIE CHARNEY Wife of defendant CHARNEY 130 West 16 Street New York, New York
$10,000.00	JACOB L. CHARNEY Father of defendant CHARNEY 1683 Boston Road Bronx, New York

The balance of $10,000.00 for defendant CHARNEY's bail was secured by a property bond on unencumbered real property valued at $41,000.00 at 1401-05 Wilkins Avenue and

895 Jennings Street, Bronx, New York, owned by JACOB L. CHARNEY. The real property bond was accompanied by an affidavit stating real property was as above stated.

On February 16, 1953 JACOB L. CHARNEY signed a confession of judgement for $10,000.00 in favor of the United States Government to secure performance by JACOB L. CHARNEY as surety for defendant CHARNEY. The above confession of judgement was filed against the above property. JACOB L. CHARNEY was also required to submit to Assistant United States Attorney JAMES B. KILSHEIMER, Southern District of New York, as soon as possible, a report on the ownership of the above property from the Guaranty Title and Trust Company. In connection with the $10,000.00 cash bail posted for defendant CHARNEY, JACOB L. CHARNEY furnished an affidavit stating that this $10,000.00 consisted of $1,800.00 from his personal assets and $8,200.00 from the assets of the partnership firm of Charney Paper and Twine Company, 97 Wooster Street, New York, New York, in which JACOB L. CHARNEY is co-owner with his son, LEWIS CHARNEY who are the sole owners of the firm and accompanying affidavit of LEWIS CHARNEY, 154-32 23 Avenue, Whitestone, Long Island, New York, brother of defendant CHARNEY, confirmed the statement regarding the above $8,200.00 withdrawn from the firm of Charney Paper and Twine Company and consented to the use of the funds as bail for defendant CHARNEY.

Defendant WEINSTONE was released on February 17, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by sureties set out below:

$8,000.00	MARY WALDMAN Sister of defendant WEINSTONE 57 Birch Road Malverne, Long Island, New York
$4,000.00	HENRIETTA WEINSTEIN Sister of defendant WEINSTONE 203 Burrstone Road New Hartford, New York
$5,000.00	CARL SOLOMON 1824 East 21 Street Brooklyn, New York

$8,000.00	MONETTE WEINSTONE Wife of defendant WEINSTONE 4322 47 Street Sunnyside, Long Island, New York

The affidavit of MARY WALDMAN stated that of the $8,000.00 that was posted by her, $3,000.00 was from her personal assets and $5,000.00 originally posted for defendant WEINSTONE pending trial was borrowed by her from the following sources:

$1,000.00	LJBA HOROWITZ 3705 West Fourth Street Los Angeles, California
$2,250.00	A joint account of MARY WALDMAN and her husband, SAMUEL WALDMAN.

According to MARY WALDMAN's affidavit, the balance of the $5,000.00, consisting of $1,750.00, was obtained from her own personal assets.

The affidavit of HENRIETTA WEINSTEIN stated that of the $4,000.00 posted by her, $2,000.00 consisted of money originally posted by her as bail for defendant WEINSTONE pending trial and was borrowed from her husband, AARON WEINSTEIN. The additional $2,000.00 was obtained from her own personal assets.

The affidavit of CARL SOLOMON stated the above money was obtained from the personal assets of CARL SOLOMON and his wife, MALVINA L. SOLOMON, and that $3,000.00 of this amount was originally posted as bail for defendant WEINSTONE pending trial and was obtained from the same source.

The affidavit of MONETTE WEINSTONE stated that the $8,000.00 posted by her was borrowed from the following sources:

$2,000.00	JEANNETTE TURNER 4144 48 Street Long Island City, Long Island, New York

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$4,000.00	DOROTHY COOPER 153 West 82 Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	JOSEPH S. KLEIN 150 Riverside Drive New York, New York

Defendant JEROME was released on February 17, 1953 on bail posted in the following amounts by the sureties set out below:

$3,500.00	HOWARD FAST 43 West 94 Street New York, New York
$7,000.00	BARBARA GILES 176 West 87 Street New York, New York
$3,000.00	Reverend ELIOT WHITE 12 Monroe Street New York, New York
$2,000.00	HERBERT APTHEKER 1015 Washington Avenue Brooklyn, New York
$7,500.00	ALICE JEROME Wife of defendant JEROME 320 Second Avenue New York, New York
$2,000.00	WALDO SALT 31 Grace Court Brooklyn, New York

The affidavit of BARBARA GILES stated that of the $7,000.00 deposited by her, $2,000.00 consisted of money originally posted as bail for JEROME pending trial and was obtained by her from her husband, EDMUND WEIL. The additional $5,000.00 was obtained from the personal assets of BARBARA GILES.

and her husband, EDMUND WEIL.

The affidavit of ALICE JEROME stated that of the $7,500.00 posted by her, $1,000.00 was originally deposited as bail for JEROME during trial and was obtained by her from funds which ALICE JEROME "had put aside for my children, CARL and FRED JEROME."

The affidavit of ALICE JEROME continued that the additional $6,500.00 was borrowed from the sources set out below:

$ 500.00	CYRIL PHILLIPS 2349 Eighth Avenue New York, New York
$4,000.00	DOROTHY HAVEN Fall Village Connecticut
$1,000.00	LEAH LAWENTHMAN 4120 46 Street Sunnyside, Long Island, New York
$1,000.00	MURRAY BRALL 4142 42 Street Sunnyside, Long Island, New York

On February 17, 1953 Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN signed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendant WEINSTONE to include the Eastern District of New York. The other defendants by the terms of their bail are limited to the Southern District of New York.

III. NOTICES OF APPEARANCE OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

On July 16, 1951 HAROLD I. CAMMER, 9 East 40 Street, New York, New York, and MICHAEL I. BEGUN, nephew of defendant ISIDORE BEGUN, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, filed a motion for leave to withdraw as attorneys for the defendants. The motion was granted by Judge SYLVESTER J. RYAN to the extent

of assigning further counsel to assist attorneys CAMMER and BEGUN as follows:

ABRAHAM POMERANTZ
295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CAROL WEIS KING (now deceased)
220 Broadway
New York, New York

MARY KAUFMAN
43 West 94 Street
New York, New York

VICTOR RABINOWITZ
76 Beaver Street
New York, New York

ABRAHAM UNGER
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

LEONARD BODIN
76 Beaver Street
New York, New York

The motions in all other respects were denied.

On July 26, 1951 the above attorneys were relieved as attorneys for the defendants after a stipulation to that effect was entered into by the above attorneys and IRVING SAYPOL, then United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and was so ordered by ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF, District Judge, Southern District of New York.

On August 20, 1951 FRANK SERRI, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, was substituted as an attorney for defendant LANNON.

On November 8, 1951 an argument on pretrial motions began. Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON of the Yale Law School argued on behalf of all defendants their motion attacking the

Constitutionality and validity of the indictment, JOSEPH FORER, of the Washington, D.C. Bar, argued the defendants' motion to suppress evidence allegedly obtained by wiretapping and FRANK SERRI argued the other five motions. The appearances of Professor EMERSON and JOSEPH FORER were for the purpose of arguing pretrial motions only.

On January 5, 1952 FRANK SERRI and FRANK T. McTERNAN, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, filed as attorneys for defendants TRACHTENBERG, BEGUN, WEINSTONE, BITTELMAN, GERSON, WEINSTOCK, GANNETT, JONES, BACHRACH, JEROME, JOHNSON and CHARNEY. McTERNAN was identified by SERRI as a member of the California Bar with offices in Los Angeles, California.

On January 15, 1952 FRANK SERRI, of 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, and McTERNAN, of 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York, filed as attorneys for ISRAEL AMTER and JACOB MINDEL.

On February 29, 1952 MARY M. KAUFMAN, 43 West 94 Street, New York, New York, filed as attorney for defendants GANNETT and BEGUN.

On April 17, 1952 JAMES T. WRIGHT, of Washington, D.C., was admitted to court to act as counsel for defendants BACHRACH, JOHNSON and CHARNEY. On April 21, 1952 the following substitution of attorneys was filed: JAMES T. WRIGHT as attorney for defendants BACHRACH, JOHNSON and CHARNEY; MARY M. KAUFMAN as attorney for defendants GANNETT, BEGUN and WEINSTOCK; JOHN T. McTERNAN as attorney for defendants BITTELMAN, JEROME, MINDEL and JONES and FRANK SERRI as attorney for defendants LANNON, TRACHTENBERG, GERSON and WEINSTONE. The address of the above attorneys was listed as 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York.

It is to be noted that PETTIS PERRY and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN acted as attorneys pro se during the trial.

On December 4, 1952 MARY M. KAUFMAN, filed as attorney for defendant FLYNN as to contempt proceedings.

On January 22, 1953 MARY M. KAUFMAN filed as co-counsel for defendant JONES.

IV. PRETRIAL MOTIONS

On July 3, 1951 pleas of not guilty to the indictment were entered before Judge SYLVEST J. RYAN by defendants AMTER, BACHRACH, BEGUN, BITTELMAN, CHARNEY, FLYNN, GANNETT, GERSON, JEROME, JOHNSON, JONES, LANNON, MINDEL, PERRY, TRACHTENBERG, WEINSTOCK and WEINSTONE.

Judge RYAN set July 18, 1951 as the deadline for filing any motions concerning the indictment. On July 16, 1951 Judge RYAN extended the time for motions to August 2, 1951. On July 18, 1951 JOHN F.X. McGOHEY, District Judge, Southern District of New York, set August 20, 1951 as the final date for pretrial motions.

On August 20, 1951 EDWARD J. DIMOCK, District Judge, set September 17, 1951 as the date for return of motions.

On December 21, 1951 EDWARD CONGER, District Judge, denied the defendants' pretrial motions filed September 12, 1951 and argued on November 8, 1951 to dismiss the indictment because the Grand Jury failed to include Negroes and manual workers, to postpone trial for six months because of public hysteria, to dismiss the indictment because no legal evidence was presented to the Grand Jury and undue influence was exerted upon it, for a bill of particulars, for dismissal of the indictment because of the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act, to suppress all evidence received from monitoring telephone conversations and intercepting mail of the defendants and quashed subpoenas served by the defendants in connection with the last motion on the Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 1, 1951 and on the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office on September 12, 1951. Judge CONGER also quashed the defendants' subpoena served on the Director of the Bureau of the Census on September 14, 1951.

In connection with the defendants' motion for an order directing pretrial subpoena of all documents presented to the Grand Jury or to be presented at the trial, Judge CONGER directed the Government and defense counsel to submit proposed orders embodying respectively what materials the Government.

would consent to exhibit and what material the defendants primarily sought, stating he would hold a hearing on question after the orders were submitted.

On January 24, 1952 Judge SYLVESTER J. RYAN denied the defendants' motion to sever defendant MINDEL on the ground of illness.

On February 4, 1952 Judge CONGER denied the defendants' motion to reargue five of the defendants' motions denied by him on December 21, 1951 and granted the defendants' motion for the Government to furnish within twenty days before the trial, for the defendants' inspection, all Grand Jury exhibits and all books and documents the Government intended to introduce at the trial except such as would disclose the identity of informants.

On February 20, 1952 Judge RYAN again denied the defendants' motion for severance of defendant MINDEL.

On February 26, 1952 the defendants filed a motion for a thirty day continuance.

On February 27, 1952 the defendants filed a motion challenging the array and moved to quash and dismiss the entire jury panel venire and jury list.

On March 3, 1952 Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK set March 31, 1952 as the date for the beginning of the trial.

On March 11, 1952 Judge DIMOCK ordered the Government to furnish the defendants a numbered list of all books, papers, documents and objects which had been presented to the Grand Jury or were to be offered in evidence at the trial and to designate portions of newspapers, magazines and periodicals presented to the Grand Jury or to be offered in evidence at the trial.

On March 12, 1952 Judge CONGER ordered the Government to produce and make available to the defendants at least twenty days before the date set for the trial all books, papers, documents and objects which had been presented to the Grand Jury or were to be offered as evidence in the trial.

Judge CONGER further ordered that if the Government

should claim that the inspection by the defendants of any such books, papers, documents and objects would disclose the identity of confidential informants then the court, after a hearing, would determine how to protect against the disclosure of these informants and the method, manner and circumstances of the Government's acquisition of the materials; that the Government should make available to the defendants the documentary exhibits introduced before the Grand Jury in the manner and form in which they were introduced; that the Government should specify such articles in magazines, newspapers and other periodicals which the Government intended to introduce at the trial, but that the Government need not specify such portions or parts of these magazines, newspapers and other periodicals that it intended to use at the trial; and that the order should not be construed as a limitation of or a restriction of the right of the Government to introduce into evidence at any stage of the trial such documents and material as were relavent to establish the offense charged.

On March 13, 1952 Judge CONGER ordered sealed for the trial judge a list of Government exhibits to be introduced at the trial which would disclose the identity of informants if made available to the defendants.

On March 25, 1952 the defendants filed a motion for a ninety day continuance or in the alternative for one hundred and sixty peremptory challenges requesting ten challenges for each defendant.

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V. TRIAL

On March 31, 1952, the trial of the sixteen defendants began. Defense Counsel filed an offer of proof challenging the jury panel, claiming that the method of selection discriminated against manual workers, Negroes, and Puerto Ricans.

Hearings on defendants' challenge to the jury began on April 2, 1952 and ended on April 15, 1952, when Judge DIMOCK dismissed the challenge and denied defendants' motion for a ninety day continuance. Judge DIMOCK also denied defendants' motion for ten peremptory challenges for each defendant and granted twenty-two challenges to defendants, plus two additional challenges for the alternate jurors. Judge DIMOCK limited the Government to six peremptory challenges and two peremptory challenges for alternate jurors.

In the hearings on defendants' challenge of the jury panel, the defendants called as witnesses WILLIAM J. BORMAN, Jury Clerk, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, and JAMES J. DOYLE, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. The Government called DAVID L. KAPLAN, Chief of Occupation and Industries Statistics Section in the Population and Housing Division of the United States Bureau of Census.

The impaneling of the jury began on April 15, 1952 and was completed on April 23, 1952, when twelve trial jurors and four alternate jurors were sworn.

On April 22, 1952, Judge DIMOCK granted JAMES T. WRIGHT and Mrs. MARY M. KAUFMAN of Defense Counsel the right to make opening statements to the jury after the conclusion of the Government's case.

The opening statements to the jury were begun by the Government on April 24, 1952 and completed by Defense Counsel on April 28, 1952.

On April 28, 1952, the Government began presentation of its case and rested September 5, 1952, after calling ten witnesses.

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The following witnesses for the Government testified in the order set out below:

Professor LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Tuckahoe, New York

JOHN LAUTNER, New York City

HARVEY MARSHALL MATUSOW, New York City

BERENIECE BALDWIN, Detroit, Michigan

LOUIS ROSSER, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES NICODEMUS, Dawson, Maryland

RALPH VERNON LONG, Durham, North Carolina

MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, Arlington, Virginia

WILLIAM GARFIELD CUMMINGS, Toledo, Ohio

THOMAS AARON YOUNGLOVE, St. Louis, Missouri

On May 2, 1952, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motion for transfer of EUGENE DENNIS to New York from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, defendants having claimed that frequent consultation with him was necessary since he was the Communist Party leader who was most familiar with the activities of the Party during the pertinent period of the indictment. On May 6, 1952, Judge DIMOCK granted permission to Defense Counsel McTERNAN and Defendant FLYNN to confer with DENNIS at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, in order to prepare the cross-examination of Government Witness BUDENZ.

On May 28, 1952, Judge DIMOCK announced that he was restricting Government and Defense Counsel in their public comments and their contacts with the press regarding the trial to the limits set out in Canon 20 of the Rules of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association. Judge DIMOCK declared that defendants PETTIS PERRY and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, as

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attorneys pro se, were bound by the same restrictions as other counsel. Judge DIMOCK stated that the other defendants were free to make public comments regarding the trial subject only to the law binding all litigants.

On June 3, 1952, Defense Counsel McTERNAN moved for a mistrial on the basis of a public address by United States Attorney MYLES J. LANE on June 1, 1952, in which he mentioned Communist espionage as disclosed in the case of the United States versus JULIUS ROSENBERG, Et Al. The motion was denied on June 4, 1952.

On July 30, 1952, Defense Counsel McTERNAN moved for a mistrial because of the publication by Senator McCARRAN of a pamphlet prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation captioned, "Documentary Proof that the Communist Party, USA, Teaches and Advocates the Overthrow and Destruction of the United States Government by Force and Violence," dated March, 1952.

Judge DIMOCK questioned the jurors and was informed by them that none of them had read the above pamphlet. On August 1, 1952, the motion was denied.

On August 1, 1952, Juror CHARLES CECIL CHATTERTON was excused for illness, and Alternate Juror NOBLE L. JONES replaced CHATTERTON as Juror Number 10.

On August 28, 1952, a motion was made for the severance of Defendant MINDEL on grounds of illness, but decision was reserved. The motion was later renewed and denied.

On September 16, 1952, Judge DIMOCK announced the finding that a prima facie case of conspiracy existed after May, 1945, and he stated that the connection of the defendants generally to the conspiracy had been established.

Judge DIMOCK stated that testimony as to incidents prior to May, 1945, would be received only against a particular defendant as to the intent of that defendant. Judge DIMOCK

[redacted] b6

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then ordered stricken, on motion of defendants, testimony of Government Witness LAUTNER concerning his teaching activities in the 1930's while assigned to Section 18 of the Communist Party in New York City, on the ground that his teaching in that period was not sufficiently relevant to Communist Party doctrine to which the Party stated it was returning at the time of its reconstitution in 1945.

On September 16 and September 17, 1952, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motion to strike other testimony of LAUTNER and other Government witnesses.

On September 23, 1952, following argument on motion for judgment of acquittal, Judge DIMOCK granted defendants' motions acquitting BEGUN and GERSON, but denied the motion as to the remaining defendants.

On September 30, 1952, the defendants began presentation of their defense and called the following witnesses, in the order listed:

GERALD L. CHURCH, Colonel, Army of the United States

ABRAHAM B. MAGIL, New York City

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, New York City

WILL HARRISON, Santa Fe, New Mexico

On July 17, 1952, upon completion of recross-examination of Government Witness JOHN LAUTNER, Defense Counsel JOHN T. McTERNAN stated that defendants had no further cross-examination except in regard to an Army questionnaire which was executed by LAUTNER in Camp Ritchie in 1942. McTERNAN then served LAUTNER with a subpoena returnable July 23, 1952.

On July 21, 1952, pursuant to a defense subpoena served on the Department of the Army, Colonel GERALD L. CHURCH, Army of the United States, Chief, Personnel Branch, G-2, appeared and testified that the Department of the Army was unable

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to locate any questionnaire filled out by JOHN LAUTNER while at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, reflecting information as to his Communist Party membership. LAUTNER was then excused by the defense and was not recalled pursuant to the above subpoena.

On December 1, 1952, during redirect examination of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, with the permission of the Court, WILL HARRISON, former Editor of the Santa Fe "New Mexican," was called as a defense witness and testified that HARVEY MARSHALL MATUSOW, one of the witnesses called by the Government, had been paid twelve dollars by the Santa Fe "New Mexican" for an article which had appeared in the newspaper on November 30, 1952. MATUSOW, on recross-examination, denied payment for this article. MATUSOW also appeared in Court on December 1, 1952, in answer to a defense subpoena, and was there identified by HARRISON as the person to whom the money was paid. Both were then excused.

On September 8, 1952, defendants served a subpoena on the Attorney General for the production of all records of payments by the Department of Justice and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to all informants who had been called by the Government as witnesses in this case. The subpoena was returnable on September 25, 1952. The subpoena was adjourned on that and subsequent dates until November 13, 1952, when the Government and Defense Counsel executed a stipulation concerning such payments.

On November 18, 1952, while on cross-examination, Defendant FLYNN was asked if she knew HOWARD "STRETCH" JOHNSON. Defendant FLYNN refused to answer and was then directed to do so by Judge DIMOCK. Trial was adjourned to November 19, 1952 to give Defense Counsel the opportunity to present additional arguments concerning FLYNN'S refusal to answer.

On November 19, 1952, Defense Counsel offered Defendant FLYNN'S affidavit setting forth the membership of the various Commissions of the Communist Party, USA, and offered to stipulate as to the material contained in the affidavit. Special Assistant to the United States Attorney DAVID

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L. MARKS withdrew the question concerning HOWARD "STRETCH" JOHNSON and said he would use the information in the proposed stipulation as the basis for further inquiry.

On the same date, while still on cross-examination, Defendant FLYNN refused to answer a question as to whether CLARA BODIAN participated in meetings of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party, USA. When directed to answer by Judge DIMOCK, Defendant FLYNN refused to do so. Judge DIMOCK then found Defendant FLYNN guilty of contempt of court for her refusal to answer, and sentenced her to the custody of the Attorney General until she purged herself, with confinement not to exceed thirty days, under Title 18, Section 401 of the United States Code.

On the same date, Defendant FLYNN refused to answer a question as to whether she knew LOU DISKIN. Upon her refusal to answer when directed to do so by Judge DIMOCK, she was again found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to an additional term of thirty days, to run concurrently with her first conviction for contempt. On defendants' motion, Judge DIMOCK stayed execution of sentence until Defendant FLYNN completed her testimony.

On December 2, 1952, after Defendant FLYNN had completed her testimony, Judge DIMOCK put the same questions to Defendant FLYNN concerning CLARA BODIAN and LOU DISKIN for which she had been held in contempt for refusing to answer on November 19, 1952. Defendant FLYNN again refused. At the request of Defense Counsel, her commitment was postponed to December 3, 1952, on which date she was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal for the service of her sentences. She was released on December 31, 1952 upon completion of sentences.

On December 11, 1952, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motions for a mistrial or a postponement of trial and for dismissal of the indictment.

On the same date, Judge DIMOCK announced that Attorney ALBERT C. BICKFORD of 120 Broadway, New York City, had reported

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to Judge DIMOCK that he had found no evidence of contempt of court in connection with the possible disclosure of the subject of a closed hearing which was held on June 30, 1952 in Judge DIMOCK'S chambers. BICKFORD was appointed on July 9, 1952 by Judge DIMOCK to conduct the investigation into a possible contempt of court.

On December 15, 1952, Judge DIMOCK announced that he had taken judicial notice that "a clear and present danger exists."

On December 17, 1952, Defense Counsel McTERNAN moved for a mistrial on the basis of interference with the jury, and pointed out that Mrs. JULIA VAN DERNOOT, 25 East 77 Street, New York City, had testified that Juror Number 12, Mrs. SYBIL KANE, had told Mrs. VAN DERNOOT that all jurors had concluded that Marxism was evil and the defendants were guilty. McTERNAN claimed that a fair trial was impossible.

On the same date, the jury was polled by Judge DIMOCK and all jurors denied having expressed any belief that Marxism advocated the overthrow of the Government, or of having heard Mrs. KANE express any conclusion as to the trial issues. Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motion for a mistrial, but excused Mrs. KANE from service on the jury, stating that he felt defendants were entitled to have even the suspicion of prejudice removed.

On December 18, 1952, Defense Counsel KAUFMAN made application for further investigation of the jurors on the basis of an affidavit of Mrs. KAUFMAN to the effect that Mrs. SYBIL KANE had telephonically informed KAUFMAN that all but one or two jurors had expressed opinions on the case; that at least four had strong views adverse to the defendants; that others had expressed the same views, but not so strongly; and that KANE would identify the jurors in question to the Court. The application was denied. Defendants' motion for a mistrial was renewed and denied.

Alternate Juror Miss ANNA L. MILLER was assigned as Juror Number 12.

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On December 19, 1952, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motions for a judgment of acquittal, for further investigation of the jurors, and for a mistrial.

On January 5, 1953, Judge DIMOCK denied a hearing on defendants' offer of proof on the issue of clear and present danger. Judge DIMOCK also denied a hearing requested by defendants on the issue of the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act.

Defendants' summations to the jury were begun on January 5, 1953 and were completed on January 13, 1953.

The Government's summation was made by Special Assistant to the United States Attorney DAVID L. MARKS on January 13 through January 15, 1953.

On January 14, 1953, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motion for mistrial on the ground of inflammatory references in the Government's summation with respect to current events in the Soviet Union, Defense Counsel McTERNAN having claimed that MARKS had identified defendants with newspaper reports of alleged anti-Semitism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Judge DIMOCK also denied defendants' motion for a mistrial on the grounds that the Government summation mis-stated the record when Special Assistant to the United States Attorney MARKS said that defendant CHARNEY'S military record did not disclose his true employment, listing him only as an "organizer."

On January 15, 1953, Judge DIMOCK charged the jury and defendants filed objection to the charge. The case was submitted to the jury on January 15, 1953, which deliberated until January 21, 1953, on which date a verdict of guilty as charged was returned against all defendants. All defendants were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

On January 30, 1953, Judge DIMOCK denied defendants' motions for an order arresting judgment on the ground that the indictment was deficient, and for a judgment of acquittal or, in the alternative, for an order granting a new trial.

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On February 3, 1953, Judge DIMOCK imposed sentences and set bail for defendants as follows:

Defendant	Imprisonment	Fine	Bail
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN	3 years	$6,000	$20,000
GEORGE CHARNEY	2 years	$4,000	$25,000
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
BETTY GANNETT	2 years	$4,000	$20,000
VICTOR JEREMY JEROME	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
CLAUDIA JONES	1 year, 1 day	$2,000	$20,000
ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON	2 years	$4,000	$20,000
JACOB MINDEL	2 years	$4,000	$20,000
PETTIS PERRY	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
LOUIS WEINSTOCK	3 years	$6,000	$25,000
WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE	2 years	$4,000	$25,000

Judge DIMOCK stated that defendants were to be imprisoned for the terms stated above at a place of confinement to be designated by the United States Attorney General, with the defendants to stand committed until the fine was paid or until they were otherwise discharged according to law.

On February 3, 1953, notices of appeal were filed by all thirteen defendants.

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On February 10, 1953, Judge DIMOCK signed an order staying execution of defendants' fines pending their appeal from their convictions on condition that each defendant submit to an examination by the Government to determine the assets of each defendant and agree to post a bond to cover such assets as were discovered, except for those necessary for the ordinary living expenses of each defendant.

Parole reports and disposition sheets are enclosed to the Bureau.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been advised locally by letter of the convictions of the aliens BITTELMAN, GANNETT, and JONES.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU - 54

Original and two copies of parole reports, and one copy of the disposition sheet, on each of the following subjects:

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
GEORGE CHARNEY
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
BETTY GANNETT
VICTOR JEREMY JEROME
ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON
CLAUDIA JONES
ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON
JACOB MINDEL
PETTIS PERRY
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
LOUIS WEINSTOCK
WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE

Also enclosed are disposition sheets on Defendants GERSON and BEGUN, for whom judgments of acquittal were granted on September 23, 1952.

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NY 100-81752

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

NEW YORK

Will follow and report action on defendants' appeal.

Will follow and report prosecutive action against the severed defendants, ISRAEL AMTER, MARION BACHRACH, FRED MORRIS FINE, Dr. JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON, and SIDNEY STEINBERG.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] New York, 7/10/51.
b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)   DATE: 4/8/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.

The following items, used during the recent trial of the subject for violation of the Smith Act, are herewith being returned to the Bureau. These are in addition to the items returned upon the request of the Bureau in Bulet to NY dated 2/25/53.

New Masses, May 16, 1939
Young Communist Review, October, 1938
AYDSpotlight, December, 1943
Review, Jan. 26, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

4

ENCL. - detached and sent to publications 4/13/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8 375 /MB

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5-1465

Encls. (4)

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-107

100-72390-141

21 APR 14 1953

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[redacted]

62 APR 20 1953

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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FBI/DOJ

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Mr. Belmont

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division

August 3, 1953

RECORDED-65 100-72390-142

EX-127

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, wa
Claudia Jones
Internal Security - C
Smith Act of 1940
FBI File 100-72390

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

Classified by SP8BTS/TC 10/23/78
Declassify on: OADR
12-8-83

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[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The above is being furnished for your information. (U)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

2 cc - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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COMM - FBI
AUG 3 1953
MAILED 30

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DEPT OF JUSTICE

79 AUG 10 1953

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(1-2-51)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: August 17, 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C

Card U.T.D. 8-25-53

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

_X_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ______

ALIASES ______

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY

NATIVE BORN ____ NATURALIZED ____ ALIEN ____

COMMUNIST ____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) ______

TAB FOR DETCOM ____ TAB FOR COMSAB ____ RACE ____ SEX ____

DATE OF BIRTH ____ PLACE OF BIRTH ____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

Sec. of National Womens Commission, CP,USA

268 7th Avenue, NY,NY

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)

______

RESIDENCE ADDRESS ______ 100-72390-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

NOT RECORDED
31 AUG 18 1953

282

62 AUG 26 1953

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

G.I.R. - 7

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/27/53	7/7-9,13,15,17, 20,22;8/4,6,7, 10,13,17,20,21 53	[redacted] b7C
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was			INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to reside at 504 W. 143rd St., NYC. Subject remains on supervised parole [redacted]ation order still outstanding in regard to subject. [redacted] found guilty by jury on 1/21/53, USDC, SDNY, for violation of Smith Act. Sentenced to 1 year and 1 day and $2,000 fine by Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK. Subject released pending appeal on 2/10/53 when bail was posted by previous sureties. Travel motion requesting permission for subject to leave SDNY denied. Subject stated she would not desist in fight for peace. [redacted] Subject tendered reception along with other defendants in Smith Act Trial. CP front group protests deportation of subject. Subject attended May Day Celebration at Union Square, NYC. [redacted] Subject a patient at Mt. Sinai Hospital, NYC, on 7/4/53 with diagnosis of high blood pressure and possible cardiac disturbance.

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State [illegible]
file 100-3-74-34-1372 P#

cc to INS 9/17/53

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt From GDS Category [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by SP8BTJ/TCB
Declassify on: OADR
12-8-83

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED		100-72390-743

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1-USA, SDNY (RM)
1-INS, NY (RM)
3-New York (100-18676)

SEP 22 1953

b7C [redacted]

AUG 31 1953

RECORDED-12
INDEXED-12

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-18676

TABLE OF CONTENTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NY 100-18676

DETAILS:

All informants utilized in this report are of known reliability, unless otherwise stated.

I. RESIDENCE

[redacted] (c) advised on July 24, 1953, that the subject was residing at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

II. STATUS WITH IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

[redacted] (c) advised on August 13, 1953, that the subject remains on a status of supervised parole with INS under Section 240 of IMN Act of 1952.

[redacted] (c) further stated that a deportation order is still outstanding in regard to the subject and that she will be deported to British West Indies as soon as no criminal action remains against her. [redacted] (c) stated that INS sent an agent to ask the subject if she desired to choose a country to be deported to, but the subject refused to talk to the agent.

[redacted] (c) further advised that the subject was presently at the Furrier's Camp, Monticello, New York, on vacation. The informant further stated that continued Communist activity on the part of the subject would be a violation of her parole and she would be subject to prosecution.

III. CONVICTION UNDER SMITH ACT

An indictment was returned by Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on June 20, 1951, against the subject before Federal Judge KAUFMAN. The subject pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and following a jury trial the jury found the subject guilty for violation of the Smith Act of 1940, on January 21, 1953, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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On February 3, 1953, Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, sentenced the subject to one year and one day in prison and a fine of $2,000. The fine was a committed fine and Judge DIMOCK stated that the defendant was to stand committed until the fine was paid or until the defendant was otherwise discharged according to law, and bail was set at $2,000.

On February 3, 1953, a notice of appeal was filed for the subject. On February 10, 1953, Judge DIMOCK signed an order staying execution of the subject's fine pending appeal from the conviction, on condition that the subject submit to an examination by the Government to determine her assets, and agree to post a bond to cover such assets, as were discovered except for those necessary for the ordinary living expenses of the subject.

INS was locally advised by letter of the subject's conviction, inasmuch as she is an alien.

Results of efforts to locate a bank account for the subject in the New York Area were negative.

It is to be noted that the subject's earnings for the years 1946 and 1950, according to her income tax returns were $2,304.44 and $2,600.

It is to be further noted that CLAUDIA JONES did not file any tax return for the years 1945, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

The subject was released on February 10, 1953, when bail was posted by previous sureties, SIDNEY GLUCK and SARAH V. MONTGOMERY. The subject is presently on bail pending appeal of her conviction.

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1953, Page 1, Column 2, carried an article entitled "'13' Tell Judge They'll Keep Up Fight for Peace" This article stated that CLAUDIA JONES, dynamic young Negro workers leader asked Judge DIMOCK to consider the effect of this frameup verdict on America's children.

The article further stated that CLAUDIA JONES pointed out that no evidence of any "conspiracy" was produced against her and that she is being given a one year sentence for opposing the Korean war and another year for fighting for the freedom of the Negro people.

The article stated that the subject joined along with eleven other defendants in stating that regardless of the prison term they would not desist in their fight for peace.

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

On June 9, 1953, the defense counsel for the subject filed a motion for an order granting the subject permission to travel to or from any point within the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. Attached to this motion was an affidavit of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in which she urged the following points among other counts for granting of the motion:

1. Continued confinement of the defendants to the Southern District of New York would make it virtually impossible to raise funds to pay enormous expenses of appeal.

2. Experience of the defendants during the course of trial disclosed that ability to raise funds depended on the direct personal appeal of the defendants to people throughout the United States.

District Judge SYLVESTER RYAN, Southern District of New York, denied the motion to permit the subject and other defendants to travel to and from any point within the Southern or Eastern Districts of New York, on June 17, 1953.

IV. COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

b1 [redacted] (C)

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It is to be noted that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" of January 4, 1953, Page 16, Column 1, carried a notice that on Sunday, January 11, 1953, from 3 to 6 p.m.,

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a reception would be held in honor of Negro Leaders Under Attack. Among these leaders was the name of the subject. Also to be greeted at this reception were PAUL ROBESON and PETTIS PERRY and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

In regard to PAUL ROBESON, LOUIS BUDENZ has stated that he knew ROBESON as a concealed member of the Communist Party.

PETTIS PERRY was one of the thirteen defendants convicted with the subject for violation of the Smith Act.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker" which, as previously stated, is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The above-mentioned reception was to be held under the auspices of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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NY 100-18676

[redacted] that CLAUDIA JONES entered Communist Party Headquarters on this date at 268 7th Avenue, New York City, with the following Communist Party leaders:

LOUIS WEINSTOCK
AL LANNON
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
BETTY GANNETT

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of March 4, 1953, Page 7, Column 2, carried an article which stated that in celebration of International Womens Day, the Sunday Forum would present "The Woman Question and the Working Class" with CLAUDIA JONES as the speaker. The forum

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was to take place on Sunday, March 8 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Avenue, New York City.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" of March 11, 1953, Page 3, Column 2, carried an article which stated that all thirteen defendants at the recent Smith Act trial at Foley Square would be guests of honor at a Bronx-wide mass meeting on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. The article further stated that Mrs. MARY KAUFMAN, attorney whose devastating cross-examination marked the trial, would be among the speakers, as well as ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, PETTIS PERRY and CLAUDIA JONES.

The article further stated that the function was sponsored by the Bronx Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" of March 12, 1953, Page 8, Column 3, carried an article entitled "CLAUDIA JONES Cites Women's Fight for Peace". The article stated that the subject declared that peace is the central thread of our dedication of International Women's Day in 1953 and that the subject called on leaders of the labor-progressive movement to "grasp the significance of the tremendous peace ferment among American women". The article further stated that Miss JONES spoke at this International Women's Day Forum at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of March 18, 1953, Page 8, Column 4, carried a notice that a rally would be held on Wednesday, March 18, sponsored by the Fur Workers's Freedom of the Press Committee. The notice stated that this rally was for the purpose of "Exposing the Lie of Soviet Anti-Semitism In Eastern Europe". The notice further stated that CLAUDIA JONES would be a speaker at the rally.

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The "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1953, Page 7, Column 1, carried an article entitled "CLAUDIA JONES Praises Inspiring Story of Political Refugee from Racist Justice". The article dealt with the book entitled "This Is My Husband" by ESTHER COOPER JACKSON, published by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership and the article was authored by the subject and showered praise upon the above-mentioned book.

It is to be noted that ESTHER JACKSON'S husband is JAMES E. JACKSON, JR., convicted Communist leader and presently a fugitive.

CLAUDIA JONES stated in this article that "because of this pamphlet, many will more deeply understand

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that it is because of JACKSON'S choice of being a Communist, because of his devotion to the cause of peace and freedom because of his opposition to the force and violence of jim-crow and exploitation of the workers--these are the real reasons why he and his family and other Smith Act families are persecuted today."

(c) [redacted] advised that the subject was in attendance at the United May Day Committee's Celebration at Union Square, New York City, on May 1, 1953.

It is to be noted that the United May Day Committee comes within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

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(d)

[redacted]

(c)

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100-72390-143 pp 13-17

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 1/19/53, New York.

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Baumgardner

DATE: OCT 29 1953

FROM : [redacted] b7c

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES
Bufile 100-72390

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

DETAILS:

A review of the Attorney General's denaturalization and deportation list (62-98134) dated 10/7/53 reflects that the subject is being considered under this program.

The Internal Security section has interposed no objection to this action.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/MB

100-72390-
NOT RECORDED
37 NOV 24 1953

b7c
S= [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 1/25/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C

Card U.T.D.
2-5-54

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ______________________________

ALIASES ______________________________

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY [redacted]

NATIVE BORN ______ NATURALIZED ______ ALIEN ______

COMMUNIST ______ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ______ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ______

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) ______________________________

TAB FOR DETCOM ______ TAB FOR COMSAB ______ RACE ______ SEX ______

DATE OF BIRTH ______________ PLACE OF BIRTH ______________

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ______________

Secretary of National Womens Commission, CP, USA

268 7th Avenue, New York, New York (On Sick leave at residence)

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER ______________ RESPONSIBILITY ______________

INTERESTED AGENCIES ______________

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RESIDENCE ADDRESS ______________

NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 27 1954

RM b7C 354

[redacted] FEB 8 1954

INT. SEC.

[redacted]

b7C

Director, FBI (100-3-74-34) 4/6/54

SAC, New York (100-81752)

COMPROS - NY
IS-C

On 3/31/54 Attorney HARRY SACHER filed on behalf of himself and Attorney MARY M. KAUFMAN in United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit an Appellants' Reply Brief for the case "U. S. verses FLYNN; ET AL".

A photostatic copy of this brief is enclosed to the Bureau and another photostatic copy is being placed in the NYO Library.

Enc. 1

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REGISTERED

1 - NY 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
1 - NY [redacted]
1 - NY
1 - NY
1 - NY
1 - NY
1 - NY
1 - NY
1 - NY b7C
1 - NY 100-18676 (C. JONES)
1 - NY [redacted]
1 - NY
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/TCB

SE 2

NOT RECORDED
141 APR 19 1954

1 ENCL.

[redacted] b7C

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

175

60 APR 27 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAY 3 1954	4/16,19,20,22, 26,27/54	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was	INTERNAL SECURITY - C SMITH ACT OF 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to reside at 504 West 143rd Street, NYC. Subject's Supervisory Parole Order presently in effect due to court injunction restraining INS, dated 8/7/53. Decision on Supervisory Order expected from District Judge EDWARD FELDMAN within a month. Subject's examination in Supplementary Proceedings on 11/9/53 to determine ability of subject to pay fine imposed by Smith Act conviction set forth. Argument on appeal in US vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL, scheduled for 5/10/54, in US Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. Subject's contacts and CP activities set forth. Subject has been hospitalized and continues to receive treatment for a heart condition. Reported as involved in an auto accident on 10/13/53.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

-P*-

Classified by 1259
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/24/78

DETAILS:

All informants utilized in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

RESIDENCE

b1 [redacted] (c) advised on April 16, 1954 that the subject continues to reside in Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York City.

AGENCY RAB, INS
REQ. REC'D 5-13-54
DATE FORW. 5-15-06
HOW FORW. 10B-nte

b7c [redacted]

Classified by SP3 BJS/JLB
Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-72390-144

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INDEXED-66

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1 - INS, NYC (RM)
3 - New York (100-18676)

COPY IN FILE

11 MAY 1954

52 MAY 13 1954

7348

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

EMPLOYMENT

(c)

b1
b7d

[redacted]

STATUS WITH IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

b1 On February 24, 1954, [redacted] (c) advised that the Supervisory Order on the subject is not in effect at the present time because of the court injunction based on the constitutionality of the Walter-McCarran Act. According to the informant temporary restraining orders were obtained by the subject in United States Court, Southern District of New York, on August 7, 1953 enjoining INS from requiring the subject to comply with the Supervisory Order. Final decision by the court on the Supervisory Parole Order has been reserved since October 6, 1953.

The "Daily Worker" of August 14, 1953, page 1, column 3, revealed that the provisions of the Supervisory Order were as follows:

1. Terminate Communist Party membership.
2. Report to Ellis Island once a week.
3. Disassociate from Communists.
4. Restricted to a fifty mile radius of Times Square, New York City.

In reference to the Supervisory Parole Order, Assistant United States Attorney HAROLD J. RABBY, Southern District of New York, on April 22, 1954, advised that District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD, expected to render a decision in this matter within a month. Based on statements by the attorneys, representing each party, that neither party has been unduly prejudiced by the delay, Judge WEINFELD has further reserved a decision.

CONVICTION UNDER THE SMITH ACT

An examination in Supplementary Proceedings of defendant, CLAUDIA JONES, upon her voluntary appearance, was held on November 9, 1953 at 4 P.M., United States Court House, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. The examination in Supplementary Proceedings was conducted to determine the ability of the subject to pay the fine imposed upon her as a consequence of her conviction in the United States

Age 38 in 1953

District Court, Southern District of New York, on January 21, 1953, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940. It is to be noted that the subject's fine is $2000 which was ordered on February 3, 1953, by Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

The defendent, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

"Q. Miss JONES, I wish to remind you that you have been sworn under oath to tell the truth in this examination and that your failure to do so might subject you to criminal and civil penalties, do you understand?

"A. I do.

"Q. What is your full name?

"A. CLAUDIA JONES.

"Q. Where do you reside?

"A. 504 West 143rd Street.

"Q. How long have you resided at that address?

"A. About ten years.

"Q. How old are you?

"A. Thirty-eight.

"Q. Are you married?

"A. Divorced.

"Q. Do you live alone at this address?

"A. My father resides with me.

"Q. What is his name, please?

"A. CHARLES CUMBERBATCH.

CONFIDENTIAL

"Q. What sort of an apartment do you have?

"A. It's a five-room apartment.

"Q. How much rent do you pay?

"A. With the fifteen per cent rent increase - $60.95.

"Q. Does your father contribute to any part of the rent or expense of running the house?

"A. He was - He does contribute when he works; he isn't working now.

"Q. Are you employed at present?

"A. I am.

"Q. By whom?

"A. Communist Party, United States of America.

"Q. In what capacity?

"A. I am the National Executive Secretary of the National Women's Club.

"Q. Where is your office located?

"A. 267 7th Avenue.

"Q. What salary do you receive?

"A. At present I get $50 a week; that's after taxes are deducted.

"Q. What is your salary before taxes?

"A. $50 the total; that's the total salary; with the deductions I get about 43 something.

"Q. How long have you been employed in this capacity?

"A. Since 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

"Q. What is the highest salary you have earned since 1947?

"A. $50; We had cuts; the highest salary has been $50.

"Q. Do you have any other sources of income at present beyond your salary?

"A. No I do not.

"Q. Did you have any other sources of income within the last three years beyond your salary?

"A. No I have not.

"Q. From writings?

"A. No.

"Q. Do you have any bank accounts?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Does your father have any bank account?

"A. He does not.

"Q. Do you have any safe deposit box?

"A. No.

"Q. Does your father?

"A. No he does not.

"Q. Do either you or your father own any stocks, bonds, real estate?

"A. No nothing like that.

"Q. Do either you or your father own an automobile?

"A. We do not.

CONFIDENTIAL

"Q. Do you have any life insurance on your life?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Do you have any children?

"A. No.

"No further questions - examination closed."

Assistant United States Attorney JAMES B. KILSHEIMER, Southern District of New York, advised on April 5, 1954 that the records of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, reflect that the argument on appeal in United States vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL, is scheduled for May 10, 1954.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

(C)

"The Worker" issue of October 25, 1953, page 8, carried an article entitled, "A Plea for Peace and Life for our Children". This article is a review by CLAUDIA JONES, of a book entitled, "The Game of Death" by ALBERT E. KAHN. (C) NY

[redacted]

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The subject writes that KAHN'S book shows and reveals how the nation's schools are being transformed into "instruments of national policy" where children are indoctrinated with the theory of predatory war, racist ideology and killing as their standard - this is the book's greatest contribution. KAHN illustrates the growing conversion of our schools by showing pictures symbolic of the United States today:

All b1, b7d

b6
b7c

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NY 100-18676

Children trooping to school with white sheets to cover their little bodies in atomic drills; children being separated from their parents because of the parents' stand for peace and anti-Negro persecution; the orgy of witch hunts; reactionary legislation; cuts in Federal school appropriation; and discharge of teachers for their political beliefs; terrorization of children by the FBI because of the political viewpoints of their parents. The author shows that all agencies of the Government combined to transform the children from human beings to robots, conditioned to favor and participate in world slaughter. A complete chapter of the book dwells on the persecution of the Negro children.

According to the subject, this book will awaken American parents to the need for a crusade against the dangers facing their sons and daughters, as well as spike the liking assertion that the wielders of atomic war and destruction are endangering the children of America.

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist publication.

[redacted]

All b1

CONFIDENTIAL

(c)

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (c)

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(c)

[redacted]

It is to be noted that the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] (c)

The "Party Voice", volume 1, number 11, dated February, 1954, contains an article entitled, "The Precious Charters of Liberty", by CLAUDIA JONES. A review of this issue discloses that it is a "Special Issue" on Negro History Week for 1954.

The author treats the topic of McCARTHYISM and refers to McCARTHY and his backers as patently anti-Negro because they are anti-democratic, and anti-peace.

McCARTHY supporters, according to the author, group themselves around powerful Texas monopoly oil interests, well known for their openly-admitted racist, anti-Negro connections.

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

C 30

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

The writer also criticized the EISENHOWER Administration for placing the Negro question as one of "inter-racial difficulty" seemingly placing equal responsibility on Negro and White. However, according to the author, the Communists know this to be untrue because the Communist Party basically clarifies the Negro question in the United States by placing it as a national question and one of special oppression. The Communist Party has emphasized why the white workers must fight for full economic, political, and social equality of Negro workers in their own self-interests.

The author dedicates herself during the celebration of Negro History Week that she will have no rest until the Negro is set free.

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

NY 100-18676

GENERAL INFORMATION

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

The records of the Bureau of Accidents, New York City Police Department, reflected that the subject was involved in an automobile accident on October 13, 1953. The subject was a passenger in a taxi which collided with a truck at the intersection of 17th Street and 6th Avenue. The subject was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she received medical treatment and was discharged.

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

- P -

All b1, b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] New York, 8/27/53.

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI. (100-17685) DATE: 6/24/54

FROM : SAC, New York. (66-6941)

SUBJECT: [redacted] b7d

T.K

Relet from New York to Bureau dated May 7, 1954, and Bulet to New York dated June 10, 1954.

Enclosed herewith are amended pages one, four, thirteen, fourteen and fourteen A, and seventeen, of report of SA [redacted] b7c dated 1/19/53 and captioned CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; IS-C, SMITH ACT OF 1940.

Amended pages have been inserted in New York copies of this report, and amended pages are being furnished to USA SDNY and INS, New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/tjs

1 - BF 100-72390 (CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK) (30 Encls.)
1 - NY 100-18676 (CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK)

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[redacted] b7c

T.K

100-72390-145

28

b7c [redacted]

F. 301

5 JUL 7 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/13/55	8/11;9/3,13,23; 10/4,15;11/15, 17,18/54;1/12/55	[redacted] b7C
TITLE: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was			CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT, 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject continued to reside at 504 West 143rd Street, NYC, and continued her employment by the CP, USA, 268 7th Avenue, NYC, until 1/11/55. On 10/14/54, US Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, affirmed the conviction of the subject. Subject continued on bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court which was filed 11/13/54. On 1/10/55, Supreme Court refused to review subject's conviction and on 1/11/55, she was remanded to jail. Injunction to prohibit District Director, INS, NYC, from placing subject under supervisory parole taken under advisement by a three judge panel on 6/30/54. On 12/1/54, injunction was dismissed and subject compelled to comply with supervisory parole. Subject's contacts and CP activities set forth. [redacted] b1

[redacted]

Declassify on: OADR 12-8-83 - P* -

AGENCY INS
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 1-20-55
HOW FORW. R/S-O-G
BY

DETAILS: All informants utilized in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

RESIDENCE

b1 [redacted] (S) Classification advised on November 15, 1954 that the subject continued to reside in Apartment 6-A at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City, until January 11, 1955.

According to Assistant United States Attorney GEORGE H. BAILEY, Southern District of New York, subject presently lodged in Women's House of Detention, New York City.

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3 - New York (100-18876)

JAN 17 1955

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JAN 21 1955

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—58256-2

EMPLOYMENT

(S) b1, b7d

[redacted]

CONVICTION UNDER SMITH ACT

The argument on the appeal in the case entitled "United States Versus ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL" (which includes the subject) was heard before the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on May 10 and May 11, 1954. Judgment was reserved at this time.

The subject was continued at liberty on bail pending appeal of her conviction on January 1, 1953 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on charges of violation of the Smith Act of 1940.

On October 14, 1954, the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, unanimously affirmed the conviction of the subject.

Assistant United States Attorney LEONARD B. SAND, Southern District of New York, advised on June 24, 1954, that Judge EDWARD A. CONGER, Southern District of New York, had granted travel motion of the subject, and would probably sign the order on June 25, 1954, which would extend through September 30, 1954.

Travel motion permitted the subject to reside at the boarding house of Mrs. IRENE RIDELL, 200 Beach 69th Street, Arverne, Rockaway Beach, Long Island, and to travel to and from this address to the Southern District of New York. N.Y.

Assistant United States Attorney GEORGE H. BAILEY, Southern District of New York, advised on November 16, 1954 that the appellant (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL) filed Petition for Certiorari in the United States Supreme Court on November 13, 1954, in the case of the United States

versus ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL, which includes the subject.

According to Assistant United States Attorney BAILEY, the Supreme Court on January 10, 1955 refused to review defendants conviction. The same date, Federal Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN signed an order revoking bail and remanding 12 of the defendants.

On January 11, 1955, the subject was remanded to jail by Federal Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK and she is presently lodged in the Women's House of Detention, New York City.

STATUS WITH IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

According to Assistant United States Attorney HAROLD R. TYLER, Jr., Southern District of New York, application of defendant appellants ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, BETTY GANNETT and the subject for an injunction to prohibit District Director, INS, New York City, from placing them under supervisory parole was taken under advisement on June 30, 1954 by a three judge panel consisting of Presiding Justice HAROLD MEDINA, EDWARD WEINFELD and JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY.

Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS BOLAN advised on December 21, 1954 that judgment entered December 1, 1954 dismissed defendant-appellants application. Defendant-appellants now compelled to comply with supervisory parole, order of INS, but INS modified original order requiring that they report once a week so that they will be permitted to report only once a month at INS Office, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

Volume 23, Page 3229, of the transcript on March 11, 1954, taken during the Smith Act trials, St. Louis, Missouri, reflected that the defendant, MARCUS ALPHONSE MURPHY, acting as his own attorney, cross-examined witness, OBADIAH JONES.

During the course of this cross-examination, he asked if the witness knew the names of the "top leading officers, Negroes, in the Communist Party?" He then asked if the witness knew BENJAMIN DAVIS JR., HENRY WINSTON, PETTIS PERRY and CLAUDIA JONES. When the witness replied in the affirmative to these questions, MURPHY then said, "Then you do know some of the leading officers of the Communist Party who are Negroes."

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (a)

[redacted] (c)

All b1

CONFIDENTIAL

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. "The Worker" is the Sunday edition of that paper.

"The Worker" of August 1, 1954, Page 10, Column I, under the heading "Draft Program of the Communist Party", contained an article by the subject entitled "The People in the Fight Against McCarthyism." This article concerns itself with Negro rights and examples of Negro oppression in the United States.

(C)

[redacted]

COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT ACTIVITY

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

All b1, b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

(c)
[redacted]

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

(c)
[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of June 28, 1954, Page 3, Column 1, reflected that the subject would take part in a tribute to BEN DAVIS, imprisoned Communist leader and former New York City Councilman, the following evening.

The "Daily Worker" of June 29, 1954, Page 5, Column 3, contained an article written by the subject entitled "Jimcrow Cruelty in Federal Jails." This article concerns itself with praise for BEN DAVIS. There is a notation in this article that it was reprinted from "Masses and Mainstream."

(c)
[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of July 1, 1954, Page 3, Column 1, contained an article entitled "Packed Rally Honors Ben Davis." This article states that at a rally held Tuesday night at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310

All b1, b7d

Lenox Avenue, New York City, "CLAUDIA JONES, herself a Smith Act Victim, declared that the Communist Party, of which she is a leader, sorely needs the leadership of BEN DAVIS and other Smith Act victims. Miss JONES had written a pamphlet, soon to be published, on DAVIS and his service to the people."

(c)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(c)

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS

N.Y.

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(C)

All 61, 67d

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☐ For your information: ______

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-146 pp 9-12

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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report the subject's activities.

b7C

REFERENCE Report of SA [redacted] 5/3/54, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-122
(5-11-53)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 1-18-55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
~~SM-C~~
IS-C

UNAVAILABLE SECTION

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ______

ALIASES ______

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BJS/ncD

NATIVE BORN ______ NATURALIZED ______ ALIEN ______

COMMUNIST ______ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ______ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ______

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) Imprisoned

TAB FOR DETCOM ______ TAB FOR COMSAB ______ RACE ______ SEX ______

DATE OF BIRTH ______ PLACE OF BIRTH ______

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)
Unemployed

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER ______ RESPONSIBILITY ______

INTERESTED AGENCIES ______ 16 JAN 20 1955

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Women's House of Detention, New York City

REGISTERED MAIL

FEB 2 1955

[redacted] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: January 28, 1955

FROM : MR. V. P.

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: COMPROS
NEW YORK CITY
CLAUDIA JONES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted] Supervisor in the New York Office, advised at 3:00 PM that a hearing is to be held in connection with the motion on behalf of Claudia Jones, one of the convicted defendants, for a suspension or reduction of sentence due to ill-health. Assistant United States Attorney Bailey contacted our office and stated he noted in reading our reports, a number of instances in which Claudia Jones attended meetings and engaged in other activities which would be inconsistent with her claim of ill-health. Bailey wanted to utilize this information in his arguments before the Judge. Bailey stated there would be no question of revealing the source of his information because he would not in any case accede to any request for revealing the source, but would withdraw his arguments rather than go into the sources.

[redacted] stated they had reviewed their reports with reference to the information Bailey wanted to use and it falls in three categories:

(1) Public source. New York recommends we permit Bailey to use this material.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTS/RB
ON 1-10-83

(2) Information received from confidential informants as to Jones' attendance at and activities in large gatherings. This information, of course, could come from one of a number of sources other than our confidential informant. New York recommends we permit the use of this information. (U)

(3) Information obtained as a result of technical coverage. New York recommends we not allow Bailey to use this information. (U)

I told [redacted] they could inform Bailey he could use the public source information and the information received from confidential informants provided it was of a nature which would not jeopardize our source.

VPK:td
(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

13 FEB 24 1955

Classified by 1359
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

All b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 1/31/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676) "Unavailable Section"

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
SM-C

Card U.T.D. 2-10-55 RA

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ______

ALIASES ______

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8 [illegible]

NATIVE BORN ______ NATURALIZED ______ ALIEN ______

COMMUNIST ______ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ______ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ______

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) Imprisoned

TAB FOR DETCOM ______ TAB FOR COMSAB ______ RACE ______ SEX ______

DATE OF BIRTH ______ PLACE OF BIRTH ______

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ______
Unemployed

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER ______ RESPONSIBILITY ______

100-72390 -
NOT RECORDED
16 FEB 1 1955

INTERESTED AGENCIES ______

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Federal Penitentiary for Women, Alderson, West Virginia

RECEIVED [illegible] SECTION

b7c [redacted]

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7c [redacted] FEB 11 1955

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-12390-NR 2-2-55

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 2/23/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK,
wa: Claudia Jones
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Subject is presently incarcerated at the Women's Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia.

The Pittsburgh Office is requested to [redacted] at the penitentiary so that any change in the subject's status or location can immediately be brought to the attention of the New York Office.

b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/mb

EX. PROC.

2 - Pittsburgh (RM)

RECORDED - 30 100-72390-147

FEB 28 1955

EX-121

[redacted] b7C

50 MAR 2 1955

125

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 2/17/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA JONES, WAS; IS-C, SMITH ACT OF 1940. ON 2/17/55, AUSA GEORGE H. BAILEY, SDNY, MADE AVAILABLE TO SA [redacted] A PHOTOSTAT COPY OF A LETTER DATED 2/15/55 FROM MARGARET C. JONES, ACTING WARDEN, FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA, WHICH WAS ADDRESSED TO AUSA BAILEY AND WHICH ENCLOSED A MEDICAL REPORT ON SUBJECT FROM KATHERINE M. HERROLD, PRISON MEDICAL OFFICER. THIS MEDICAL REPORT ADVISED THAT SUBJECT HAD BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE PRISON HOSPITAL AND IT HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED THAT SHE BE GIVEN A LIGHT DUTY ASSIGNMENT. HERROLD FURTHER STATES THAT THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT INCARCERATION WILL IN ANY WAY BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE HEALTH OF THE SUBJECT. AUSA BAILEY ADVISED THAT THE ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER AND MEDICAL REPORT WILL BE DELIVERED TO US DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD J. DIMOCK, SDNY, ON 2/18/55.

KELLY

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8 [illegible]

COPIES DESTROYED 62 FEB 1 1974

EX-110 RECORDED - 82

3 - BUREAU (100-72390) (REGULAR)
1 - NY 100-18758 (COMPROS - NY) (7-5)

100-72390-148

[redacted] (#7-5)
NY 100-18676

Approved [signature] Sent ____ M Per ____

Special Agent in Charge

20 FEB 19 1955

53 MAR 3 1955

Mr. Belmont

cc to Baumgardner

INDEXED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: March 2, 1955

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9070)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, wa.
IS - C, SA of 1940

Relet, New York to Bureau, 2/23/55.

The New York Office is requested to advise this office whether or not it desires that this office should determine and disseminate names of individuals who correspond with the subject, and whether New York desires to be advised of the contents of said correspondence.

REGISTERED MAIL

[redacted]

cc: 2 - New York (100-18676)(RM)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-8-83 BY SP88 [illegible]

RECORDED-57 100-72390-149

17 MAR 4 1955

EX-124

INDEXED

All b7C

50 MAR 9 1955

[redacted]

- Mr. [redacted] b7c

March 23, 1955

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA JONES, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Your attention is directed to an article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" dated March 18, 1955, entitled "Two Prominent Negro Women Act to Free Claudia Jones." This article reveals that a delegation will call on Attorney General Brownell at 2 p.m. April 4, 1955, to intercede for the release of Claudia Jones.

New York Office should furnish to the Bureau promptly any pertinent information received concerning this delegation's scheduled visit to Attorney General Brownell.

b7c
[redacted]
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/TLB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 5
MAR 23 1955
COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 63
EX-103

100-72390-150

2 MAR 24 1955

[redacted] b7c

66 MAR 25 1955

Mr. Belmont
Mr. [redacted]

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

March 23, 1955

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLAUDIA JONES, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI File 100-72390

Your attention is directed to an article which appeared in the March 18, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker," which was entitled "Two Prominent Negro Women Act to Free Claudia Jones." This article reads as follows:

"Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins, prominent Negro woman publisher of South Carolina, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle have addressed a letter to Negro women throughout the country calling for a delegation to Washington, D. C., to intercede with U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. for the release of Miss Claudia Jones, a young Negro woman convicted and imprisoned under the Smith Act for her political beliefs.

"The delegation is called for Monday, April 4, 1955, at 2 p.m. in Washington, D. C. The letter is also addressed to white women and various people's organizations, including churches, women's organizations, fraternal groups, and trade unions.

"Miss Jones' many friends throughout the country are deeply concerned about her serious illness and its further aggravation due to the jimcrow prison conditions under which she must live. This jimcrow in federal prisons has been again exposed by the recent suit, still pending, against the Government instituted by Benjamin J. Davis, himself a former inmate of the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana."

If any additional pertinent information is received concerning this delegation to the Attorney General, it will be furnished to you promptly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP5BJ/TRD

[redacted]
(5)

RECORDED-48
INDEXED-48

100-72390-151

COMM - FBI
MAR 23 1955
MAILED 19

2 MAR 24 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 MAR 29 1955

All b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8 BTS/TRB

Blg

Two Prominent Negro Women Act to Free Claudia Jones 3



MRS. BASS

Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins, prominent Negro woman publisher of South Carolina, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle have addressed a letter to Negro women throughout the country calling for a delegation to Washington, D.C. to intercede with U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. for the release of Miss Claudia Jones, a young Negro woman convicted and imprisoned under the Smith Act for her political beliefs.

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This is a clipping from page 3 of the

(✓) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date 3-18-55

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FBI [redacted]

b7c

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Sent to NY
Sent to Dept.
3/22/55
[redacted] b7c

106-72390-15

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 3/22/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-108676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was IS - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

Re Seattle letter to NY, 2/21/55, wherein testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives (Velde Committee), concerning the subject was set out.

For the information of the Seattle Office and per their instructions to advise the Bureau as to the activities of the subject, it should be noted that the subject was convicted for violation of the Smith Act of 1940 on 1/21/53. She is presently incarcerated in the Women's Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXP. PROC.

RECORDED - 8 100-72390-5/152

EX-125

11 MAR 28 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTS/RB

1 - Seattle (100-19485) (Info)

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c

FBI RECEIVED

66 MAR 30 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 3/22/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-108676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

Re Pittsburgh letter to the Director, 3/2/55.

It is requested that the Pittsburgh Office obtain and disseminate names of individuals who correspond with the subject. Also, if available, the NYO desires to be advised of the contents of any such correspondence with the subject.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

EXP. PROC.

RECORDED - 8

100-72390-153

11 MAR 28 1955

EX-125

[redacted]

1-d

2 - Pittsburgh (100-9070)

[redacted]

RECEIVED

66 MAR 30 1955

All b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 3/31/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
~~INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Card U.T.D. MAY 9 1955

OK to delete from K.F.

Subject is being removed from the Key Figure list in the New York Division inasmuch as she is presently incarcerated at the Women's Federal Penitentiary, Alderson, West Virginia, after having been convicted for violation of the Smith Act of 1940 on January 21, 1953.

1 - NY 100-96900 (Key Figures, New York Division)(#12-14)

RM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-83 BY SP8BTJ

[redacted]

RECORDED-57 100-72390-154

EX-110

10 APR 1 1955

REC'D-CORRECTION

FBI

[redacted]

MAY 11 1955

[redacted]

All b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-155

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLAUDIA JONES

PART 4 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-72390

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: April 1, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY

This morning Edgar Ford of the Administrative Division of the Department called to advise that Andretta had told him to contact the Captain of the Guard in the Building to arrange for additional guards for Monday, April 4, in view of a delegation coming to visit the Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General Tompkins. Ford asked if I had any information on this.

I told Mr. Ford that by memorandum dated March 23, 1955, to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins we advised that the Daily Worker published an article on March 18, to the effect that two Negro women publishers were attempting to work up a delegation to come to Washington to see the Attorney General to protest the imprisonment and "Jim Crow" prison conditions re Claudia Jones, convicted under the Smith Act. I told Mr. Ford that the question of additional guards was, of course, a matter for the Department to decide.

I talked to Attorney Kevin Maroney of the Department as Ford said he had further information. Maroney said that about ten days ago Halois M. Robinson, Secretary of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, had written to the Department asking for an appointment with the Attorney General or Tompkins. The Department replied on March 29, that the Claudia Jones matter was pending in court and it would be inappropriate to discuss it. This morning the Department received a telegram expressing indignation at the Department's reply and stating that the delegation was coming anyway.

ACTION:

This is for your information. A copy is directed to Mr. Nichols so that this situation can be considered relative to tours on Monday, April 4.

On March 23, we alerted the New York Office to the proposed delegation to the Attorney General and instructed that

AHB:tlc
(5)
CC - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Baumgardner

100-72390-156

RECORDED - 44
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

21 APR 6 1955

60 APR 13 1955

[redacted]

All b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN

New York advise us of any developments. Washington Field has been advised of the proposed delegation on April 4, and has been instructed to cover the arrival discreetly and inform the Bureau in order that the Director and the Department may be kept informed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1955

TELETYPE

G.I.R.-6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 11-13 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ....U R G E N T....

DATE 12-15-83

CLAUDIA JONES, WAS, IS DASH C. REBULET MARCH TWENTYTHIRD, FIFTYFIVE. RE DELEGATION ON BEHALF OF SUBJECT MR. [redacted] PRR PASSENGER REP. ADVISES THIS DATE HE CONTACTED A MR. FORD PAREN BELIEVED TO BE JAMES FORD UNPAREN AT NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP. FORD ADVISED [redacted] THAT HE WAS UNCERTAIN RE SIZE OF GROUP TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON APRIL FOUR, FIFTYFIVE. PRESENT PLANS ARE FOR GROUP TO ASSEMBLE AT INFO BOOTH SEVEN A. M. APRIL FOUR, FIFTYFIVE, PENN STATION, SECURE COACH TICKETS AND TAKE TRAIN NO. ONE ONE ONE LEAVING NYC SEVEN THIRTY A. M. AND ARRIVING WASHINGTON AT ELEVEN FORTY A. M. BUFILE NO. ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN TWO THREE NINE ZERO. WFO WILL BE ADVISED BY PHONE RE DEPARTURE AND SIZE OF DELEGATION.

KELLY

111
444

END

HOLD

NY R 24 WA WS

RECORDED - 109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-72390-[redacted]

EX APR 6 1955

cc - Baumgardner

50 APR 11 1955

Mr. Belmont

TWO COPIES WFO

100-72390-

AIR-TEL

NEW YORK, 4/4/55

BUREAU

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP; IS-C.

RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION FROM ASAC MOORE, NYO, TO SAC LAUGHLIN, WFO, THIS A.M. AND WFO TELETYPE DATED 4/1/55. ON THIS DATE, SAS [redacted] AND [redacted] COVERED THE DEPARTURE OF A DELEGATION, BELIEVED TO BE SPONSORED BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION, WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO CALL ON ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL, ACCORDING TO "DAILY WORKER" OF 3/30/55, ON BEHALF OF CLAUDIA JONES, CONVICTED SMITH ACT SUBJECT.

A GROUP OF FIVE INDIVIDUALS WAS OBSERVED AT THE INFORMATION BOOTH AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION 7:00 A. M. THIS DATE. THIS GROUP WAS COMPOSED OF 3 UNIDENTIFIED WHITE WOMEN, A COLORED

4 - BUREAU (100-398404) (REGULAR)
(1 - 100-72390) (CLAUDIA JONES)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP) (REGULAR)
3 - NEW YORK (100-18676) (CLAUDIA JONES) (#7-5)
(1 - [redacted] (#12-15)
(1 - 100-80675) (CRC) (#7-2)

b7c

[redacted] (#7-5)
100-111978

b7c

100-72390-

NOT RECORDED
159 APR 7 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

58 APR 12 1955 F332

WOMAN, AND A COLORED MAN, ALSO UNIDENTIFIED. AT APPROXIMATELY 7:20 A. M., THIS GROUP WAS JOINED BY TWO MORE UNIDENTIFIED COLORED MEN. THE GROUP BOARDED THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAIN NUMBER 111, SCHEDULED TO DEPART PENN STATION, NY, AT 7:30 A. M. THE GROUP MADE THEIR WAY TO COACH CAR NUMBER 1696, WHERE THEY TOOK SEATS NEAR ANOTHER COLORED WOMAN WHO APPEARED TO BE PART OF THE DELEGATION. AT ABOUT 7:28 A. M., THE GROUP WAS JOINED BY A COLORED MAN BELIEVED TO BE WILLIAM PATTERSON, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE CRC. THE TRAIN DEPARTED ON SCHEDULE AT 7:30 A. M.

TRAIN NUMBER 111 IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE WASHINGTON, D. C. AT 11:40 A. M. THIS DATE. REFERENCED TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ADVISED WFO OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: April 14, 1955

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-9070)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, wa. Claudia Jones
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT, 1940

EX-45

Relet New York to Bureau, 2/23/55, Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 3/2/55, and New York letter to Bureau, 3/22/55.

Captioned subject, a convicted Smith Act subject of the New York Office, is presently incarcerated at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.

Parole Comm.

On March 3, 1955, [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., advised SA [redacted] that she would advise the FBI of any change in the subject's status. b6, b7c per Parole Comm.

-b7c (FBI)

On March 29, 1955, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the following persons and organizations sent birthday greetings to the subject in February, 1955:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY

BOSTON OFFICE

NAME	ADDRESS
Averill, Miss Mary	196 Elm St., Biddeford, Maine
France, Clemens	275 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.
Russo, Mr. and Mrs. Mike (Russo, Mike)	566 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston 2, Mass.

DETROIT OFFICE

...nley, Miss Anna	3240 Blaine, Detroit 6, Michigan

NEW YORK OFFICE

...erican Committee for ...tection of Foreign	23 West 26th St., N. Y. 10, N. Y.

...TERED MAIL

RECORDED-45

100-72390-158

...r. 1-D

INDEXED-45

12 APR 22 1955

2 New York (100-108676) (RM)
2 Boston (RM)
2 Detroit (RM)

EX-113

APR 28 1955 F54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Parole Comm.

NEW YORK OFFICE
(Continued)

NAME	ADDRESS
Shirley and Nancy	2819 Barker Ave., Bronx 67, N. Y.
Bitrebo, S.	Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Garrett, Gedell	1515 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Guenter, Mrs. M.	10307-109 Ave., Grove Park 17, L.I., N.Y.
Hicks, Elihu	572 Greene Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
Jackson, Artie	421 North 162 St., N. Y., N. Y.
Johnson, Mrs. Lisa	504 West 143 St., Apt. 3a, N.Y., N. Y.
Johnson, Miss Martha	504 West 143 St., Apt. 3a, N.Y. 31, N.Y.
Johnson, Wini	504 West 143 St., Apt. 3a, N.Y. 31, N.Y.
Johnson, W. K.	504 West 143 St., Apt. 3a, N.Y. 31, N.Y.
Karp, Miss Martha	3215 Holland Ave., Bronx 67, N. Y.
Foster, Esther and Bill	1040 Nelson Ave., Bronx 52, N. Y.
Lipkin, Philip	2753 Barker Ave., Bronx 67, N. Y.
Minor, L. G.	Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Morgan, Ned	540 West 146 St., N. Y. 31, N. Y.
Onda, Theresa and Andy	1318-55 St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
Patterson, Miss Louise	409 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. 32, N. Y.
Robinson, H. and Phil	9 East 118 St., N. Y. 35, N. Y.
Roseman, Manuel	Rockland State Hospital-Bldg. 19, Orangeburg, N. Y.
Snitkin, David	215 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thompson, Miss Ellen	609 West 174 St., N. Y., N. Y.
Weintraub, Mr. and Mrs. Mark	92-16 Whitney Ave., Elmhurst 73, N. Y.
Williamson, Mrs. Mae	4500 Broadway, N. Y. 40, N. Y.
Winston, Mrs. Edna	2820 Bronx Park East, Bronx 67, N. Y.

[redacted] added that in her opinion [redacted] is insane because of statements he has made in cards to the subject and other inmates at the reformatory.

b7C (FBI)

On March 29, 1955, [redacted] also advised SA [redacted] that the subject's only authorized correspondent at the present time is her father, CHARLES B. CUMBERBATCH, 504 West 143 Street, Apartment 6A, New York 31, New York. [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] with copies of two letters the subject's father had written to her. These letters are as follows:

b7C (FBI)

All b7C + b6 per Parole Comm.

PG 100-9070
Parole Comm.

"Claudia Jones Box A
"Federal Reformatory for Women
"Alderson West Virginia

"Sunday 27th March
"1955

"My dear daughter

"Claudia, I have received your letter dated March 19th but mailed March 23rd for Alderson. However I daresay letters must be read and determined as to whether they should be mailed etc which accounts for their delay in reaching the person to whom they are sent, of course, your communication was in part some of the information you had already given me on my visit to you. It was however a very interesting letter, which some of your friends asked to see. Since my return from my visit I delayed a prompt reply awaiting information concerning your case, and other news that would interest you. Well on Friday night March 25th I attended a familiar committee meeting in which Attorney Sachet was invited to tell the families what was going on in Court - re the Claudia Jones & Mendel motions, and otherhappenings such as a new trial for the 13 which is now pending court decision re the falsifying of Matusow. The first thing that was demanded by the chairman of this meeting, was to have me tell to the families, how you were getting on, your health did you get your 'Salt Free Deit'. Did you get your Birthday cards. Flowers and other tokens of Good will etc.. I told them how I found you, and you were now getting the 'salt Free Diet' but you were still complaining of occasional heart pains and headaches. Of course they were all elated that you are none the worse for your 8 hours daily task, and now living in your own cottage. In reference to birthday cards I have seen Leona, Martha and others who said they had received returned cards etc from Alderson, so you see they did not reach you. Attorney Sachet spoke at length concerning the motion for new trial for the 13 and thinks there is a possible chance Judge Dimock allowing it. In the matter of yourself & Mendel he said that the court had denied it at this juncture. I arose in the meeting and questioned whether all the medical reports to his knowledge were submitted. He

Parole Comm.

said yes, and that a court physician was appointed to examine them. Sachet was again questioned by some of the family groop as to his authenticity of the knowledge of all the medical reports as ordered by the court for examination by the appointed doctor. He again replied that the last one he saw was Dr. Elster's. Of course I was not quite satisfied with his report of your case nor was any - one of the Families Committee. First the the denial was not given in open court, he said he heard it from some attorney in the 'inner chamber. Secondly he was asked what can be done now. He said he didn't think the judge would change his mind. Be of good cheer & courage. Love from all.

"Yours truly,

"Daddy

"From her father - Charles B. Cumberbatch
504 W 143 Apt 6 A
New York 31 NY."

****

"Claudia Jones Box A
"Federal Reformatory for Women
"Alderson, West Virginia

"Sunday March 27th -
"'55

"My dear daughter

"Claudia, continuing with Sachet's explanation he further thinks the judge is ok and would give the least doubt where involved to the prisoner. And furthermore he declares we must remember he was criticized two or three times in these cases by the Press for his leinency, and that did not make any difference with his manner of decisions. He further said that his only hope in the trial re- (retrial) of the 13 was a passage in Law which the judge himself quoted that gives him that hope. However the committee does not stop there. A delegation is being formed to ask your release. This delegation goes to Washington to the Parole Board. Of course the Negro delegation goes on April 4th to Washington in their pleas before attorney general Brownell.

PG 100-9070

Parole Comm

Many affairs are being given for your release etc. Mary Kaufman is still away in Denver on some case there. If she were here I think perhaps I would have had a more fully explained account of the case. However I know you are not over suprised of such a decision. I gave your best regard to your many friends, who are almost confident that we all will see you before the actual date of your release. As to your request of my asking Ena to make out your Income Tax return, I was informed by Mary, Ena is away out of the city, and will not be returning before Ben is released. Mary says she will get some one to make it out. I also told her of your request re the extra allowance that was arranged before you left New York, she is looking after it. Fine enclosed check for twenty-four dollars ($24.00) for commissary needs for April & May. I attended an affair last night (Sat. 26th) given by the Negro delegation committee in your behalf. Views from all over the world were read concerning your leadership etc. It was a grand affair. Now take care of yourself, hoping to have more assuring news when I next write to you. Family & friends send their love & best wishes to you.

"Yours truly

"Daddy

"From her Father - Charles B. Cumberbatch
504 West 143 Street Apt 6
New York 31, N. Y."

It is noted that [redacted] identity should be concealed by a T-symbol since the information furnished by her is confidential.

b6
b7C per Parole Comm.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 4/18/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
IS-C
SA-1940

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ___

ALIASES ___

NATIVE BORN ___ NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST ___ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) Remove from Key Figure List

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___ RACE ___ SEX ___

DATE OF BIRTH ___ PLACE OF BIRTH ___

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ___

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 [illegible]

b7C

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER ___ RESPONSIBILITY ___

INTERESTED AGENCIES ___ 100-72390-

RESIDENCE ADDRESS ___

NOT RECORDED
29 APR 20 1955

RM

APR 26 1955

[redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

cc [redacted]
b7C

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

May 5, 1955

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTS/TC

CLAUDIA JONES, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI FILE 100-72390

The "Daily Worker" of May 2, 1955, states that a hearing on the application for parole of Claudia Jones, Communist leader and Smith Act defendant now confined in Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia, will be held May 10, 1955. The subject is eligible for parole, according to the article, on May 11, 1955.

According to the article, the announcement of the hearing was sent to the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership by Thomas Grover, Executive Officer of the Parole Board who gave the Committee a tentative appointment for the May 10, 1955, date.

An article appeared in the "Daily Worker" on May 4, 1955, which states the parole hearing will be held in Room 402, HOLC Building, First and D Streets, N. Washington, D. C. This article reflects that the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership has urged the delegation going to Washington to attend this hearing to gather at the information booth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City at 12:00 p.m., on the night of May 9, 1955. The train leaves for Washington at 12:25 a.m., May 10, 1955. An editorial appeared in the "Daily Worker" on May 4, 1955, which stated in part "above all, we urge a big and immediate response to the committee's appeal for letters urging parole to the Federal Parole Board, 101 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

If any additional pertinent information is received in this connection, it will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Mr. James V. Bennett
Director
Bureau of Prisons

RECORDED - 19
100-72390-159
INDEXED - 19
24 MAY 1955

b7C
[redacted] (7)

COMM - FBI
MAY - 5 1955
MAILED 20

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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newspaper clipping

67 MAY 12 1955

CLAUDIA JONES' PAROLE

If Claudia Jones were not a courageous Negro woman and a Communist leader, and if her crime were something other than thinking, she would almost automatically be released when she becomes eligible next Wednesday for parole.

It is a shocking state of affairs not only that Claudia Jones is behind bars but that her friends and well-wishers find it necessary to campaign for her release.

In the case of Claudia Jones, who is loved and admired by so many thousands, her release is not only a matter of simple justice, but of life itself. The condition of her health is exceedingly grave—a condition further aggravated by discriminatory restrictions during visits by her family at the penitentiary, and by the fact that she is not allowed to correspond with personal life-long friends.

The committee for the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership has been given an appointment for next Tuesday with the parole board, to argue for parole. The delegation which the committee is planning for that date should get the widest support.

Above all, we urge a big and immediate response to the committee's appeal for letters urging parole to the Federal Parole Board, 101 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

This is a clipping from page 5 of the

(✓) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date MAY 4 1955

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FILE

b7C

ENCLOSURE

100-72390-159

5-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

Claudia Jones Parole Hearing Scheduled for Next Tuesday

A hearing on the application of Claudia Jones, young Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act victim, has been definitely set with the U. S. Board of Parole, for 10 a.m. next Tuesday morning, Room 402 HOLC Bldg., 1st and D St., NW, Washington, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

Announcement of the hearing was sent to the Committee by Thomas O. Grover, executive parole officer.

Miss Jones has served one-third of her sentence and is eligible for parole next Wednesday. She was sentenced to a year and one day on Jan. 11 and the government is morally bound to release her without delay. Her health is seriously endangered and the Committee urges that letters be sent to the Board asking for her immediate freedom.

The Committee also urges the delegation going to Washington to gather at the information booth of the Penn RR station at 12 p.m. next Monday night.

The train leaves for Washington at 12:25 a.m. The round trip railroad fare is $16.68.

This is a clipping from page 1 of the

(x) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date MAY 4 1955

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

b7c

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-72390-159

5-11

Hearing May 10 on Claudia Jones' Parole

A hearing on the application for parole of Claudia Jones, Communist leader and Smith Act defendant now confined in Alderson Women's Prison, W. Va., will be held May 10, according to the National Committee to Defend Negro Leaders.

Announcement of the hearing was sent to the National Committee by Thomas Grover, executive officer of the Parole Board, who gave the committee a tentative appointment for the May 10 date. The Committee intends to send a delegation in behalf of Miss Jones, whose health is seriously endangered by the prison diet.

Miss Jones is eligible for parole May 11, having entered prison on Jan. 11 under sentence of a year an da day.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SPEBTJ/RO

This is a clipping from
page 1 of the

(✓) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date MAY 2 1955
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

b7c

FBI

[redacted]

100-72390-159

ENCLOSURE

100-72390-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI[ON]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS[TICE]

0-9

cc [redacted]

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 6, 1955 AIRTEL

Transmit the following message to: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

BY COURIER SERVICE

CLAUDIA JONES, WAS.; IS-C.

The "Daily Worker" issues of May 2, 4 and 6, 1955, carry articles relating to the parole hearing to be held for the captioned individual in Room 402, HOLC Building, First and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., 10:00 a.m., May 10, 1955. According to the articles, a delegation sponsored by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York City, 12:25 a.m., and arrive in Washington 6:00 a.m., May 10, 1955. WFO instructed set up coverage of this delegation as in past and keep Bureau advised all pertinent developments so Department can be kept momentarily advised. Claudia Jones is now confined Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia, following her conviction for violation of the Smith Act.

HOOVER

Bufile 100-72390

2cc - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/TLB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted] (7)

NOTE: The above information relative to the delegation was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins with copies to Mr. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, under date of May 5, 1955.

100-72390-160

RECORDED-16

11 MAY 10 1955

EX-125

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 4
MAY - 6 1955
COMM - FBI

338
349

All b7C

67 MAY 12 1955

SENT VIA ______ M Per ______

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 5/2/55

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9070)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, wa. Claudia Jones
IS-C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-16-83 BY SP8BTS

Re New York letter to the Director, 3/22/55.

Captioned subject, a convicted Smith Act subject of the New York Office, is presently incarcerated at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.

b7c, b7c per Parole Comm.

On April 8, 1955, [redacted], Parole Officer, Federal Reformatory for Women, whose identity should not be disclosed, advised SA [redacted] that the subject's only approved correspondent is her father, CHARLES CUMBERBATCH, 504 West 143rd St., New York, New York, but that the subject has requested permission to correspond with the following:

Friend - Mrs. MARY MORGAN, 542 West 146th St., New York, New York

Friend - Mr. CYRIL PHILLIPS, 125th St. and 8th Ave., New York, New York

Business - Mr. JAMES W. FORD, 21 East 109th St., New York, New York

Attorney - Mrs. MARY KAUFMAN, 201 West 85th St., New York, New York

Attorney - BLANCH FREEDMAN, 23 West 26th St., New York, New York

Dentist - Dr. ALAN FEINSTEIN, 342 Madison Ave., New York, New York

[redacted] advised that the subject has written to KAUFMAN, FREEDMAN and FEINSTEIN on previous occasions after obtaining special permission from the Reformatory. She stated that these letters were written in connection with the subject's attempt to have her sentence reduced or set aside because of her health.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6, b7c per Parole Comm

REGISTERED MAIL

[redacted] b7c

(7)

cc:
2 - New York (100-18676)(RM)
2 - Minneapolis (RM)

RECORDED-35

INDEXED-35

100-72390-161

18 MAY 4 1955

MAY 17 1955

EX-126

Parole Comm

[redacted] stated that one letter addressed to the subject was returned to HARRY A. OLSON, 1821 Fifth Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, but there was no record made of the contents of this letter.

[redacted] advised that the subject received birthday greetings from ALFRED KNUTSON and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, no addresses given.

[redacted] also stated that on April 8, 1955, Miss GLORIA AGRIN, attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, New York, visited the subject to discuss action to be taken regarding the subject's possible deportation.

Attempts are being made by the Pittsburgh Division to obtain the contents of the subject's correspondence when same is of a pertinent nature.

All b7c, b6 per Parole Comm.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE

Airtel

FBI Wash Field

Director (100-396404) and SAC New York (100-111978)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP, IS-C.

ReNYtel 5/10/55.

WFO fisur conducted this date by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] revealed that PAUL ROBESON, SR. and JAMES FORD with accompanying group of eleven additional individuals departed Pennsylvania Railroad Coach #1658, Train #101, Washington, D. C. at 5:20 a.m., EDT. At 6:50 a.m., group departed Union Station and traveled by taxi to 930 F Street, N.W., where office of Progressive Party of the District of Columbia is maintained. At 7:58 a.m., WILLIAM L. PATTERSON observed arriving alone vicinity 930 F Street, N. W. by taxi and seen entering this building.

At 9:40 a.m., group of fifteen individuals, including ROBESON, FORD, and PATTERSON, observed leaving building 930 F St., N.W., and traveling by taxi to HOLC Building, First and D Streets, N. W. At 11:05 a.m., group observed leaving HOLC Building; ROBESON traveled by taxi to 930 F Street, N. W., remained in this building several minutes, and then traveled by taxi to Union Station, boarding Pennsylvania Railroad Train #176 departing Washington, D. C. at 12:00 noon, and arriving NYC 3:45 p.m., EDT.

Remainder of group observed walking to and entering Senate Office Building, Constitution Avenue and Second Street, N. E. Nine individuals of this group reappeared at Union Station at 11:20 a.m. and boarded Pennsylvania Railroad Train #142, Car #1662, departing Washington, D.C. 2:00 p.m., arriving NYC 5:45 p.m., EDT.

Claudia Jones

Parole

Mr. SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Chairman, Board of Parole, Bureau of Prisons, HOLC Building, on this date advised SA [redacted]

[redacted] b7C

100-26655
(6)

Airtel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-172390

NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 17 1955

50 MAY 18 1955

Page Two

Parole [illegible]

[redacted] that by letter dated 4/28/55 JAMES W. FORD, Secretary of captioned organization, requested appointment with Mr. THOMAS D. GROVER, Federal Parole Board, for himself and Miss JEAN TAYLOR, identified as representing Women's Group with which subject organization has been cooperating; request for appointment in connection with application for parole by CLAUDIA JONES.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated FORD was given an appointment for 10:00 a.m. today but, by letter dated 4/28/55, FORD attempted to change appointment to 2:00 p.m. on the same date, explaining the travel connections would make it difficult to fulfill earlier appointment; request for change in appointment not allowed.

RICHARDSON stated he had believed that this appointment was to consist of interview by FORD and JEAN TAYLOR, and that only after WFO had advised his Department on 5/6/55 did he realize that this appointment was for a delegation from captioned organization. He explained he would not and did not undertake to make an appointment for the membership of subject organization to appear before the U.S. Board of Parole.

RICHARDSON stated that the following individuals appeared at his office at 10:05 a.m. this date at which time all except JAMES W. FORD and Miss BEATRICE GOODLOW were required to register with Dr. F. C. ESSELSTYN, Staff Director, Bureau of Prisons. Dr. ESSELSTYN stated that FORD identified all members of group as being either members of subject organization or friends of CLAUDIA JONES. Dr. ESSELSTYN stated he began preparing list of names of members of delegation, and after having written the first two names decided he would have the remainder of the group register in their own handwriting.

RICHARDSON stated that JAMES FORD was the spokesman for the group and introduced eachmember of the delegation by name. Members of the group and comments made by each individual follow, according to the information supplied by Mr. RICHARDSON:

Parole

10. CHARLES CUMBERBATCH, Negro; described himself as the father of CLAUDIA JONES; stated he had seen his daughter on two occasions; that she still suffers from cardiac condition and urged her parole.

11. Mrs. GABY BROWN, apparently white, swarthy; stated she did not know CLAUDIA JONES personally, but wanted to protest an injustice, and "Jim Crow" in prisons.

12. Mrs. L. JOHNSON, Negro, neighbor of CLAUDIA JONES who first met JONES about five years ago; urged parole be granted JONES.

13. Miss MARTHA JOHNSON, light-complected Negro; stated she had known CLAUDIA JONES for 11 years; stated that CLAUDIA JONES was inspiration for many women because of articles JONES wrote on bad conditions in public schools-overcrowding, insufficient teaching, and segregation.

14. PAUL ROBESON, Negro; stated he had known CLAUDIA JONES for a number of years; described JONES as a fighter for human dignity and the rights of individuals; spoke in vague generalities and mentioned nothing further specific regarding CLAUDIA JONES.

15. Mrs. V. MULBERRY, white, made no comments during interview but took notes of proceedings.

RICHARDSON stated that the theme of discussion by group appeared to be that neighbors, friends, and relatives of CLAUDIA JONES desire that her parole be granted and that JONES, being a champion in the fight for nondiscrimination and the preservation of dignity of the individual, suffers more than the average person by her incarceration; moreover, her present poor health should be another factor why she should be paroled. RICHARDSON stated that FORD made available a 48-page booklet titled "Ben Davis - Fighter for Freedom" by CLAUDIA JONES, which FORD requested be made part of JONES' file.

PAGE TWO

Parole

RICHARDSON stated that the only comment he made to the group was that he, too, was against segregation in U. S. prisons but that the Board of Parole was not the proper place to discuss this matter. RICHARDSON stated the interview terminated at 10:55 a.m. He stated that Miss JEAN TAYLOR, originally scheduled for an appointment, was not a member of the delegation.

RICHARDSON advised that a parole hearing regarding CLAUDIA JONES was held last week (exact date unknown) at Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia, and that the results of the hearing are not yet known.

RICHARDSON stated interview with delegation of above-captioned organization this date will have no bearing on CLAUDIA JONES' application by this Board. List of signatures of members of delegation made available by RICHARDSON being retained WFO. RUC.

LAUGHLIN

F B I DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 10 1 03 PM '55
RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

F.B.I.
INTERNAL SECURITY

COPY:msh

May 10, 1955

1:20 P.M. b7c (FBI)

Mr. [redacted] Domestic Intelligence Division, called and advised that the Washington Field Office ascertained through Mr. Schovel Richardson, Chairman of the Board of Parole, the identities of the 15 individuals who appeared at the Board of Parole at 10:00 A. M. this morning on behalf of Claudia Jones, convicted Smith Act subject presently confined in prison at Alderson, West Virginia. The spokesman for the group was James W. Ford, Secretary of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. They appealed for her parole beacuse of the condition of her health; she was wanted back in her neighborhood by her friends and her father had a hame forher. Mr. Richardson advised that this appearance of the delegation would have no affect on the parole hearing which was held last week in Alderson, West Virginia, the outcome of which is not known to Mr. Richardson.

Parole Comm

There were no incidents in commection with the delegation and at least nine of them have proceeded to Union Station, presumable for return to New York City.

[redacted] (4)
b7c
1--Mr. Boardman
1--Mr. Belmont
1-[redacted]

100-72390-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 17 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L c Belmont
[redacted] b7c (FBI)

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

May 12, 1955

100-72390-

Director, FBI

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
NEGRO LEADERSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI File 100-398404

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reference is made to my memorandum of May 5, 1955, captioned "Claudia Jones, with aliases, Internal Security - C," which advised that a contemplated delegation from the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership to the Federal Parole Board was scheduled to take place at 10:00 A.M. May 10, 1955.

Parole Comm.

This will confirm telephonic communications with Mr. Walter Yeagley of the Department and to Mr. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, on the morning of May 10, 1955, advising the delegation had arrived in Washington. It is believed you will be interested in the following information concerning this delegation.

The delegation from New York City arrived in Washington, D. C., via train at 5:20 A.M. They proceeded to 930 F Street, Northwest, where the office of the Progressive Party is maintained. At 9:40 A.M. the group of fifteen individuals which included James W. Ford, Secretary of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, Paul Robeson, well-known pro-Communist, William L. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, Charles Cumberbatch, father of Claudia Jones and other friends of Claudia Jones proceeded to the office of the Federal Parole Board inthe HOLC Building. The delegation remained in the HOLC Building, First and D Streets, Northwest, until 11:05 A.M. at which time most of the group proceeded to Union Station for return to New York City.

The following information was obtained from Mr. Scovel Richardson, Chairman of the Board of Parole, Bureau of Prisons, HOLC Building, who received the delegation.

cc Bufile 100-72390 (Claudia Jones)
See note on yellow page 3.
[redacted] b7c (FOI)
(9)

1259
10/27/78 JJP/JS

RECEIVED ... MAY 13 ... '55

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-398404-

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAY 13 1955
MAILED

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MAY 18 1955

Parole Comm.

Mr. Richardson said that by letter dated April 28, 1955, James W. Ford requested an appointment with Mr. Thomas D. Grover, Federal Parole Board, for himself and Miss Jean Taylor, identified as representing a women's group with which the subject organization had been cooperating. The appointment was to be in connection with an application for parole by Claudia Jones, Smith Act subject who is presently confined in Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia. Mr. Richardson stated that the delegation appeared at his office at 10:00 A.M. at which time all except James W. Ford and Miss Beatrice Goodlow were required to register. Ford identified all members of the group as being either members of subject organization or friends of Claudia Jones.

Mr. Richardson stated that the theme of the discussion by the group appeared to be that neighbors, friends and relatives of Claudia Jones desire that her parole be granted and that Jones, being a champion in the fight for nondiscrimination and the preservation of dignity of the individual, suffered more than the average person by her incarceration; moreover, her present poor health should be another factor why she should be paroled. Mr. Richardson also advised that Ford made available a forty-eight-page booklet entitled "Ben Davis - Fighter for Freedom" by Claudia Jones, which Ford requested be made a part of Claudia Jones' file.

Mr. Richardson stated that the interview was terminated at 10:55 A.M. and that Miss Jean Taylor, originally scheduled for appointment, was not a member of the delegation. Mr. Richardson furnished the identities of the individuals who made up the delegation.

Mr. Richardson also advised that a parole hearing regarding Claudia Jones was held last week (exact date unknown) at Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia, and that the results of the hearing are not yet known. Mr. Richardson also advised that the interview with the delegation from the above-captioned organization on May 10, 1955, will have no bearing on Claudia Jones' application by the Federal Parole Board.

Letter to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins
May 12, 1955

The May 11, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" carries an article entitled "Claudia Jones' Neighbors Plead with Parole Board: Give Back Our Friend" which sets forth information concerning this delegation's visit to the Federal Parole Board.

2 cc Mr. James V. Bennett
Director, Bureau of Prisons

NOTE ON YELLOW: Mr. [redacted] in the Director's office, Mr. [redacted] in Mr. Nichols Office and Mr. F.J.Baumgardner, Chief, Internal Security Section, were kept advised of the activities of this delegation which were furnished to the Bureau by SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office who was in charge of the physical surveillance of this delegation.

All b7C (FBI)

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ______________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☑ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Parole Commission, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ______________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ______________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-162

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

FBI WASH FIELD 5/13/55 DEFERRED

DIRECTOR (100-72390) AND SAC NEW YORK (100-18676)

Parole

CLAUDIA JONES, WAS. IS - C. DO: NY. Dr. T. C. ESSELSTYN, Staff Director, Board of Parole, Bureau of Prisons, HOLC Building, First and D Sts., NW, advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted] this date parole denied subject at Parole Board hearing held Alderson, W. Va., 5/4/55 by reason "Gravity of offense, lightness of sentence and pending detainer for deportation".

Dr. ESSELSTYN furnished info re individuals communicating with that Board urging subject's parole. This info will be supplied Bureau and appropriate offices. P

LAUGHLIN

[redacted]
(7)
100-11459
1 - WFO 100-26653

AIRTEL

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RECORDED - 4 100-72390-163

11 MAY 18 1955

EX-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/RD

67 MAY 25 1955

RECEIVED

c.c. to Baumgardner

Mr. Belmont

- Mr. [redacted]
b7c

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

May 17, 1955

RECORDED - 100-72390-163

Director, FBI

EX-112

CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI File 100-72390

Parole

Reference is made to my memorandum dated May 5, 1955, captioned as above, and to my memorandum of May 12, 1955, captioned "National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership" which furnished information concerning a delegation which visited the Federal Parole Board on May 10, 1955, on behalf of Claudia Jones, convicted Smith Act subject presently confined in Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia.

For your additional information, data has been received from the Board of Parole on May 13, 1955, that on May 4, 1955, parole was denied Claudia Jones at a Parole Board hearing in Alderson, West Virginia. The reason for denying the parole was given as "Gravity of offense, lightness of sentence and pending detainer for deportation."

If any additional pertinent information is received concerning Claudia Jones, it will be furnished to you promptly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BJT [illegible] b7c (FBI)

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[redacted]

(4)

FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

322

63 MAY 25 1955

MAILED 5
MAY 17 1955
COMM - FBI

Referred to DC - EOUSA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 5/20/55

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
IS-C
SMITH ACT OF 1940

[redacted]

AUSA GEORGE H. BAILEY, SDNY, furnished SA [redacted] on the following dates: March 29; April 1, 7, 8, 12, 15, 28; May 4, 1955, forty-three letters protesting the jailing of the subject, CLAUDIA JONES. The bulk of these letters are from various trade unions and schools in Germany and are addressed to either Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL or USA EDWARD LUMBARD, SDNY. The remainder of these letters are from individuals or unions in Australia.

All b7c per FBI

Inasmuch as the content of the above-mentioned letters is similar, only a few of these letters were translated by the NYO.

Copies of the translations of these letters are being forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures to this letter.

Set out below is a list of the senders of the above-mentioned communications:

Sender	Date	Place
1. Free German Youth, College for Finance Economics, German Democratic Republic per students: L. ~~NEETZEL~~ E. ~~FROST~~ G. EHRENSPERGER, etc.	4/5/55	Potsdam - Babelsberg
2. Wives and Mothers of the Democratic Women's Association of Germany per FALKNER	4/5/55	Karl-Marx-City

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP6 BT/RB

EX-PROC.

ENCL.

Encls. 7

[redacted]

b7c per FBI

RECORDED-92

INDEXED-92

100-72390-164

EX. MAY 26 1955

50 JUN 2 1955

Sender	Date	Place
3. Teachers of the State Forestry Management in Kamenz Signed - Manager	3/26/55	Kamenz
4. Board of Directors of the Industrial Metallurgical Corporation (or: Metallurgical Trade Union) Signed GUNTHER, President of the Board	3/22/55	Berlin C 2 Littenstrasse 106/107
5. Helmut Robbenkamp (This is a private letter and is especially long and abusive)	3/22/55	Gubitzstrasse 26, Berlin NO 55
6. Democratic Women's Association of Germany, Federal School Signers - TRAUTE JAKOB GERDA STAUDE ERIKE STARKE, etc.	3/23/55	Neuer Garten, Potsdam
7. Women of the Democratic Women's Association in Luckenwalde, Group 11 Signed - M. WEIGELT J. BUFLICH M. SCHMUTZER, etc.	3/25/55	Luckenwalde
8. Peace Loving Women Signed - SACHS HILLEN LOTZ RABE, etc.	3/24/55	Potsdam
9. Wholesale Office for Textiles (This letter contains accusations not only about CLAUDIA JONES but in the Matusow affair as well) Signed - POHLE	3/28/55	Kopenickerstrasse 126, Berlin O 17

Letter to Director
NY 100-18676

Sender	Date	Place
10. Freshmen of the Seminar A 3 of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Humboldt-University in Berlin Signed - G. PASKARBLIT, etc.	3/23/55	Spandauerstrasse 2 Berlin C 2
11. Inhabitants of the house 282 Stalinalle, Berlin Signed - M. ALBRECHT, E. RICHTER, etc.	3/22/55	Berlin
12. The Delegates, District Delegates Conference of the Industrial Trade Union of the Postal and Alarm Department Signed - R. SPRINGER	3/27/55	Ebertplatz 16 Dresden A 1
13. The Leadership of the Warfus Union in the City of Dresden Signed - I. A. HANGK	3/23/55	Dresden
14. Cultural Union for the Democratic Revival of Germany Signed - ERICA TAUT	3/24/55	Puschkinalle 9 a Berlin
15. Freshmen of the Vet.-Med. Faculty of the Humboldt University in Berlin Seminar 5: WOLF Seminar 6: HEIN	3/24/55	Berlin
16. Students of the Vet. - Medical Faculty of the Humboldt University in Berlin Seminar 1	3/28/55	Berlin

Sender	Date	Place
17. Education Section of the First Machinery Factory of Karl-Marx-City Per - HERBERGER	3/28/55	Karl-Marx-City
18. Institute for Agrarian Economics Potsdam	3/29/55	Heinrich-Mann-Allee 10 Potsdam
19. Members of the Song and Dance Ensemble "Ernst Hermann Meyer" of the Humboldt-University in Berlin Signed - W. JACOB	3/23/55	Berlin
20. The City Group of the German Democratic Peasant Party, Potsdam	3/22/55	Potsdam
21. Democratic Women's Union of Germany District Board of the City of Leipzig Signed - F. GRUNER, District Secretary	3/25/55	Leipzig
22. Scientific Co-Workers of the Institute for Agrarian Economics in Potsdam Per - LUDWIG BRUST	3/23/55	Heinrich - Mann Allee Potsdam
23. District Party School of Sed (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) Per - M. SOBEYAK (LOBEYAK)	3/23/55	Heinrich Heine Strasse Eisenach
24. The Comrades (or Members) of the German Socialist Unity Party, Light Construction Faculty, Fourth-Semester Students, Technical College in Dresden Per - BURHAT (BURCHERT?)	3/26/55	Dresden

14

Letter to Director
NY 100-18676

Sender	Date	Place
25. Students of the ABF (sic) in Halle on the Saale	3/22/55	Halle
26. Seminar A 5 Faculty of Agricultural Science, Humboldt-University, Berlin	3/22/55	Berlin
27. Members of the Dance Group of the "Berlin Student Ensemble" of the Humboldt University in Berlin Signed - ECKEHARDT UNGER	3/22/55	Berlin
28. The Personnel of the VEB "Famos" Dye (or: Stamp) Goods Factory Eilenburgerstr. 55 Leipzig	3/23/55	Leipzig
29. Students of Special Studies in History II Humboldt-University, Berlin Signed - INGRID SCHULZE INGEBORG BRACHMANN, etc.		Berlin
30. Women's Committee of the Council of the City of Nauen Signed - URSULA KOSLOWSKI INGRID EBBING (?) H. SCHWILL, etc.	3/23/55	Nauen
31. College of Foreign Trade AGL - Students	3/21/55	Berlin
32. Guild Instruction and Education in FDGB, School Guild Administration, Geschwister Scholl School (Highschool) Belzig	3/22/55	Belzig

Sender	Date	Place
33. The Participants of a Course of Instruction in Sports, in Biesenthal/Bernau	3/22/55	Biesenthal
34. Council of the City of Frankfurt-Oder Section of People's Education Per - WOYCKE MULLER	3/24/55	Frankfurt-Oder
35. German (Inner and Outer Garment) Textile Union Berlin W8, Behrenstr, 46	3/28/55	Behrenstr.
36. Educational Department County Butzow	3/22/55	Butzow

The following letters were received by AUSA LUMBARD from Australia:

Sender	Date	Place
37. D. C. WHITE	3/21/55	Victoria, Australia
38. JOHN S. JOHNSON	3/24/55	Sydney, Australia
39. JOAN de VROOM		Queensland, Australia
40. Seamens Union of Australia Signed - W. BENNETT LES F. RESNOS, etc.	4/9/55	Sydney, Australia
41. Signed - W. S. HANCOCK THOMAS E. TASHAM J. McMAHON, etc.	4/12/55	Melbourne, Australia

Letter to Director
NY 100-18676

Sender	Date	Place
42. Mrs. A. AARONS	4/13/55	Perth, Western Australia
43. Citizens of Swansea, New South Wales, Australia. Signed - Mrs. A. O'SULLIVAN, Mrs. K. R. JONES, Miss M. LONERGAN, etc.		New South Wales, Australia

The originals of these letters will be made exhibits in the subject's file.

In the event the Bureau desires to direct these letters to an interested agency, they are requested to so advise the NYO.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are copies of translations of letters Nos. 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

CULTURAL UNION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL OF GERMANY

District Treptow

Puschkinallee 9 a
Berlin
March 24, 1955

Mr. Herbert Brownell,
U.S. Attorney-General,
Washington.

The District Administration of the Cultural Union (District Treptow) of the German Democratic Republic is deeply affected by the cry for help coming from the hell of Alderson.

Such a courageous patriot and unbending fighter as Claudia Jones languishes in jail, a very ill woman. What every man is entitled to - a doctor's care and the compliance with his orders - is denied to her. Is this the American "freedom", which does not even allow to give medical help to a sick person, or to follow the doctor's advice?

Why do people act in this manner against this American Negro? She is only a "Negro", only a "woman"!

Are the American nation and the American Government so weak that they are afraid of a woman? Is this woman so strong that she makes nation and government tremble with fear? If, through this fear and dread, her death is brought about too soon, then the American Government rightfully should be afraid because Claudia Jones' death will open the eyes not only of the citizens of the United States of America but also of the citizens of the whole world, and it will force them to ponder and act.

We German members of the Cultural Union call to all members of the cultural organizations of the U.S.A. to do everything in order to bring about a change in the treatment of Claudia Jones immediately. The cultural world of the 20th century must not tolerate such a cultural shame, and must not look on without acting.

For the Members of the Cultural Union

signed Erica T a u t

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ENCLOSURE

100-72390-164

Cultural Union for the
Democratic Revival of Germany

District Command Treptow

Puschkin Allee 9 a
Berlin-Treptow
Tel. 67 76 98

Translator: [redacted] b7c per FBI

·19.

Berlin, March 23, 1955.

Dear Mr. Lumbard,

We members of the Song and Dance Ensemble, "Ernst Hermann Meyer", of the Humboldt University in Berlin, express the sharpest protest against the imprisonment of the American peace-fighter, Claudia J o n e s.

As a result of her fight against despotism and injustice, she became a victim of the Smith Act. Although she has fallen dangerously ill, she continues to be held imprisoned in the women's jail in Alderson, Virginia. With the death of Claudia J o n e s, American justice would become guilty of a crime against humanity.

In order to save the life of Claudia Jones, we demand the annulment of the sentence and her immediate return into her homeland, the British West Indies.

Members of the Song and Dance Ensemble
"Ernst Hermann Meyer"
of the Humboldt-University in Berlin

W. Jacob
(Administration of the Ensemble)

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DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BTJ/mo

Translator: [redacted]

b7c per FBI

ENCLOSURE
100-72390-164

2c.

To
Mr. Edward Lumbard,
United States Attorney,
Foley Square,
New York.

With great indignation, we have heard of a new crime of the American justice. Claudia Jones has been imprisoned, according to the notorious Smith Act, because of her consistent fight for citizens' rights of the colored and white populations. This fact alone, which mocks every democracy, fills us with disgust.

To this is added the fact that Claudia Jones finds herself in a situation which endangers her life. This was attested by her physician and confirmed after an examination in a New York hospital.

We protest energetically against this violation of the most elementary human rights, and we demand of you the immediate annulment of the sentence of terror against the Communist and Negro woman, Claudia Jones, and the issuance of a permission to emigrate to her homeland, the British West Indies.

Potsdam, March 22, 1955.

The City Group of the
German Democratic Peasant Party
Potsdam

Translator: [redacted]

b7c per FBI

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DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTT/RB

ENCLOSURE

100 - 72390 - 164

21.

Democratic Women's Union of Germany
District Board of the City of Leipzig

Leipzig, March 25, 1955.

To
U.S. Attorney-General
Herbert Brownell,

Washington, U.S.A.

We, the wives and mothers of the Democratic Women's Union of Germany, District Board of the City of Leipzig, who have convened for a Functionary Conference, are indignant and most deeply shaken by the cruel treatment of the illegally jailed patriot, Claudia Jones. We protest most sharply against this treatment, which mocks humanity, and we demand the repeal of the sentence as well as the immediate release of the defenseless, seriously ill prisoner. We assure you that we shall not rest until Claudia Jones has regained her freedom and may depart to her homeland, the British West Indies.

Democratic Women's Union of Germany
District Board of the City of Leipzig

F. Gruner [?]
District Secretary

Copy to:

Mr. Edward Lumbard
U.S. District Attorney
Foley Square
New York, U.S.A.

Translator: [redacted]

b7c per FBI

ENCLOSURE
100-72390-164

INSTITUTE FOR
AGRARIAN ECONOMICS
Potsdam

Potsdam, March 23, 1955.

Heinrich-Mann-Allee 103

To the
Attorney-General of the
United States of America,
Mr. Herbert Brownell,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Herbert Brownell,

The United States of America is always praised as the land of humanitarianism, freedom, and democracy. The fact that the defenseless patriot, Claudia Jones, in spite of serious illness, remains in prison, makes one miss any humanity.

We are deeply shocked by this inhuman behaviour of the U.S. institutions of justice.

We protest most decidedly against the imprisonment of Claudia Jones, and we demand that you order the immediate release of the American patriot, Claudia Jones.

Scientific Co-workers of the
Institute for Agrarian Economics
in Potsdam

per Ludwig Brust [?]

Attention of:

Mr. Edward Lumbard
U.S. District Attorney,
Foley Square,
New York.

Translator: [redacted]
b7c per FBI

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BJT/MB

ENCLOSURE

100-72390-164

23

DISTRICT PARTY SCHOOL OF THE SED [SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY]

"Georgij Dimitroff"

Heinrich Heine Strasse 1
Eisenach

To
US District Attorney Edward Lumbard
Foley Square
New York

Eisenach, March 23, 1955.

Dear Mr. Lumbard,

We have heard that the patriot, Claudia Jones, imprisoned for political reasons in the Federal Women's Jail in Alderson, has become seriously ill.

How can American justice simply look on when a woman who has done everything in the interests of the American people, who fights openly against racial discrimination and against Fascism in the U.S.A., is dying? It contradicts every sense of humaneness if the U.S. District of the U.S.A. permits that Claudia Jones, who is suffering from serious physical infirmities, is allowed to be kept in prison. Could this possibly be the expression of your much-praised democracy?

Claudia Jones must not remain imprisoned any longer.

Release Claudia Jones.

Should she die in jail, it would be a crime of American justice against the American people. All peace-loving people in the world remember very well the judicial murder of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. You, Mr. District Attorney, must not count on the forgetfulness of peace-loving people. Such a crime we do not forget.

In case the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. should not grant our request and demand, it would perpetrate a new revolting crime.

Then we should ask you: are you afraid of this courageous woman? But if you are afraid of this one patriot, how much more afraid should you be of the exactly 1 billion warriors for peace, who all stand behind

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ENCLOSURE 100-72390-164

Claudia Jones and who pledge themselves with us for her release.

We demand: Set Claudia Jones free, so that she can depart for her homeland, the British West Indies.

The teachers, students, and technical co-workers of the District Party School, "Georgij Dimitroff" Eisenach

per M. Sobeyak [? - Lobeyak ?]

Translator: [redacted]

b7c per FBI

04.

To
Mr. Edward Lumbard,
U.S. District Attorney,
Foley Square,
New York.

Remark: The original of this letter was sent by us to Mr. Herbert Brownell, Attorney-General of the U.S.A. in Washington.

With great indignation we take into cognisance the disgusting methods with which US.A. justice is striving to do away with all upright people who stand in the way of the war goals of the American imperialists.

After Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, though innocent, were put to death two years ago, patriot Claudia Jones, dangerously ill, is languishing now behind prison walls.

American justice is attempting in vain to intimidate the American people with such a terrorism against patriotic men and women and to divert them from the fight for peace and against American Fascism. In answer to this, peace-loving people in all parts of the world only intensify their struggle for peace and against this "culture". They will never forget the guilty ones who are responsible for these crimes.

We shall not permit that the courageous American patriot, Claudia Jones, unprotected, die in prison, and we demand the immediate annulment of the terror-sentence against her as well as her urgent release from prison.

If you, Mr. Attorney-General, permit this monstrous crime you also will be made responsible for this.

The Comrades [or: Members] of the German Socialist Unity Party, Light Construction Faculty, Fourth-Semester Students, Technical College in Dresden

Dresden, March 26, 1955.

per Burhat [? - Burchert ?]

Translator: [redacted]
b7c per FBI

ENCLOSURE
100-72390-164

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390) DATE: JUL 1 1955

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-11459)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, was.
IS-C

(OO NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY [redacted]

Remyairtel 5/13/55.

On 5/13/55, Dr. T. C. ESSELSTYN, Staff Director, Board of Parole, Bureau of Prisons, HOLC Building, First and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., made available to SAs [redacted] the file on subject maintained at that office. Dr. ESSELSTYN stated he did not desire his identity be protected.

Subject's file reveals that she was tried and convicted by the Southern District of New York of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government and on 2/3/53, she was sentenced to serve one year and one day. The file reflects that subject is serving this time at the Women's Federal Prison located at Alderson, West Virginia, and that on 5/3/55, subject became eligible for parole. It is noted that reairtel reported that at a parole board hearing held at Alderson, West Virginia, on 5/4/55, the parole was denied subject by reason of "gravity of offense, lightness of sentence and pending detainer for deportation."

In this connection, subject's file contains numerous communications directed to either the Attorney General of the U. S. or the U. S. Board of Parole, urging the parole of subject.

The contents of these communications are being set out below for the information of appropriate field offices.

For the information of the Bureau, subject's file contains communications emanating from Australia, Canada and Germany. The text of these communications is being set out at the end of instant letter in the event the Bureau desires dissemination.

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RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

683

[redacted]
(79)
1-Boston [redacted] RM)

SEE PAGE TWO FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES

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66 JUL 26 1955

WFO 100-11459

ADDITIONAL COPIES

3-Chicago (RM)
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
1-Cleveland [redacted]
2-Detroit (RM)
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
1-Los Angeles [redacted]
2-Minneapolis (RM)
1-[redacted]
1-(PROGRESSIVE-FARMER-LABOR CLUB)
3-Newark (RM)
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
20-New York (RM)
2-CLAUDIA JONES (100-18676)
1-"A.C.I.O. Trade Unions"
1[redacted]
1[redacted]
1-[redacted]
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1-[redacted]
1-Pittsburgh [redacted] (RM)
42-Seattle (RM)
1-[redacted]
1-[redacted]
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SEE PAGE THREE FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES

All b7c (FBI)

WFO 100-11459

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BOSTON DIVISION

Parole

1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter
2. Postmark on Envelope: 4/29/55, Stoughton, Massachusetts.
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of sender: 760 Pleasant Street, Stoughton, Massachusetts.
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I am writing to urge you as a matter of public policy to grant parole to Miss CLAUDIA JONES, now at Women's Prison, Alderson, West Virginia. If my health permitted, I would try to come to Washington to see you on this matter.

"Miss JONES's serious heart condition puts immediate urgency into her application for parole at the time she becomes eligible because of having served one third of her sentence.

"As I understand the policy in these matters, it is not to make imprisonment an act of vengence, or a cruel and unusual punishment under which a years sentence may cost a life, but rather to carry out the requirements of the law in a just and humane manner. I therefore urge your favorable consideration for parole.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ BERTHA C. REYNOLDS"

Res.

CHICAGO DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Postmark on Envelope: 4/28/55, Chicago, Illinois.
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of sender: 7411 Champlain Avenue, Chicago 19, Illinois.

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Parole

5. Text of Communication: "I urge you to parole CLAUDIA JONES.

"Sincerely,

/s/ ELMER H. BERGSTROM"

Res: 7411 Champlain Ave, Chicago, Ill

1. Type of Communication: Typed postcard

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/6/55, Chicago 15, Illinois

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 2013 Washburne Avenue, Chicago 8, Illinois.

5. Text of Communication: "Gentlemen: I urge you to take action to see that CLAUDIA JONES is released on parole. I urge you to read the book by the Protestant Minister, PAUL BLANSHARD 'American Freedom and Catholic Power." As an ex-Roman Catholic, I know the book is true.

"Sincerely,

/s/ ED CONNERS"

It is noted that subject's file also contained an exact replica of the above typed postcard postmarked 4/30/55, Chicago, Illinois, and signed ED CONNERS.

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 4/17/55, Chicago, Illinois.

3. Directed to: Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: 4307 N. Troy Street, Chicago 18, Illinois.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I am writing this letter to ask that CLAUDIA JONES and Mr. MINDEL, recently imprisoned under the terms of the Smith Act, be released from prison in order to save their lives. As you know, they both have serious heart ailments.

Parole

"Thanks for your prompt attention to this urgent matter.

/s/ RHODA KLING"
4257 N. Troy St. Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Date of letter: 5/3/55, Toledo 8, Ohio.
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of Sender: 1008½ Peck Street, Toledo 8, Ohio
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I urge you to formally consider the request for parole of Miss CLAUDIA JONES. She is ill and in all decency should be released.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ (Mrs.) S. WINTER (or MINTER)"

DETROIT DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Typewritten postcard
2. Postmark on Envelope: Detroit, Michigan, 4/6/55.
3. Directed to: Federal Bureau of Prisons
4. Address of Sender: 538 Elmhurst, Detroit 6, Michigan
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: May I urge that Miss CLAUDIA JONES, now confined to Federal Prison in Alderson, West Virginia, be given adequate and proper treatment and diet for her serious heart condition; further, may I request that you give serious consideration to securing her release on a medical parole.

"Sincerely,

/s/ SAUL GROSSMAN"

Parole

1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/4/55, Flint 5, Michigan

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 1705 Webster Road, Flint 5, Michigan

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sirs: I am informed you will shortly consider the requests for parole of CLAUDIA JONES, sentenced to one year-one day in the recent New York Smith Act Trial.

"Because she has a serious heart condition, and because she is certainly not a 'hardened criminal', and because so many doubts have been cast on her conviction because of the admittedly false testimony upon two of her co-defendants, were convicted(and have since been freed)--I trust that you will see fit to grant her request.

"Yours truly,

/s/ HELEN L. TRAVIS"

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: (date not indicated)

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: 1009 Rosemont, Los Angeles, California.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I wish to urge you to show christian pity for CLAUDIA JONES and release her so she can return to her native land, British West Indies.

"Yours in Christian tolerance,

/s/ GERTRUDE BETTS"

WFO 100-11459

Parole

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/3/55, Willow Run, Minnesota.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: not indicated

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: We the members of the Progressive-Farmer-Labor Club, in meeting duly assembled are urging you to give immediate freedom to CLAUDIA JONES. Miss JONES is not well and prison is no place for a sick woman.

"Sincerely,

/s/ Mrs. A. E. BORCHARDT,
Secretary,
Progressive-Farmer-Labor Club
Willow Run, Minnesota"

NEWARK DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: envelope not present in file

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 41 Ellis Avenue, Long Beach, New Jersey.

5. Text of Communication: "Gentlemen: As a Negro and as a believer in justice, I feel that CLAUDIA JONES should be paroled immediately. Her heart is too bad for her to have to stay in jail any longer.

"Respectively,

/s/ JOSEPH HARRINGTON"

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1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: Neptune, New Jersey, 5/5/55.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 120 Taylor Avenue, Neptune, New Jersey.

5. Text of Communication: "Gentlemen: I have been reading the case of CLAUDIA JONES who came before you for parole Wednesday.

"I feel, she has sufferred enough and in view of her serious health condition, I sincerely urge you grant her freedom.

"Sincerely,

/s/ RUTH KAPLAN"

1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter

2. Date of letter: 5/5/55

3. Directed to: Federal Board of Parole

4. Address of Sender: 138 Lincoln Street, Montclair, New Jersey.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I understand that Miss CLAUDIA JONES is to come before your board for parole on Tuesday, May 10.

"As a personal friend of Miss JONES and a long time admirer of the things this fine courageous woman has done, not only for her own people but for all Americans who want peace and true democracy, I urge you to release her.

"I am sure that you are aware of Miss JONES's health and will consider it most important that she be released.

"Sincerely yours,

DOLLY MASON
(typed)

WFO 100-11459

parole

NEW YORK DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Postmark on Envelope: New York 17, New York, 5/5/55
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of sender: not indicated
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I urge you to use your high office and grant a parole to the victim of the Smith Act, CLAUDIA JONES.

"This great fighter for the negro people is suffering with a heart ailment which might prove fatal if her confinement is continued.

"Hoping in the name of decency an humanity you will grant her a parole, I remain truly yours,

/s/ A.C.I.O. Trade Unions"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Date of letter: 5/4/55
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of sender: 315 E. 143rd Street, New York 51, New York.
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: The continued imprisonment of Miss CLAUDIA JONES is a disgrace for the United States in the eyes of the world.

"A woman with a serious heart ailment, is being kept in a Jimcrow prison and denied the necessary diet requirements and medicine, for the sole reason, that Miss JONES holds unpopular views at the present time.

"We protest this horrible justice committed against this courageous negro woman. We demand her immediately release.

/s/ Mr. and Mrs. S. BEEGER"

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1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: New York 1, New York, 5/9/55.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: Not indicated

5. Text of Communication: "Honorable Gentlemen: I have just read of the case of Miss CLAUDIA JONES, who is now eligible for parole and wish to urge you to grant her immediate release.

"I am not a Communist, but my appeal for her release is based merely on human consideration. I understand that she is a very sick woman, sufferring from a serious heart condition. She has served a term in prison and according to the law, is now eligible to be paroled. She has paid her penalty and American fair play and sense of justice call for immediate release.

"I feel sure that the Board is composed of fine Americans with hearts that are moved by a plea for parole from a woman who is in grave danger of dying in prison unless she is released at once. I pray you give her immediate freedom.

"I am a native American who is interested in justice and fair play, and I am not interested in Miss JONES's politics.

NY

"Very respectively yours,

MONICA J. BLAKELY
(typewritten) NY

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope; communication received by Federal Parole Board on 5/10/55.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 350 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.

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5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I am a member of a large union--most of the members are women--We often talk about Miss CLAUDIA JONES--It seems to me that it would be quite inhumane to keep her incarcerated.

"Yours truly,

Res: 350 W. 18th St. New York 11, N.Y. /s/ ESTHER CARROLL"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope; letter dated 4/30/55.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 2006 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: In view of the fact that Miss CLAUDIA JONES is due for parole in May, and that because of her heart condition, her life is endangered by further imprisonment, it would serve no purpose to keep her imprisoned any longer. I request that she be released on parole when eligible.

"Yours truly,

/s/. MADELINE CLARK" Res.

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/2/55, New York 3, New York

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 504 West 143rd Street, New York 3, New York.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sirs: Permit me to address you in connection with an application made by my daughter, CLAUDIA JONES for parole. I am asking the board in its sympathy and humanitarian consideration to release CLAUDIA JONES who is very unwell at Alderson Women's reformatory. Dear Sirs, I am aware

Parole

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that you know of her serious cardiac, which is a recurrent ailment and release now can perpetuate her life a little longer less hazardous. Thanking you in anticipation,

Res: 5 W 143rd St., NY 43, NY

Yours truly,

/s/ CHARLES CUMBERBATCH"
(Father of CLAUDIA JONES)

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/6/55, New York 26, New York

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 204 West 111th Street, New York 26, New York.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: This is an appeal to your sympathy on behalf of CLAUDIA JONES whom I understand if applying for a parole on account of her ill health. I therefore do beg that your honor do try to see your on granting same. In my humble opinion, her continued confinement would also break her father's heart. I have known this family for many years, mother, father and the other children, they have been very law abiding.

Very respectfully yours,

/s/ CHARLES A. GRIFFITH" Res:

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: 5/4/55, New York City

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 83 Horatio Street, New York 14, New York

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I understand that the application for parole of CLAUDIA JONES, imprisoned under the Smith Act, will be before you shortly. May I urge that you grant parole in this case, especially since Miss JONES is seriously ill and her health is gravely jeopardized by continued imprisonment.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ LOUIS HARAP" Res:

Parole

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1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Postmark on Envelope: Long Island City, New York, 5/8/55.
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of Sender: 21-50 33rd Road, Long Island City, New York.
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: Miss CLAUDIA JONES is eligible for parole on May 11. Grant that parole to her.

"Keeping this woman in jail, may cause her death. That could not be justice.

"Miss JONES can get proper medical care outside of prison walls.

"Grant her parole now.

"Respectfully,

/s/ ROSE LIPSON"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter
2. Postmark on Envelope: New York 7, New York
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of Sender: Not indicated
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I have heard that CLAUDIA JONES is suffering a serious heart condition and if she is imprisoned she may die. I know she is eligible for parole and if you are a decent human being you, Chairman of the parole board, will see that she is freed. Must an ill woman suffer unnecessarily.

"A pimp literally like JELKE received a two year term--his crime should have gotten him at least ten years imprisonment. Here is a wonderful woman who has struggled for women's rights and the rights of her people and under the Smith Act, is sentenced to one and one-half years in prison. She must be freed.

"Respectfully,

/s/ HELEN OBERKIRCH"

Parole

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1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: New York City, 5/1/55

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: Not indicated

5. Text of Communication: "Sir: I ask you as an American citizen to exercise your rights and grant parole to CLAUDIA JONES. You are entrusted with the responsibility to carry out the democratic principles of this country which guarantees political freedom in this country. The discriminatory policy or out government towards colored people has gained us no friends and has lost us the friendship of millions of people.

"Millions of people in the United States know that CLAUDIA JONES was framed on the stool-pigeon testimony of FBI hired liars. They also know that keeping CLAUDIA JONES in jail in an attempt to murder her because not only her own doctor but also the Government's doctor has stated that her life is in danger in the Jim Crow prison in Alderson, West Virginia, because of a serious heart condition.

"You were born of a woman Mr. Chairman and I would like to call upon whatever human feeling you have toward the women of this country and humanity in particular, and ask you to allow yourself to make a decision in accord with the constitution of our country and its democratic principles and in the best interest of humanity, and that is to release this innocent woman, CLAUDIA JONES, from prison, and in the future grant parole to all victims of unconstitutional acts of representatives of our great Government.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ ESTHER ROBERTS" NI

1. Type of Communication: Special telegram

2. Postmark on Envelope: Date of Communication is 3/8/55, at New York City.

3. Directed to: Attorney General Brownell

Parole

4. Address of Sender: New York City

5. Text of Communication: "Protest your barbaric treatment of CLAUDIA JONES at Jim Row Women's Prison, Alderson, West Virginia and demand that diet as prescribed by her physican be immediately given to her and that she be released on basis of time lready served in view of her heart ctndition. In support of BEN DAVIS charge of prison, Jimcrow I demand that he discontinue this unconstitutional segregation of negroes prisoners and other discrimination and that BEN DAVIS be freed now.

ESTHER ROBERTS
New York City

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter on stationery "The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Chestnut Street at 9th, Philadelphia 5,"

2. Postmark on Envelope: New York 17, New York, 4/28/55

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 43 West 10th Street, New York City.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: May I ask you to seriously consider the parole of Miss CLAUDIA JONES who is now at Alderson Women's Prison, West Virginia. She is very sick and could easily die with her heart ailment. The case warrants special attention as she comes up for parole this coming week.

"Sincerely,

/s/ F. SMITH"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated 4/28/55.

2. Postmark on Envelope: Brooklyn, New York, 4/28/55.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: Not indicated.

parole

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: CLAUDIA JONES, now confined in Alderson Women's prison, West Virginia, is eligible for parole on May 11.

"Respectfully urge this parole be granted especially since Miss JONES is gravely ill.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ SARA STABNIS" NY

1. Type of Communication: Typed letter dated 5/6/55

2. Postmark on Envelope: Not available in file

3. Directed to: U. S. Board of Parole

4. Address of Sender: 310 Windsor Place, Brooklyn 18, New York

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Mr. RICHARDSON: May I earnestly request you render a favorable decision with respect to CLAUDIA JONES's application for parole, since she becomes eligible for this release on May 11.

"In so doing, justice will be seasoned with mercy, inasmuch as continued prison confinement seriously threatens her life. May I emphasize that a precarious condition of health long antedated her period of imprisonment.

"Respectfully and sincerely yours,

/s/ MURIEL I. SYMINGTON"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter received by Federal Parole Board on 5/6/55.

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 1479 College Avenue, Box 59, New York (presumably NYC)

Jos. Wachs

Parole 5. Text of Communication: "Gentlemen: Miss CLAUDIA JONES will be eligible for parole next week.

"Miss JONES has served the necessary time for parole consideration, and I would urge you since she is seriously ill that you release her immediately.

"Respectfully,

/s/ JOS. WACHS"

1. Type of Communication: Typed letter dated 5/9/55

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Chairman, Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 152 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York.

5. Text of Communication: "Sir: I am writing to you in reference to the application for parole of Miss CLAUDIA JONES, now in Federal Women's Prison at Alderson, West Virginia.

"I have been told that Miss JONES is now completing one third of her sentence under the Smith Act. Her health is said to be poor, as it was before her imprisonment, and it is believed that further imprisonment may seriously affect her chances of recovery. Since Miss JONES is eligible for parole, I urge that for humanitarian reasons her application for parole be granted at this time. Her health makes continued prison experience a threat to life.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ (Mrs.) HELEN WORTIS"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated 4/29/55

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Chairman, Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: 222 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N.

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Parole

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I should like to urge you that CLAUDIA JONES be granted a parole.

"According to medical authorities, a prolonged stay in jail will endanger her life because of a very serious illness from which she has been suffering.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ TENIA D. ZUDVIS"

Res. 222 W. 23rd St. N.Y. 11, N.Y.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated 3/8/55.

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope in file

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: 1316 Kanawha Boulevard, Charleston, West Virginia.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Mr. BROWNELL: I hear from friends that the life of CLAUDIA JONES is being seriously threatened by the conditions of her imprisonment at Alderson. Please may I add my urgent request to you to do something about this right away.

"Miss JONES is a fine person and a good person, and it is a disgrace that she should be imprisoned at all. Everyone who met her even for a brief encounter knows that she is one of those who do their best to help people.

W. Va.

"Dear Mr. BROWNELL--in the interst of all that is decent in our land, will you do your best, first to see that she gets proper care--and second that she is freed to be with people and do good as she always has.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ VIRGINIA SHULE"

Address 1316 Kanawha Blvd., Charleston, W.Va.

Parole

SEATTLE DIVISION

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten Postal Card
2. Postmark on Envelope: Seattle 4, Washington, 5/10/55.
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of Sender: 106-Cherry Street, Seattle, Washington.
5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: ~~Miss~~ CLAUDIA JONES is in the process of requesting a parole from her conviction under the Smith Act. I wish to strongly urge you to comply with her request. 'Justice' has more than rec'd the 'pound of flesh' and vengence for the crime of holding ideas opposed to those held by McCARTHY et al.

"Sincerely,

/s/ PEARL CASTLE"

1. Type of Communication: Typewritten letter, with Heading, "Washington State Civil Rights Congress #501 Eitel Building, 2nd and Pike, Seattle, Washington; Main 4972", dated 5/3/55.
2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file
3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board
4. Address of Sender: Same as above.
5. Text of Communication: "Gentlemen: You will shortly be considering the application of Miss CLAUDIA JONES for parole.

"You will be granting a hearing on this matter, we understand, on May 10th.

"We wish to associate ourselves in support of this application. Miss JONES, we are told, is suffering from a serious heart ailment, which has been worsened by prison diet.

"The generally accepted views on justice and mercy indicate that you would be well-serving our country by granting the application.

"Miss CLAUDIA JONES was convicted on the testimony of paid informer, one of whom has now recanted his testimony. Moreover, she was convicted of the heresy charge of having the intent to advocate something in the unknown future, a 'crime' which we believe is abhorrent to our American democratic system.

"While it may be true that you and Parole Board are not concerned with such questions--they being the province of other divisions of the government--we believe that the Parole Board should take into account that this is no ordinary case, and the distinctions should aid rather than hamper Miss JONES' release.

"With best regards,

/s/ JOHN DASHBACH"
Director

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter

2. Postmark on Envelope: Seattle, Washington, 5/10/55, with return address 501 Eitel Building, Seattle 1, Washington,

3. Directed to: Federal Parole Board

4. Address of Sender: Same as above

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: On Tuesday, 5/11, Miss CLAUDIA JONES will be eligible for parole.

"We call upon you to give favorable action to this application for parole.

"CLAUDIA JONES is suffering, as you know, from a severe heart condition, which has been aggravated by the prison diet. Moreover, Miss JONES is a political prisoner, jailed for her beliefs and not for any criminal act whatsoever.

"The most basic moral consideration calls for the granting of this parole. We are expecting that this is the news we will read.

"(Copy to Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON).

/s/ F. C. LARNOR (not entirely legible)
BERNARD FREYD

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Parole

H. VILLAVAN
FORD WARNER
GEORGE CROWLEY
H. L. CONRAD
MARKEL CONRAD
GRET DAVIS
MARY SUTHERLAND
VERLE F. HEMEKE
GUSTAF CARLSON
IRENE MENSOLONS (not entirely legible)
SARAH PARKER
NELL ANDERSON
ROBERT E. PATRICK
W. WHITE
EDNA MAE NIELSEN
A. G. S. ALMQUIST
ARTHUR ALMQUIST, JR.
A. A. FISHER
J. CRANE
JOE E. ALMQUIST
TERRY PETTERS
BERTHA PETTERS
GLORIA WARNER
PEGGY DASCHBACH
JOHN BOAN
JOHN DASCHBACH
WILLIAM SCALES
JERRY MARKEY
NELL MILLEARY
JOSEPH BRITTEMONS (not entirely legible
HENRY HUFF
WILD FARRY
M. DOWNEY
J. H. MONEY
THEAN MALSON
HARRIET PIERCE
SUSIANE HERTZ
CHARLES REYNOLDS"

BUREAU

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated "15-4-55"

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

Parole

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: 340 Little Collins Street, Melbourne (Australia)

5. Test of Communication: "Dear Sir: This letter is to request that you release CLAUDIA JONES, a negro who has been jailed because of her political beliefs.

"Her health has not been the best and in the interests of democracy which your Government claims to represent, please act now to release her and allow her to return to her home in the West Indies.

"Many of my friends have also asked me to fully support her release now and also request the people jailed under Smith Act in America be freed now.

"Yours faithfully,

/s/ R. SANDERS
Guardian Dispatch 340
Little Collins Street, Melbourne
(Australia)

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated "13/4/55"

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL.

4. Address of Sender: 186 Stirling Street, Perth, Western Australia.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: Enclosed is a copy of a letter written from here to CLAUDIA JONES.

"I might add that this expressed the opinion of many women here that I have spoken to on this matter.

"Yours faithfully,

/s/ (Mrs.) A. AARONS"

Parde

"CLAUDIA JONES
Federal Reformatory for Women
Alderson, Virginia, USA

"Dear Friend:

"Many of us women here in Western Australia were very upset to hear of you, that in this time you should be persecuted and martyred for your beliefs.

"Some people--or groups of people--do this as if we were in the days of Joan of Arc.

"It is people like you who can stand up to this persecution and lead the fight for everyone's rights and freedom who ensures victory for everything that is right and honest in the world.

"Your ideas will live on and be taken up by millions after those who imprison you are gone and forgotten.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. LUMBAR, District Attorney, telling him these are the ideas of many women here, and that it is doing the reputation of the USA no good.

"Yours in admiration,

/s/ (Mrs.) A. AARONS"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated "9/4/55"

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Attorney General of the USA

4. Address of Sender: "M/V EDENHOPE
c/o Seaman's Union of Australia,
Sydney

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: After reading in our Australia press of the imprisonment of negress 'CLAUDIA JONES' on account of her working class activities, and also of the precarious state of her health, of which she cannot possibly remain whilst in prison, the undersigned urge you in the name of human justice, to ask clemency of your government for her speedy release.

"Yours faithfully,

WFO 100-11459

Parole

W. BENNETT
LEO F. BRESMAN
W. DUNNE
E. McGINTY
WILLIAM PLAYER
(name not legible)
H. KREINGE
L. KREOY
(name not legible)
G. FERNDALE"

Australia

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated 4/12/55

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL.

4. Address of Sender: Building L. J. NORRIS, Cres. Mimico, Ontario, Canada.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: This is to register my protest against the holding of CLAUDIA JONES, who is a sick woman, in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia. It is wrong to endanger her life like that. You should see to it she is let out.

"Yours sincerely,

/s/ HAZEL WIGDOR"

1. Type of Communication: Handwritten letter dated "12/4/55"

2. Postmark on Envelope: Melban, Australia, 4/14/55.

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: "374 Mal-Rn, Road, Prahran, S.I. Melban, Australia.

5. Text of Communication: "Dear Sir: I wish to add my voice to those of others protesting against the treatment of CLAUDIA JONES, dying congestive heart attacks, asthma, high blood preasure and

Parole

severe headaches, she would deserve a little human sympathy even if she were an undoubted criminal.

"Yet she is merely imprisoned for political views which may be held honestly and have aften inspired self-sacrifice even though the American Government may disagree with them.

"This kind of thing is becomming widely known, and is blackening America's name all over the world. It would be better for the honor of America if her sentence was suspended, enabling her to return to her birthplace, the British West Indies. This by its affect on her mind, might aid her recovery, but in any case, it would be more humane to deport her than to sentence her to slow death.

"Yours very truly,

/s/ W. T. HANCOCK
THOMAS G. TALHAM
J. M. MAHON
G. M. TREVINON (partly illegible)
M. E. WILLIAMS
S. E. GALLAGHER
E. ELLINGER (partly illegible)

Address: 374 Mel-Rn Road, Pe-hrcua, S.I. Melbourne, Aus.

1. Type of Communication: Translation of German letter dated 3/25/55

2. Postmark on Envelope: No envelope contained in file.

3. Directed to: Attorney General BROWNELL

4. Address of Sender: Democratic Women's League, Division 11, Luckenwalde, Germany

5. Text of Communication: "(Translation of German letter)
"We are deeply shocked to hear that CLAUDIA JONES, a very sick person had been imprisoned in the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, Virginia.

"For years patriot CLAUDIA JONES has fought against injustice to white and colored people in the United States.

"We, the women of the Democratic Women's League, in Luckenwalde, Division 11, violently protest against that terroristic sentence imposed upon a sincere fighting negress. We request the

WFO 100-11459

Parole immediate cancellation of the infamous sentence and her release.

/s/ First signature illigible
J. ~~ZUBBICH~~ BUBBICH
~~M. SCHMUTZER~~
M. WEIGELT

German

RUC

Office Memorandum

TO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 6/8/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS - C;
SMITH ACT 1940

Retain SI & Detcom file reviewed 6/28 ...

REFERENCE

SAC Letter No. 55-30, 4/12/55.

Card U.I.D. 7/13/55 Retain SI & detcom 6/29/55

SUCCINCT RESUME OF CASE

Subject was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, who was convicted on 1/21/53, in USDC, SDNY for violation of the Smith Act and sentenced to one year and a day in prison. ~~JONES~~ She was remanded to jail on 1/11/55, and is presently serving her sentence at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

RECOMMENDATION

I agree

It is recommended subject be retained on the Security Index of the NYO and be placed in the "Unavailable Section; Misc. Imprisoned."

Recommendation is made in view of subject's high position in the CP,USA and the fact that prior to her incarceration, she was a full time paid employee of the CP,USA.

DETCOM TABBING

OK. DETCOM EXP. PROC.

1. Subject is presently tabbed Detcom.
2. Subject has not been tabbed Detcom under the new criteria as set out in SAC Letter No. 55-12,(A) of 2/10/55; no Security Index card has been received from Bureau bearing stamp "Detcom" in large red letters.
3. It is recommended subject be approved for Detcom Tabbing under the new criteria inasmuch as subject has been convicted for conspiracy to teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the US by force and violence.

RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted]

RECORDED - 21 100-72390 - 166

E-109 20 JUN 1955

[redacted]

[redacted]

221

60 JUL 22 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

All b7c

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 8/22/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK
IS - C; SMITH ACT, 1940

Pittsburgh Office is no longer requested to obtain copies of correspondence to the subject, UACB. Subject's approved correspondents are known to the NYO and to the Bureau. From a review of subject's correspondence, to date, it is apparent that the correspondents are aware of prison censorship and are quite circumspect in regards to what they write; therefore, it is felt that obtaining copies of these correspondences are no longer justified.

Pittsburgh is requested to advise the NYO of the date of contemplated release of subject from Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

2 - Pittsburgh (100-9070)(RM)

RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP5 BJJ /kb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 75 100-72390-167

[redacted]

[redacted]

AUG 29 1955

EX-100

All b7c

CC AUG 31 1955

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-168

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX

SECRET

RECORDED-20 100-72390-168

[redacted]

September 14, 1955

Re: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, also known as Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, Mrs. Abraham Scholnick, Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, Claude Cumberbatch

[redacted] (S)

Following her conviction on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, subject was sentenced on February 3, 1953, to serve a prison sentence of one year and one day and to pay a fine of $2,000. She began serving her sentence on January 11, 1955, at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia. She became eligible for parole on May 3, 1955, but parole was denied on May 4, 1955, by reason of the gravity of the offense; the lightness of the sentence imposed, and because of the deportation warrant outstanding against her.

In the event subject serves her full sentence, she will be eligible for release on January 12, 1956, and, according to the latest information available from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, will be deported to Trinidad, British West Indies, as soon as possible thereafter.

[redacted]

Classified by SP8BJS/RB
Declassify on: GADR 12-8-83

Tolson —
Boardman —
Nichols —
Belmont —
Harbo —
Mohr —
Parsons —
Rosen —
Tamm —
Sizoo —
Winterrowd —
Tele. Room —
Holloman —
Gandy —

2 cc - London
cc: Foreign Liaison Unit
Bufile 100-72390
cc: Bufile [redacted]

[redacted]
(12)

SECRET - AIR COURIER
cc: Mr. Boardman
cc: Mr. Belmont

53 SEP 23 1955

RECEIVED FROM DIVISION FIVE SEP 15 1955

SECRET

SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted]

You will be advised of future developments relative to the release and deportation of Claudia Scholzick.

SECRET

All b1, b7c, b7d

SECRET

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: September 23, 1955

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9070)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
IS-C, SA of 1940
OO: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY

Parole Comm

Relet, New York to Bureau, 8/22/55.

On 8/30/55 [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, was advised by SA [redacted] that it would no longer be necessary to obtain copies of correspondence to the subject. [redacted] stated that she would discontinue making copies of subject's correspondence available to this office as requested but that in the event she discovered any information which she believed to be of value to the FBI in censoring subject's letters, she would make same available. All b7c b6 per Parole Comm.

As set out in my let to New York, 8/25/55, a review of the records of the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., on 8/3/55 by SA [redacted] disclosed that subject was sentenced on 2/3/53 to serve a term of one year and one day and fined $2,000 for conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the United States Government. Her sentence began on 1/11/55 and she was committed to the Reformatory on 1/25/55. She was eligible for parole on 5/3/55 but parole was denied. She can earn a total of 72 days good time and her full term expires, with good time, on 10/23/55. Her full term expires on 1/3/56. The records contain no information regarding payment of the fine and if the fine is not paid she will be held an additional 30 days beyond 10/23/55. A detainer has been filed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the subject will be released to the custody of INS when she is released. [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on 8/3/55 that it is believed that subject will be released to INS on 10/23/55 because in the past the CP has paid similar fines. b7c per FBI

b7E per FBI

It is noted that a [redacted] was placed with [redacted] on 3/3/55 by SA [redacted] at which time [redacted] stated she would advise the FBI of any change in subject's status.

The Bureau and New York will be appropriately advised of any further information received from the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson with regard to subject's status. 100-72390-169

REGISTERED MAIL RECORDED-61

8 SEP 26 1955

[redacted] b7c

(4)

EX-108

cc: 1 - New York (100-18676)(RM)

71 OCT 3 1955

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	9/30/55	8/1,3,5,15,16,23-25;9/12-14/55	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was Claudia Jones, Claudia Jones	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT, 1940

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject ~~presently~~ incarcerated at Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia. Contemplated date of release, 10/23/55. Legal proceedings affecting subject set out. Subject denied parole on 5/4/55, by reason of "gravity of offense and lightness of sentence and pending detainer for deportation." Appeal from the denial of motions for reargument of FLYNN Case defendant's motions for new trial remains pending. A.J. SALTURELLI, INS, advised detainer placed against subject by INS at Federal Reformatory. [redacted] b1 Subject was paid employee of the CP, USA during 1954. Associates of subject and activities in her behalf set out. Subject's health reportedly good enough to withstand rigors of prison life.

- P* -

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AGENCY CIA
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 10-13-65
HOW FORW. C/S -0-6
BY HOB:mDC

DETAILS:

RESIDENCE

b7C [redacted] Correctional Officer, Federal House

Classified by SP8BTS/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

Classified by 128 JPH
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/27/78

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-72390 - 170
REC'D OCT 4 1955
RECORDED - 65
INDEXED - 65

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1 - USA, SDNY (RM)
1 - INS, Philadelphia (RM)
3 - New York (100-18676)

64 OCT 19 1955

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of Detention, 427 West Street, New York City, advised on February 2, 1955, that subject, on January 24, 1955, was transferred to the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

Referred to Parole Commission (FOIA) b7C

A review of the records of the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on August 3, 1955, by SA [redacted] disclosed that the subject was sentenced on February 3, 1953, to serve a term of one year and one day and fined $2,000 for conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government. Her sentence began January 11, 1955, and she was committed to the reformatory on January 25, 1955. She was eligible for parole on May 3, 1955, but parole was denied. She can earn a total of 72 days good time and her full term expires with good time on October 23, 1955. Her full time expires on January 3, 1956. The records contain no information regarding the payment of the fine and if the fine is not paid, she will be held an additional 30 days beyond October 23, 1955.

JUDICIAL ACTION

Assistant United States Attorney GEORGE BAILEY advised on January 27, 1955, that a motion filed this date for the reduction or suspension of sentence imposed on the subject seeks additional relief in that subject, because of outstanding order of deportation, is willing, should court grant motion on condition she depart from the United States, to take all steps necessary to facilitate her departure.

On January 31, 1955, a motion to reduce or suspend sentence of subject was heard before United States District Judge EDWARD DIMOCK, Southern District of New York. A decision was reserved at this time pending receipt of medical reports prepared by United States Public Health Service at Alderson, West Virginia. Attorney MARY KAUFMAN, representing subject, argued for reduction or suspension of subject's sentence on the basis that her physical condition indicated "her days are numbered," and incarceration would be in effect, "her death sentence."

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Also on January 31, 1955, AUSA BAILEY advised an order to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the case of "UNITED STATES vs. E. G. FLYNN ET AL" (subject a defendant in this case) was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. An order to show cause was returnable in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on Feburary 2, 1955, and was based on affidavits of defendants' Attorney MARY KAUFMAN and former government witness HARVEY MATUSOW, who alleged that certain matters to which he testified were either false or not entirely true.

On February 2, 1955, Judge DIMOCK set hearing on motion for new trial for March 10, 1955; on February 8, 1955, Judge DIMOCK reset the hearing for February 10, 1955. The hearing commenced on February 10, 1955, with defendants represented by Attorneys HARRY SACHER and MARY KAUFMAN.

On April 22, 1955, AUSA BAILEY advised Judge DIMOCK had filed an opinion denying the motion for a new trial as to all defendants with the exception of GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

The United States Supreme Court Clerk's records reflect that the defendants - appellants in the "UNITED STATES vs. E. G. FLYNN, ET AL," including the subject, filed a petition for rehearing in the United States Supreme Court on February 4, 1955.

AUSA BAILEY advised on April 1, 1955, that United States District Judge DIMOCK filed a short memorandum opinion that day, denying motion to reduce or suspend sentence of subject; DIMOCK conditioned denial on subject's motion on previous statement to Bureau of Prisons that it would provide salt-free diet for subject.

AUSA BAILEY advised on May 6, 1955, that defendants' attorney had filed a motion for reargument on the motion for a new trial in the UNITED STATES vs. FLYNN case. This notice was returnable on May 16, 1955, at which time there

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would be argument as to whether a reargument would be granted for the eleven defendants.

AUSA LEON SILVERMAN applied on May 16, 1955, for adjournment of date for government filing answering papers to motion of the eleven incarcerated defendants for reargument of their motion for a new trial. Judge DIMOCK granted government's delay on reargument until May 19, 1955.

On May 13, 1955, Dr. T. C. ESSELSTYN, Staff Director, Board of Parole, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted] that b7C (FBI) parole had been denied subject at parole board hearing held at Alderson, West Virginia, on May 4, 1955, by reason of "Gravity of offense, lightness of sentence and pending detainer for deportation."

Referred to Parole Commission

AUSA SILVERMAN, Southern District of New York, advised on May 26, 1955, that United States District Judge DIMOCK filed an opinion this date denying motion for reargument of defendants' motion for a new trial in the case entitled "UNITED STATES vs. E. G. FLYNN." The subject is one of the defendants in the above case.

AUSA BAILEY advised on June 6, 1955, that Attorney MARY KAUFMAN filed an appeal by subject, CLAUDIA JONES, and others in the UNITED STATES vs. FLYNN case from the order of April 22, 1955, denying their motion for a new trial, and from Judge DIMOCK's order of May 26, 1955, denying their motion for reargument on motion for a new trial.

AUSA BAILEY on July 5, 1955, advised that the appeal of the UNITED STATES vs. FLYNN defendants' from denial of motions for reargument of their motions for a new trial remains pending. He further advised he expects defendants' attorney to file written brief on this matter during August, 1955, with possible argument in the Fall of 1955.

100-72390-170

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NY 100-18676

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE ACTION

On April 28, 1955, A. J. SALTURELLI, Chief of Deportation and Parole Section of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, advised SA [redacted] that a detainer had been filed against the subject through the United States Marshal, Charleston, West Virginia, for service on Warden of Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, in connection with deportation warrant outstanding against her.

b7c

SALTURELLI related that inasmuch as subject was placed under supervisional parole, the Immigration Bond was cancelled on February 21, 1955, in accordance with a court ruling recently handed down in Chicago.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) ACTIVITY

LOUIS ROSSER of Los Angeles, California, a self-admitted former CP member, advised on July 26, 1955, that in either 1937 or 1939, he visited the Harlem Headquarters of the CP to talk with CP leaders. The occasion of his visit was for some sort of conference on the Negro Question and the United Front Movement. ROSSER stated that he does not recall the address of the place where the conference was held and could not describe its location. He stated that it was held in a small conference hall in the Harlem Headquarters and may have been in the vicinity of 7th Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. He stated that the subject was among those present at this conference.

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

All b1

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NY 100-18676

[redacted]

(c)

The "Daily Worker" of June 19, 1953, page 2, column 1, in an article entitled "Foster Writes Clemency Plea to Eisenhower", WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is described as Chairman of CP.

(c)

[redacted]

CP ASSOCIATES

According to [redacted] (c) who was in a position to furnish reliable information, C. JONES directed Christmas greetings to BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR. in 1953 from Briehl's, Wallkill, New York.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. was one of the 11 members of the National Committee of the CP who was convicted on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940.

Briehl's Farm is located near Tillson Lake in the Town of Gardiner, Ulster County, New York, approximately 85 miles from Times Square, New York City.

In 1952 [redacted] Tax Collector, Gardiner, New York, advised that Briehl's Farm was owned by EDNA BRIEHL but had been operated by her husband, FRED BRIEHL for the past 25 years.

cp member

GEORGE HEWITT, a self-admitted member of the CP, from 1928 to 1942, who is now deceased, advised in April, 1946, that when he had visited Briehl's Farm approximately 10 years previously, the farm had been used as a secret training school for CP members drawn from all over the United States.

All b1, b7d, b7c

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NY 100-18676

On August 17, 1945, JOHN J. HUBER, who was a member of the CP from March, 1940, to December, 1946, advised that FRED BRIEHL operated a farm at Wallkill, New York. According to HUBER, BRIEHL's farm was used as a resort for CP members

The "Daily Worker" issue of August 31, 1942, contained an article which reflected that FRED BRIEHL was elected to the New York State Committee of CP in 1942.

[redacted] (u)

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

[redacted] (u)

ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF SUBJECT, CLAUDIA JONES

[redacted] (u)

[redacted]

In a printed leaflet furnished by Professor [redacted] Howard University, Washington, D. C., in October, 1952, the NDCNL stated that its aims included pressing for amnesty for HENRY WINSTON and associates (WINSTON and associates convicted for violation of Smith Act); stopping prosecution

All b1, b7c, b7d

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for political teachings and advocacy under the Smith Act; repealing also other repressive legislative acts, especially the severe restrictions of immigration from the West Indies in the Mc Carran-Walter Act; the anti-labor, Taft-Hartley Act; and the "thought control" and "concentration camp" Mc Carran Act.

[redacted] (c)

"The Worker" issue of April 3, 1955, page 13, column 2, the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, reflects the NCDNL continues in existence and is located at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 18, 1955, page 3, column 3, reflects an article captioned "Two Prominent Negro Women Act to Free Claudia Jones," advising of a delegation to call on Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL on April 4, 1955, at 2:00 p.m. in Washington, D. C., on behalf of the subject.

Special Agents of the FBI observed a delegation of approximately nine individuals, believed sponsored by the NCDNL,

All b1,b7d

CONFIDENTIAL

depart for Washington, D. C., on April 4, 1955, from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City. WILLIAM PATTERSON, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) was among the individuals comprising this delegation.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" of April 6, 1955, page 3, column 3, in an article entitled, " 17 in Visit Ask Justice Dept. Free Claudia Jones to Save Life" advises that a delegation of 17 sponsored by the NCDNL, vigorously demanded that the Department of Justice on April 4, 1955, that CLAUDIA JONES' prison sentence now being served in West Virginia, be suspended on the ground that her life was at stake. Also in this article, the subject's father, CHARLES COMBERBATCH, told of the visit and talk with his daughter, and described, with emotion, his deep concern over her health. He stated that his daughter, out of concern for him, tried to conceal her real condition. "But I can tell she was suffering," he said.

Referred to DOJ

AUSA GEORGE BAILEY, during the Spring of 1955, furnished SA [redacted] with seven petitions which urged the United States Attorney J. EDWARD LUMBARD to agree to suspend sentence for CLAUDIA JONES. These petitions based their appeals on the premise that the subject suffers from a severe heart condition.

b7c per FBI

AUSA BAILEY furnished SA [redacted], during the months of March, April and May, 43 letters protesting the jailing of the subject, CLAUDIA JONES. The bulk of these letters were from various trade unions and schools in Germany, and were addressed to either Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL or the United States Attorney J. EDWARD LUMBARD, Southern District of New York. The remainder of these letters were from individuals or unions in Australia.

b1
b7d

[redacted]

100-72390-170

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

(C)

The Families of the Smith Act Victims Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" of June 28, 1955, page 3, column 1, and June 30, 1955, page 3, column 1, contain articles wherein the NCDNL urged that letters be sent requesting CLAUDIA JONES' release, to SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Chairman, United States Board of Parole, Room 402, HOLC Building, Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

(C)

HEALTH

Referred to Parole Comm.

On January 31, 1955, AUSA BAILEY made available a Photostat of a letter dated January 28, 1955, concerning the subject's physical condition received by him from KATHERINE M. HEHROLD, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Chief Medical Officer, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Urignia. This letter reads in part: "The patient has moderate hypertension and is being maintained on anti-hypertensive

All b1, b7d

100-72390-170

CONFIDENTIAL

Referred to Parole Commission

medications. There are no objective findings at the present time to indicate cardiac decompensation. The work assigned to this patient following hospitalization will be compatible and consistant with her cardiovascular status as established by thorough evaluation.

"It is the opinion of the medical staff here that incarceration in this institution for a period of one year and one day will in no way endanger [illegible] of this individual."

On February 17, 1955, AUS[illegible] BAILEY made available a Photostat of another letter from KATHERINE HERROLD, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, dated February 15, 1955, wherein she sets out the results of the completed medical report on subject. The following are the remarks of KATHERINE HERROLD in regard to the subject's condition:

"The patient's blood pressure has been stabilized on anti-hypertensive medication and ranges from 180/120 to 180/110. After [illegible] evaluation, we did not feel that it was indicated that she be maintained on digitalis. However, the patient has been maintained on this medication since 1953 and because of her subjective reactions, including marked anxiety and over magnification of all her symptoms, without objective findings, she was digitalized.

"The patient has been discharged from the hospital and it has been recommended that she be given a light duty assignment. There is no indication that incarceration will in any way be detrimental to the health of this individual."

The "Daily Worker" of March 7, 1955, page 6, column 2, contained an article entitled "CLAUDIA JONES Denied Diet Prescribed for Her Illness." This article reflects in part as follows:

"Claudia Jones has written her father from the Womens Prison at Alderson, West Virginia, that she is unable to obtain the salt-free diet prescribed for her by her New York physician, it was learned yesterday. Because of Miss JONES' severe heart ailment, she is seeking to have her sentence reduced to time already served."

100-72390-170

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

b1 [redacted]

BIRTHDAY

The "Daily Worker" of February 21, 1955, page 7, column 4, in an article captioned "Smith Act Families Greet Claudia Jones," stated that this date was CLAUDIA JONES' birthday and further stated that it was not too late to send her greetings.

- P* -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-170 p13

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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[redacted]

(C)

b1

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

MISCELLANEOUS

The subject's SI card has been reviewed and it is current and correct.

b7E A [redacted] has been placed with the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, and the NYO will be notified upon the release of the subject.

Fisur of delegation of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership was conducted by SAS [redacted] b7C [redacted] and [redacted] on 4/4/55.

Referred to Parole Commission

Correspondence to the subject while incarcerated at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, has been made available to the Pittsburgh Office by [redacted] b6 [redacted] at that institution. This correspondence is from individuals approved by the reformatory, namely, CHARLES CUMBERBATCH, 504 West 143rd St., NYC, subject's father; MARY MORGAN, 542 West 146th St., NYC, a friend; CYRIL PHILLIPS, 125th St. and 8th Ave., NYC, a friend; and b7C per Parole Comm

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NY, 10/6/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.; IS-C; SA-40

Rerep SA [redacted] 9/30/55, NY, captioned as above.

SA [redacted] was on leave and not available to proofread the report on date submitted to Bureau. Upon proofreading report SA [redacted] has noted [redacted] should have been deleted from report but was not.

Bureau is requested to delete this portion of page 13 on Bureau copies. NY has corrected its copies of rerep.

Inasmuch as SA [redacted] detected this error on his first opportunity to read this report, no further administrative action is being taken by the NYO in this matter.

KELLY

[redacted]

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 76

Correction made on 100-72390-170 10-13-55 HB:mt

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR
12-16-83

EX-121

100-72390-171

OCT 7 1955

3-BUREAU (100-72390)(RM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] 7-5)
100-15676

Approved ________ Sent ________ Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

All b6, b7C

OCT 21 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-18676

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

CONFIDENTIAL

MISCELLANEOUS (CONT'D)

GLORIA AGRIN, 220 Broadway, NYC, one of subject's attorneys. Letters from all of above individuals have been disseminated to their individual files. The only information pertinent to subject contained in these letters have been comments by the writers in regards to the subject's health. All have stated they are happy to know she is in good health.

Referred to Parole Commission

The fact that an individual was a signer of one of the petitions directed to USA J. EDWARD LUMBARD, on behalf of the subject, has been noted and this fact has been disseminated to the appropriate files of the individual signers.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

A correlation memo on the subject has been prepared. NY will review and include in the next report all pertinent information subsequent to subject's indictment/charges of violating the Smith Act of 1940.

REFERENCE Report of SA [redacted] 1/13/55, NY. b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

11

CONFIDENTIAL

100-72390-170

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 10/6/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: **CLAUDIA JONES**
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Bureau letter to NY, 5/4/55.

The NYO by letter dated 4/20/55 discontinued [redacted]

RM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/TD

100-72390-

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 11 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

[redacted]

71 OCT 24 1955

All b7c, b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: ______

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100-72390-NR 10-18-55

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
Mr. [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, PITTSBURGH (100-9070) 10/17/55

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390)

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
SMITH ACT OF 1940
New York OO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7c

Remylet 9/23/55 b7c, b6 per Parole Comm.

Referred to Parole Commission

[redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., advised on 10/14/55 that subject scheduled to be released after completion of sentence for conviction under Smith Act of 1940 to custody of INS on 10/23/55 for immediate deportation. INS, Pittsburgh, advised on 10/17/55 that a detainer in the form of a deportation warrant filed with Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., against subject on 2/18/55 by INS New York; that subject had paid her $2,000 fine in connection with her conviction under Smith Act of 1940; that she was scheduled to be released from Federal Reformatory for Women on 10/23/55; that subject's request to INS for an administrative stay of deportation for period of six months subsequent to her release from Federal Reformatory for Women was denied by District Director of INS Philadelphia, Pa., on 10/11/55; and that tentative plans of INS are to proceed with immediate deportation of subject at time of her release on 10/23/55 at which time she will be taken into custody by INS, transported to New York City, and flown to Trinidad, British West Indies on/about 10/24/55 via Pan-American Airways. Report follows.

b7c [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BTS /TCB

REGISTERED MAIL

[redacted] b7c

(6)

SHANKLIN

RECORDED - 43

100-72390-172

3-Bureau
2-New York (100-18676) (RM)

EX - 113

20 OCT 19 1955

Mr. Belmont cc: Mr. Baumgardner

COPIES DESTROYED

All b7c

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

October 21, 1955

RECORDED - 43 100-72390-172

Director, FBI

EX. - 113

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940
FBI File 100-72390

b6, b7c per Parole Comm

Information has been received by our Pittsburgh Office from [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, that the subject, better known as Claudia Jones, is scheduled to be released after completion of her sentence for conviction under the Smith Act of 1940 to the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on October 23, 1955, for immediate deportation.

Refered to Parole Commission

Information has been ascertained from INS at Pittsburgh on October 17, 1955, that a detainer in the form of a deportation warrant was filed with the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, against the subject on February 18, 1955; that the subject had paid her $2,000 fine in connection with her conviction under the Smith Act of 1940; that she was scheduled to be released from the Federal Reformatory for Women on October 23, 1955; that subject's request to INS for an administrative stay of deportation for a period of six months subsequent to her release from the Federal Reformatory for Women was denied by District Director of INS at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1955; and that tentative plans of INS are to proceed with immediate deportation of the subject at the time of her release on October 23, 1955, at which time she will be taken into custody by INS, transported to New York City and flown to Trinidad, British West Indies, on or about October 24, 1955, via Pan American Airways.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-58 BY SP5BTJ/rlg

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Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted] b7c

(8)

MAILED 11
OCT 21 1955
COMM - FBI

60 OCT 31 1955

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

The October 21, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker," however, carries an article on the first page reflecting that Claudia Jones, on October 20, 1955, won a stay of deportation pending determination of the status of her health. According to the article, a United States District Court Judge in Washington signed a temporary restraining order which prevents the Justice Department from carrying out the scheduled deportation of Claudia Jones on Sunday (October 23, 1955) when she will be released from Alderson Prison. According to the article, a hearing to determine the precise status of her health has been set for October 27, 1955. Claudia Jones is scheduled to arrive in Pennsylvania Station, New York City at 10 a.m. on Monday, October 24, 1955. It is expected that many of her friends will be on hand to greet her.

If additional pertinent information is received concerning the captioned subject, it will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Mr. James V. Bennett
Director
Bureau of Prisons

2cc - Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BOT/RB

OCT 23 1955

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI PITTSBURGH 10-23-55 4-12

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS., CLAUDIA JONES - IS-C. SA- NINETEEN FO[redacted] RECORDS CLERK, FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, ALDERSON, W.VA., ADVISED SA [redacted] AT ONE THIRTY PM EST THIS DATE THAT ON TEN TWENTYTWO FIFTYFIVE INS WITHDREW DEPORTATION WARRANT AND SCHOLNICK WAS RELEASED AT SEVEN AM EST THIS DATE. SUBJ DEPARTED ALDERSON SEVEN NAUGHT EIGHT AM EST VIA C AND O TRAIN NUMBE FORTYSIX ENROUTE NYC ACCOMPANIED BY HER ATTORNEY MARY KAUFMAN. SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NYC SIX THIRTYFIVE PM EST THIS DATE. NY HANDL[redacted] RUC.

RECORDED - 1 100-72390-173

SHANKLIN ~~FOURTH WD , LINE ONE SHD BE VA.~~

OCT 26 1955

END AND ACK PLS

WA 3-16 PM OK FBI WA BLW

NY OK FBI NY EMK

Mr. Belmont

71 OCT 31 1955

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All b7C

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NK-100-4284 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

NEWARK CONFIDENTIAL AIRTEL

10/24/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI Classified by SPEBTJ/TJB 12-15-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLAUDIA JONES
IS - C
DAYLET

G. I. R. -7

[redacted]

(C)

A notice appearing in the "Daily Worker" for Friday, October 21, indicated that CLAUDIA JONES was to arrive at Penn Station New York at approximately 10:00 am and ~~many~~ friends were expected to be on hand to greet her.

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

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FOSTER

RECORDED - 22

100-72390-174

REGISTERED MAIL

cc: (1) New York (info)

12 OCT 26 1955

379

NOV 7 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______

Special Agent in Charge

CENTRAL RESEARCH

All b1, b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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100-12390-NC 10-19-55

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

October 25, 1955

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940
FBI File 100-72390

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 21, 1955, which furnished information reflecting that the captioned subject, better known as Claudia Jones, was scheduled to be released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on October 23, 1955.

For your additional information, information has been furnished by our Pittsburgh Office reflecting that on October 22, 1955, the Immigration and Naturalization Service withdrew its deportation warrant and at 7:00 A.M. on October 23, 1955, Claudia Jones was released from prison. She departed Alderson, West Virginia, on the morning of October 23, 1955, en route to New York City accompanied by her attorney, Mary Kaufman.

b1 [redacted] (C)

As additional pertinent information is received concerning the captioned subject, it will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman

[redacted] b7C

MAILED 6
OCT 25 1955
COMM-FBI

FBI
MAIL ROOM

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

10/28/55

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR (100-72390) DEFERRED

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS., IS-C; SMITH ACT OF 1940. BAUMGARDNER
OO New York. Re New York air tel 10/25/55.

On 10/27/55, MR. GEORGE S. GERMAN, Central Office, INS, advised SA [redacted] he is assigned INS case on subject and that hearing was originally scheduled for subject on 10/27/55 before Judge EDWARD A. TAMM, U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C.; he stated hearing has been postponed to 10:00 A.M. Monday, October 31, 1955, at U. S. D.C., Washington, D. C.; Judge presiding unknown.

Developments re subject hearing on 10/31/55 will be supplied Bureau and New York. P.

LAUGHLIN

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BITHB

1459
(2) New York (100-18676) (RM)

EX-129

RECORDED - 33

100-72390-

Mr. Belmont

FBI INTERNAL SECURITY SECT. NOV 4 1955

JUSTICE OCT 31 9 08 AM '55

RECEIVED

RECEIVED OCT 31 10 AM '55 COMMUNICATIONS

FBI RECEIVED

All b7c

100-72390

AIR TEL

11/2/55

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR (100-72390) DEFERRED

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNECK, WAS, [illegible] SMITH ACT OF 1940.
OO New York.

Remy airtel 10/31/55.

On 11/2/55 MR. GEORGE S. GERMAN, Central Office, INS, advised SA [redacted] that subject's hearing was held this date at USDC WDC, Judge EDWARD A. TAMM presiding; subject was represented by two attorneys, DAVID REIN of WDC and BLANCHE FREEDMAN of New York City.

Subject's medical doctor, SAMUEL K. ELSTER, testified at hearing that subject is currently a patient at Mt. Sinai Hospital, NYC, at his direction and stated subject's present heart condition would allow her to travel.

MR. GERMAN stated INS doctors who have examined subject concurred with DR. ELSTER'S opinion re subject's present heart condition allowing her to travel; doctors also agreed there is a question re proper treatment for subject's heart condition which should be decided upon before subject is deported.

MR. GERMAN stated Judge TAMM agreed that the current restraining order prohibiting INS from taking action re deportation of subject should be extended to no later than 11/9/55 with the provision that subject remain at Mt. Sinai Hospital for examination re proper treatment.

MR. GERMAN stated that presumably another hearing re subject would be held on or before 11/9/55 at USDC, WDC.

WFO will advise Bureau and New York re developments. P.

LAUGHLIN

[redacted]

100-11159

cc - (2) New York (100-18676)

(1) New York (100-[redacted] (RM)

[redacted]

EX - 113

RECORDED - 33

100-72390-176

NOV 4 1955

Mr. Belmont

68 NOV 8 1955

FBI RECEIVED

100-72390

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All b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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100-72390-177

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FBI/DOJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

New York, 10/25/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; IS-C. Smith Act of 1940.
OO: New York.

The "Daily Worker" of 10/25/55, reflects a temporary injunction granted by a Federal District Court in Washington, D.C., prevents subject (better known as CLAUDIA JONES) deportation pending a hearing to determine whether travel to the West Indies would jeopardize her health and life.

The CRC stated in this article the hearing would be held October 27, 1955 or October 31, 1955.

WFO is requested to determine where hearing will take place and advise the Bureau and the NYO of developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BT5/TRB

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Belmont

All b7C

CC Mr Baumgardner

3 - Bureau (100-72390)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Washington Field (REGISTERED MAIL)

[redacted] (#7-5)
100-18676

RECORDED-35

100-72390-178

[redacted]

27 OCT 27 1955

EX-121

INT SEC

Approved ____________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

71 NOV 9 1955

100-72390-

Airtel

New York,N.Y.;11/2/55

Bureau

COMPROS,NY, IS-C; CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was, IS-C, Smith Act of 1940

Remyairtel of 11/1/55.

USA, SDNY, THOMAS BOLAN advised this date by consent of subject's (CLAUDIA JONES) attorney's, MARY M. KAUFMAN and NEWMAN LEVY, the motion on order to show cause why an order should not be granted restraining deportation of JONES was adjourned till 11/9/55.

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTS/RB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5 - Bureau (100-3-74-34) (RM)
(2-100-72340)(CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was)
1 - Washington Field (100-11459)(CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK)(RM)
1 - NY 100-18676

[redacted] (#7-5) b7c
100-81752 Sub 23

100-72340-

NOV 3 1955

152 NOV 8 1955

FBI

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, New York
11/1/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: Bureau

	Mr. Tolson
	Mr. Boardman
	Mr. Nichols
	Mr. Belmont
	Mr. Harbo
	Mr. Mohr
	Mr. Parsons
	Mr. Rosen
	Mr. Tamm
	Mr. Sizoo
	Mr. Winterrowd
	Tele. Room
	Mr. Holloman
	Miss Gandy

COMPROS-NEW YORK
IS-C;
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C;
SA-40

G.I.R.-7

9-1
5-1
b7C
[redacted]

Re US vs. TRACHTENBERG, et al.

Order to show cause why order should not be granted, restraining District Director, INS, from deporting CLAUDIA JONES, signed by USDJ SIDNEY SUGARMAN, SDNY, 10/31/55. Order returnable USDC, SDNY, 11/2/55. Order to show cause submitted by NEWMAN LEVY, attorney for GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, is for order restraining deportation of CLAUDIA JONES for such period as would make it possible for TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY to consult with CLAUDIA JONES in connection with TRACHTENBERG's and CHARNEY's preparation for their trial and if necessary for CLAUDIA JONES to be a witness for TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY in their trial.

Photostat of this order to show cause and the sworn affidavit of GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY forwarded herewith.

NY 100-3-74-34

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BTJ/TTB KELLY

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23 FEB 1 1974

4 Bureau (100-3-74-34) (RM) (Encs. (2) ENCL., 1 copy cover letter attached and filed with Encl.
(1)(100-72390)
1-NY (100-18676) (CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK) (#7-5)
1-NY [redacted] (#7-5)
1-NY [redacted] (#7-5)
1-NY [redacted] (#7-5)

ENCLO. ATTACHED

[redacted] (#7-5) b7C
100-81752 Sub 23

RECORDED - 64
INDEXED - 64
100-72390-179
10 NOV 2 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved ______________ Sent ________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge

EX - 113

66 NOV 10 1955 Mr. Belmont

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

wrm

FILED

[illegible]
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- -X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against -

[illegible] RILEY, ALEXANDER TRACHT[illegible], et al.,

Defendants.

- -X

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

C. 136-7

Upon the annexed affidavit of George Blake Charney and upon all of the proceedings heretofore had herein, let the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Edward J. Shaughnessy, District Director of the Third District of Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York show cause before me or one of the Judges of this Court, sitting at a term thereof, to be held at the United States Court-house, Foley Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, in Room 318 thereof, on the 2nd day of November, 1955, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be granted restraining and enjoining Edward J. Shaughnessy from deporting or otherwise executing any warrant of deportation against Claudia Jones for such reasonable period of time as would make it possible for the above named defendants to consult with said Claudia Jones in connection with such defendants' preparation for the trial of the above entitled cause, and if necessary, to be a witness for said defendants in said trial, on the ground that such consultation and availability as a witness are essential

to their proper and adequate defense, and for such other, further and different relief as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Sufficient reason appearing therefor, pending the hearing and determination of the within order to show cause, it is hereby ordered that Edward J. Shaughnessy, District Director of the Third District of Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York, and all persons acting under his authority are restrained and enjoined from deporting said Claudia Jones; and further

Sufficient reason appearing therefor, let service of a copy of this order to show cause and the annexed affidavit, upon the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and Edward J. Shaughnessy, on the 31st day of October, 1955, be deemed good and sufficient service.

Dated: New York, New York,
October 31st, 1955

[signature]
U.S.D.J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

-against- :

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, ALEXANDER :
TRACHTENBERG, et al.,
:
Defendants.
:
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -X

C. 136-7

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a defendant in the above entitled cause. I make this affidavit in support of an order to show cause why an order should not be granted restraining and enjoining Edward J. Shaughnessey, District Director of the Third District of Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York, from deporting or otherwise executing any warrant of deportation against Claudia Jones, for such reasonable period of time as would make it possible for me and my co-defendant, Alexander Trachtenberg, to consult with Claudia Jones in connection with our preparation for the trial of the above entitled cause, and if necessary to be a witness in our behalf.

Upon information and belief a final administrative order of deportation was made and entered against Claudia Jones on October 27, 1952 ordering her deportation. Upon information and belief a warrant of deportation upon said order has issued and unless stayed or other contingencies and eventualities occur, the warrant for deportation will be executed and said

Claudia Jones will [illegible] forthwith.

Upon information and belief, on October 20, 1955, a temporary stay of execution of the warrant of deportation was granted by order of Hon. Edward A. Tamm, Judge of the District Court for the District of Columbia, pending a hearing and determination of a motion by Claudia Jones for a temporary injunction restraining her deportation. The action will be heard by that Court on November 2, 1955.

Claudia Jones, together with Alexander Trachtenberg, your deponent and ten others, were jointly tried and convicted as co-conspirators under the indictment issued in the above entitled cause. All of said co-defendants, with the exception of Claudia Jones, Alexander Trachtenberg and your deponent, pursuant to said conviction, are presently serving terms of imprisonment in various Federal institutions throughout the country and are not available for consultation. Claudia Jones completed her term of imprisonment on October 23, 1955. Alexander Trachtenberg and your deponent were granted a new trial by order of Hon. Edward J. Dimock, District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Until now, because of her confinement in a Federal institution, there has been no opportunity for consultation with Claudia Jones. In order to adequately prepare for trial it will be necessary to consult with Claudia Jones prior to and during the course of the trial and it will be necessary that she be available if needed as a witness on behalf of your deponent.

During the first trial at least four witnesses for the Government, Louis Budenz, John Lautner, Bernice Baldwin and Lou Rosser testified as to events and conversations in which Claudia Jones was alleged to have participated. Consultation with her as to these and other matters introduced in evidence

at the time of the first trial as well as [illegible] new [illegible], which may be introduced [illegible] trial, [illegible] tial [illegible] trial.

An order to show cause is being applied for [illegible] this motion on for a hearing because the warrant for deportation may be executed [illegible] before the time when the motion can be brought on for hearing by service of regular notice of motion.

No previous application has been made by the defendants in the above entitled cause for the relief sought herein.

WHEREFORE your deponent respectfully prays for an order to show cause why an order should not be granted restraining and enjoining Edward J. Shaughnessy from deporting or otherwise executing any warrant of deportation against Claudia Jones for such reasonable period of time as will be necessary for the purposes related above, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper.

George [illegible] [signature]

Sworn to before me this
31st day of October, 1955

[signature]

MURRAY COHEN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-5745400
Qualified in Kings County
Term Expires March 30, 1956

Sir:—

Please take notice that the within is a true copy of a

this day duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of

Dated, N. Y., 195

Yours, &c.,

Attorney for

Office and Post Office Address

Borough of New York City

To , Esq.

Attorney for

Sir:—

Please take notice that the within

will be presented for settlement and signature herein to the Hon.

one of the judges of the within named Court, at

in the Borough of

City of New York, on the day of

195 , at M.

Dated, N. Y., 195

Yours, &c.

Attorney for

Office and Post Office Address

Borough of New York City

To , Esq.

Attorney for

1502—Julius Blumberg, Inc., Law Blank Publishers, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Index No. [illegible] 136-7[illegible] Year 19[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, et al.

Defendants.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

NEWMAN LEVY

Attorney for GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY

Office and Post Office Address

55 Liberty Street

Borough of Manhattan New York City

To , Esq.

Attorney for

Due and timely service of a copy of the within is hereby admitted.

Dated, N. Y., 195

Attorney for

COPY RECEIVED [illegible]

OCT 31 1955

[signature]

U. S. ATTORNEY

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1955

DISTRICT COUNSEL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

10/31/55

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR (100-72390) DEFERRED

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS., IS-C; SMITH ACT OF 1940.
OO New York.

Remy airtel 10/28/55. BAUMGARDNER

MR. JOHN P. RYAN, Central Office, INS, on this date advised SA [redacted] that subject's hearing scheduled for Monday 10/31/55 postponed to 10 AM Wednesday, 11/2/55, USDC, WDC, by reason of unavailability of one of subject's two attorneys. RYAN stated DAVID REIN of Washington, D. C., is to be one of the attorneys for subject and the other attorney is unknown.

WFO will advise Bureau and New York of developments re subject's hearing.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BJS/RB

LAUGHLIN [redacted]

[redacted]

100-11459
cc - New York (100-18676) (RM)
WFO [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

All b7c

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 6 100-72390-180
EX-118
21 NOV 8 1955
OCT 31 5 12 PM '55
FBI JUSTICE
NOV 15 1955
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
REC'D - FBI
63

0-19 (7-8-55)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Claudia Jones Given Only One Week's Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl ruled today that Claudia Jones, Communist Party leader, can remain free from deportation for only one week provided she remains in the Mt. Sinai hospital where she is now confined.

Miss Jones was released Sunday a week ago from the Federal Women's Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., where she had served nine months as a Smith Act prisoner. On arriving in New York she was greeted by 200 friends at Pennsylvania.

She suffered a sudden attack of "heart pains" last Wednesday and was taken immediately to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Although she suffered from a serious heart condition while in prison she was threatened with deportation to Trinidad, British West Indies, by Department of Justice officials on her release. She was then released temporarily on her own recognizance.

Miss Jones was represented before Judge Youngdahl by Blanch Freedman and David Rein, attorneys.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTT/TLB

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker P. 1
The Worker
New Leader

Date 11-3-55

180

Letter to AAG Tompkins
INS
2 cc
11/3/55
JTH

ENCLOSURE

b7C cc - [redacted]

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 3, 1955

Director, FBI

7-3100-180

RECORDED - 6

G.I.R.

EX-118

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940
FBI File 100-72390

(9-1
5-1)

Reference is made to my memoranda of October 21 and October 25, 1955, which furnished information reflecting that captioned subject, better known as Claudia Jones, was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on October 23, 1955.

For your additional information our New York Office advised that in the case United States versus Trachtenberg, et al, an order to show cause why order should not be granted restraining District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service from deporting Claudia Jones was signed by United States District Judge Sidney Sugarman, Southern District of New York, on October 31, 1955. This order was returnable United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on November 2, 1955. The order to show cause is an order restraining the deportation of Claudia Jones for such period as would make it possible for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney to consult with Claudia Jones to determine if she is to be a witness for Trachtenberg and Charney in their trial.

The November 3, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" however, carries an article on the first page reflecting that Claudia Jones on November 2, 1955, won a stay of deportation for one week provided she remains in the Mt. Sinai Hospital where she is now confined.

If additional pertinent information is received concerning the captioned subject, it will be furnished you promptly.

Doc - Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

63 [redacted] 15 1955

MAILED 8
NOV 3 1955
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	11/8/55	10/4,14,17,23, 24,26;11/3/55	[redacted] mjv

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject scheduled for release from Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., on October 23, 1955. A detainer in form of deportation warrant was filed against subject with Federal Reformatory for Women by INS on 2/18/55. INS contemplated taking subject into custody at time of her release from Federal Reformatory for Women on 10/23/55, to effect her immediate deportation to Trinidad, British West Indies. However, INS detainer was removed on 10/21/55, as result of restraining order, which was issued in behalf of subject by U.S.D.C., Washington, D.C., being served on INS, Washington, D.C., on 10/20/55. Subject was released from Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., on 10/23/55, and proceeded to New York City via C and O Railroad. British authorities reportedly will permit subject to return to British West Indies. [redacted] at FRW, Alderson, cancelled.

- RUC -

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

DETAILS:

On October 4, 1955, [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., advised SA [redacted] that the subject was scheduled to be released from the Reformatory on October 23, 1955, but that her fine of $2000 had not been paid and the subject would be held until November 23, 1955, if the fine was not paid. [redacted] advised that the Communist Party was endeavoring to raise money to pay the fine and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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100-72390-181

RECORDED-9
INDEXED-9

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4 - New York (100-18676) REGISTERED
1 - Pittsburgh (100-9070)

RECEIVED NOV 16 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

71 NOV 17 1955

a b

CONFIDENTIAL

Parole Commission

to post a bond in connection with the subject's request that she be given a six month stay of deportation. She added that Immigration and Naturalization Service had filed a deportation warrant as a detainer and that the subject would be released to INS.

b6 b7C per Parole Comm. b7C(FBI)

On October 14, 1955, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the subject's fine had been paid; that the subject's request for a six month stay of deportation had been denied; and that the subject would be released to INS on October 23, 1955, for immediate deportation. [redacted] stated that INS officials had advised her that the subject would be deported promptly and expeditiously to Trinidad, British West Indies.

b7C

Mr. JOSEPH SKOSNIK, Deportation and Parole Officer, INS, 707 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised SA [redacted] on October 17, 1955, that INS, New York, N.Y., had filed a detainer in the form of a deportation warrant with the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., against the subject on February 18, 1955, and requested that INS be notified when the subject was to be released from said institution so that INS would be in a position to immediately take the subject into custody at the time of her release for immediate deportation to Trinidad, British West Indies.

Mr. SKOSNIK advised that the subject had paid her $2000 fine to the U. S. D. C., Southern District, New York City, N.Y., which was a part of the sentence imposed by the court in connection with her conviction under the Smith Act of 1940, and that she was scheduled to be released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., on October 23, 1955.

Mr. SKOSNIK continued that the subject had requested, through the District Director of INS, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 13, 1955, that an administrative stay of deportation be granted by INS for a period of six months subsequent to her release from the Federal Reformatory for Women; but this request was denied by INS on October 11, 1955.

Mr. SKOSNIK concluded that the tentative plans of INS were to proceed with the immediate deportation of the subject on October 23, 1955; that she would be taken immediately from Alderson, W.Va., to New York City by INS for probable deportation from New York City on October 24, 1955; and that the subject would be flown to Trinidad, British West Indies, via Pan-American Airways on or about October 24, 1955.

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[redacted] Records Clerk, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., advised SA [redacted] on October 23, 1955, that INS had withdrawn their deportation warrant against the subject on October 22, 1955; that the subject was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women at 7:00 AM on October 23, 1955; that the subject, accompanied by her attorney, MARY KAUFMAN, departed Alderson, W. Va., at 7:08 AM on the same date via Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, train number 46, enroute to New York City; and that said train was scheduled to arrive in New York City at 6:35 PM on October 23, 1955.

Mr. SKOSNIK subsequently advised SA [redacted] on October 24, 1955, that INS, Pittsburgh, had received a telephone call from the Central Office of INS, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 20, 1955, at which time the Central Office of INS advised them that a Restraining Order which was issued by the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., had been served upon the Central Office of INS on October 20, 1955, in connection with the subject's immediate deportation from the United States; that the Central Office of INS had instructed that their tentative plans for the immediate deportation of the subject had been cancelled in view of the above-mentioned Restraining Order; that the detainer, which was placed against the subject at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., should be removed; and that the subject's INS file should be sent to the New York Office of INS. Mr. SKOSNIK advised that their detainer against the subject at the Federal Reformatory for Women was removed by telephone on October 21, 1955, and confirmed by letter to the Federal Reformatory on the same date. He further advised that the subject's INS file had been sent from Pittsburgh to their New York Office.

On November 3, 1955, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of August 1, 1955, subject had been told that British authorities would permit the subject to return to the British West Indies upon her release from the Reformatory.

b7c, b6 per parole

On November 3, 1955, [redacted], previously mentioned herein, advised SA [redacted] that the [redacted] at the Federal Women's Reformatory on March 3, 1955, by SA [redacted] had been cancelled.

- RUC -

CONFIDENTIAL

Parole

CONFIDENTIAL

PG 100-7070

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1 is [redacted] Parole Adviser, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va.(Concealed due to manner in which information was received by her - overheard conversation of subject and [redacted] of British Consulate, Baltimore, Md.)	8/1/55	11/3/55	SA [redacted] (oral)	This report b7c(FBI)

All b6 b7c per Parole Comm.

Careful consideration has been given to the concealment of the above source and a T symbol has been utilized because the identity of the source must be concealed.

With regard to the information attributed to T-1, it is noted that on November 3, 1955, Miss [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that on August 1, 1955, [redacted] of the British Consulate, 611-612 Keyser Building, Baltimore 2, Md., visited EUNICE M. BRILLHART, Inmate 11,543-W, a British subject who is serving a life sentence for murder. During the course of his visit to the Reformatory [redacted] also spoke to the subject for a few minutes inasmuch as a passport clearance had been requested for subject. Miss [redacted] confidentially advised that she had overheard the conversation between [redacted] and subject; that [redacted] had informed subject she would be permitted to return to the West Indies but that the British Government did not welcome her return. Miss [redacted] added that [redacted] had given the subject a good "dressing down" because of her past activity.

Para 2 and Bracket declassified per Parole memo 4/10/75

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

Will follow and report activities of subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS (Cont'd)

One extra copy of this report is being furnished New York in the event New York desires dissemination to INS, New York.

It is noted that there is a discrepancy of one day in the date furnished by INS, Pittsburgh, and the date furnished by the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W.Va., with respect to the date that the INS detainer was removed. Mr. SKOSNIK pointed out that the Reformatory was apparently using the date when they received INS's letter removing the detainer instead of the date of their telephone call.

REFERENCES: Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 9/23/55
Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau, 10/17/55
Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau and New York, 10/23/55
Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau, 11/7/55

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:
FBI PITTSBURGH 11/7/55 2:40 PM EST

DIRECTOR

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was., IS-C, SA of 1940

b7C (FBI)

Reairtel, New York to Bureau, 10/27/55.

On 11/3/55 [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va. (whose identity should be concealed and who has furnished reliable information in the past), advised SA [redacted] that on 8/1/55 [redacted] of the British Consulate, 611-612 Keyser Building, Baltimore 2, Md., visited EUNICE M. BRILLHART, Inmate 11,543-W, a British subject who is serving a life sentence for murder. During the course of his visit to the Reformatory [redacted] also spoke to the subject for a few minutes inasmuch as a passport clearance had been requested for subject. [redacted] confidentially advised that she had overheard the conversation between [redacted] and subject; that [redacted] had informed subject she would be permitted to return to the West Indies but that the British Government did not welcome her return. [redacted] added that [redacted] had given the subject a good "dressing down" because of her past activities.

b7C (FBI)

Para 2 declassified per Parole Commission memo 4/16/83

Report follows.

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

SHANKLIN [redacted]

END

[redacted] b7C (FBI)

100-9070
(6)

10/5/79

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Classified by SP8 BTQ/TCD
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

3 - Bureau (100-72390)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York [redacted] (REGISTERED MAIL)

b1 (FBI)

Mr. Belmont

All b7c b6 per Parole Comm.

RECORDED - 81

100-72390-152

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OTHERWISE

NOV 8 1955

SUBV. CONTROL

68 NOV 1955

Approved: _______________ Sent _______ M Per _______
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI PITTSBURGH 11/7/55 2:40 PM EST

DIRECTOR

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was., IS-C, SA of 1940

Reairtel, New York to Bureau, 10/27/55.

Parole Commission

On 11/3/55 Miss OLIVE SIVIA, Parole Officer, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va. (whose identity should be concealed and who has furnished reliable information in the past), advised SA GEORGE A. PATTERSON that on 8/1/55 BURT ANDREWS of the British Consulate, 611-612 Keyser Building, Baltimore 2, Md., visited EUNICE M. BRILLHART, Inmate 11,543-W, a British subject who is serving a life sentence for murder. During the course of his visit to the Reformatory ANDREWS also spoke to the subject for a few minutes inasmuch as a passport clearance had been requested for subject. Miss SIVIA confidentially advised that she had overheard the conversation between ANDREWS and subject; that ANDREWS had informed subject she would be permitted to return to the West Indies but that the British Government did not welcome her return. Miss SIVIA added that ANDREWS had given the subject a good "dressing down" because of her past activities. (C)

Report follows.

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

SHANKLIN

END

JTM/jep
100-9070
(6)

10/5/78

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by SP8 BTJ/HD
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

3 - Bureau (100-72390)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York [redacted] (REGISTERED MAIL)

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 81

100-72390-153

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OTHERWISE

NOV 8 1955

SUBV. CONTROL

68 NOV

Approved: ______________________ Sent ________M Per______
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: 11/10/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C; SA-40

Card U.T.D.
11-22-55

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

_x_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ______

ALIASES ______

NATIVE BORN ____ NATURALIZED ____ ALIEN ____

COMMUNIST ____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) REMOVE FROM "UNAVAILABLE SECTION"

TAB FOR DETCOM ____ TAB FOR COMSAB ____ RACE ____ SEX ____

DATE OF BIRTH ______ PLACE OF BIRTH ______

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ______

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY [redacted]

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER ______ RESPONSIBILITY ______

INTERESTED AGENCIES ______

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 504 W. 143rd Street, New York, New York

100-72390

NOT RECORDED
NOV 15 1955

RM [redacted]
NOV 28 1955

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ______, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

AIRTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11/9/55 - NY

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

COMPROS, NY
IS-C

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C
SMITH ACT OF 1940

b7C [redacted]

ReNYairtels of 11/1/55 and 11/2/55.

US District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD, SDNY, this date denied order to show cause why order should not be granted restraining District Director INS from deporting CLAUDIA JONES. Judge granted time for defense to take deposition from subject, CLAUDIA JONES. Stay will continue on a day to day basis starting Monday, 11/14/55, until deposition is complete. Right to take deposition granted pursuant to Rule 15, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The defendants GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, were represented by Attorney MARY KAUFMAN. The government was represented by AUSA THOMAS A. BOLAN, SDNY.

KELLY

RECORDED 13 100-72390-184

EX-126 NOV 10 1955

Mr. Belmont

4 - BUREAU (100-3-74-34)(RM)
(1-100-72390)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (100-11459)(CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK) (RM)
1 - NY 100-18676 (CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK)(#7-5)
1 - NY [redacted] (#7-5)
1 - NY [redacted] (#7-5)

b7C

Approved ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] (#7-5)
1752 sub 23

NOV 29 1955

100-72390.

AIR-TEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-84 BY SP8BT

COMPROS - NEW YORK; IS - C

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK; IS - C, SMITH ACT of 1940

Reference my airtel 11/9/55.

AUSA THOMAS A. BOLAN on 11/17/55 made available a copy of order signed by USDJ EDWARD WEINFELD on 11/14/55 which denied order to show cause of defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY staying deportation of CLAUDIA JONES, to enable them to consult with her and possibly use her as a witness. Order further stated if JONES did not submit to taking of deposition on 11/14/55, deportation would be effected forthwith, unless there was some other order outstanding, staying her deportation.

Defendant's attorney, MARY KAUFMAN, has advised AUSA BOLAN that no deposition would be taken from JONES.

A copy of the above order is being made an exhibit in NY 100-18676-1B_____.

KELLY

5-BUREAU (100-3-74-34) (REGISTERED ~~REGULAR~~ MAIL)
(2-Bufile 100-72390)
1-NY 100-18676 (CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK) (7-5)
1-NY [redacted] (7-5)
b7c 1-NY [redacted]) (7-5)
[redacted] (7-5)
NY 100-81752 sub 23 (7-5)

100-72390-
NOT RECORDED
195 NOV 25 1955

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23
2 FEB 1 1974

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NOV 30 1955

FBI - JUSTICE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NY
11/9/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was. IS - C, SA - 1940. [redacted]

Pursuant to info furnished by AUSA T. A. BOLAN on 11/9/55, the records of USDC, SDNY were checked. They reflected that on 11/7/55, USDJ JOHN F. X. Mc GOHEY issued an order to show cause why an order should not be issued restraining District Director INS from deporting subject pending disposition of a complaint filed same date by subject alleging that order and warrant of deportation are now void and illegal in that the statutory provisions upon which they are based are a denial to subject of substantive due process of law in violation of her rights and privileges under the 5th Amendment. Hearing on order to show cause is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., 11/10/55. Info. [redacted]

KELLY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7C

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 36

3 - Bureau (100-72390) (RM)

100-72390-185

EX-116

NOV 10 1955

NY 100-18676
[redacted] (#7-5) b7C

Approved: [signature] Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

52 NOV 30 1955

100-72390-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

11/9/55

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR (100-72390) DEFERRED

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was., IS-C. SMITH ACT OF 1940.
OO New York.

Remy airtel 11/2/55.

On 11/9/55 MR. GEORGE S. GERMAN, Central Office, INS, advised SA [redacted] that on this date Judge EDWARD A. TAMM, USDC, WDC, revoked the restraining order preventing INS action re deportation of subject and that at 10:35 A.M. on the same date subject was released as a patient from Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

b7c

MR. GERMAN stated subject's attorneys on 11/8/55 filed two actions at USDC, SDNY, Foley Square, New York City, which actions GERMAN described as "Delaying tactics" to prevent subject's immediate deportation. He stated a hearing in connection with one such action filed by subject's attorneys will be held at USDC, SDNY, Foley Square, New York City, on 11/10/55. RUC.

LAUGHLIN

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted]
(6)
100-11459
cc - (2) New York (100-18676) (RM)

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 36
100-72390-
116
16 NOV 28 1955

66 DEC 2 1955

100-72390-

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR TEL

NY, NY

11/10/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; IS-C; SMITH ACT OF 1940.

Remyairtel, 11/9/55.

AUSA HAROLD RABY, SDNY, advised this date that subject's hearing on order to show cause, signed by USDJ JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY on 11/7/55, was adjourned this date until 11/17/55, by mutual agreement.

KELLY

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (100-72390) (Registered Mail)

5

b7C

[redacted] (#7-5)
100-18676

Mr. Belmont

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTJ/RB

b7C

RECORDED - 36

100-72390-187

EX-116

NOV 28 1955

cc Baumgardner

100-72390-

Approved ____ Special Agent in Charge   Sent ____ M   Per ____

52 NOV 30 1955

wmm

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
New York 11/17/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; IS - C, SMITH ACT of 1940

Reference my airtel of 11/10/55.

AUSA HAROLD RABY, SDNY, advised this date that further action on complaint charging deportation unconstitutional and order to show cause signed by USDJ McGOHEY on 11/7/55, was to be discontinued under stipulation that subject would voluntarily accept deportation to the United Kingdom on or prior to 12/9/55. It was further stipulated in agreement that subject would initiate no further litigation to stay or halt her deportation.

[redacted]

INS agreed to refrain from further deportation efforts until 12/9/55. An order to this effect was submitted this date to USDJ McGOHEY, SDNY, for his signature.

b7c

KELLY

3 2-BUREAU (100-72390) (REGULAR REGISTERED MAIL)
b7c [redacted] (7-5)
NY 100-18676

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BT5 KRB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED-32 100-72390-188

EX-126

Approved J.J. Kelly Sent 2 NOV 19 1955
Special Agent in Charge

INT SEC

cc Baumgardner

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 22, 1955

Director, FBI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940
RECORDED-32 FBI File 100-72390 - 188

EX-126

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 21, October 25 and November 3, 1955, which furnished information concerning the captioned subject better known as Claudia Jones who was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on October 23, 1955.

For your additional information according to the "Daily Worker" of November 10, 1955, Claudia Jones on November 9, 1955, was given a stay of deportation for the purpose of taking a deposition which could be used as evidence in the trial of George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg on Smith Act charges.

The hearing scheduled for Claudia Jones on November 17, 1955, which was to challenge her deportation order was cancelled. On November 17, 1955, Assistant United States Attorney Harold Raby, Southern District of New York, advised our New York Office that further action on the complaint charging that the deportation of Claudia Jones was unconstitutional and the order to show cause signed by United States District Judge McGohey on November 7, 1955, was to be discontinued under stipulation that Claudia Jones would voluntarily accept deportation to the United Kingdom on or prior to December 9, 1955. It was further stipulated in agreement that Claudia Jones would initiate no further litigation to stay or halt her deportation. The Immigration and Naturalization Service agreed to refrain from further deportation efforts until December 9, 1955, according to Assistant United States Attorney Raby. An order to this effect was submitted on November 17, 1955, to United States District Judge McGohey, Southern District of New York, for his signature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DEC 7 1955

NOV 22 1955

COMM — FBI
NOV 22 1955
MAILED 25

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

According to the "Daily Worker" of November 21, 1955, Claudia Jones is scheduled to leave the United States on December 9, 1955, thus voluntarily deporting herself. According to the "Daily Worker" the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership had announced that Claudia Jones had been forced by ill health to drop her current challenge of the deportation order. She is scheduled to leave on the "Queen Elizabeth."

If any additional pertinent information is received concerning the deportation of Claudia Jones, it will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

[redacted] b7C
(6)

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 11/21/55

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was; IS - C; SMITH ACT-1940.

[redacted] (C)

On 11/21/55 Mr. H. DERNETZ, INS, advised subject will voluntarily depart US under warrant of deportation for London, England, on 12/9/55. He further advised INS exercising least possible supervision of subject so as not to hinder departure.

Cunard Line advised this date Queen Elizabeth sails from NYC on 12/9/55.

[redacted] (C)

The "Daily Worker" this date, page 1, confirms much of the above information.

Mr. Belmont

KELLY

3 Bureau (100-72390)(RM)

1 [redacted] C

[redacted]

NY 100-18676

RECORDED

100-72390-189

NOV 22 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

Classified by 1259 JJB

Exempt from GDS Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

cc to London

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 1/2/79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP8BJJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
[redacted]
b7C

RECORDED-74 100-72390-189 SECRET
[redacted] b1

November 28, 1955

RE: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases

Claudia Vera Scholnick, a Negress known as Claudia Jones in the Communist Party, USA, and who was born Claudia Vera Cumberbatch, is a member of the alternate National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. She has been in the Communist Party since about 1938. Claudia Jones claims to have been born on February 21, 1915, in Trinidad, British West Indies, and is still a British subject. Claudia Jones was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 23, 1950, in New York City as an alien Communist. She was afforded a deportation hearing on December 21, 1950, and was ordered deported to Trinidad. Her deportation was held in abeyance inasmuch as she was tried along with other top Communist Party leaders for violation of the Smith Act. She was convicted on January 21, 1953, and began serving her prison sentence of one year and one day on January 11, 1955. She was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on October 23, 1955. The Government proceeded with action to effect Claudia Jones' deportation upon her release from prison. She contested this deportation.

On November 21, 1955, information was obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflecting that Claudia Jones will voluntarily depart United States under warrant of deportation for London, England, on December 9, 1955. According to the "Daily Worker" of November 21, 1955, Claudia Jones is scheduled to leave the United States on the "Queen Elizabeth"."

It is quite possible that Claudia Jones will be closely associated with other Communists in England upon her arrival, particularly with John Williamson, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, who was deported to England on May 4, 1955.

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

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Boardman
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Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

52 DEC

2oo - London

SECRET AIR COURIER

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit
Bufile - 100-72390
[redacted] b7C
(12)

SECRET

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing announced the deportation today of Claudia Scholnick, alias Claudia Jones, a British subject, on a warrant charging that she was active in Communist Party affairs after [redacted] her entry into the United States.

Mrs. Scholnick departed for England today aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" from New York.

Mrs. Scholnick was born in Trinidad, British West Indies, February 21, 1915. She last entered the United States at New York, February 9, [redacted] 1924, as an immigrant.

A warrant was issued for her arrest on October 27, 1947 under applicable immigration laws making membership in the Communist Party a ground for deportation.

The Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed Mrs. Scholnick's appeal from the Service decision finding her deportable, and the order of deportation became final on October 27, 1952. Meantime, Mrs. Scholnick was convicted of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act January 21, 1953 by a New York Federal jury. She served a sentence of one year and a day in prison and was fined $2,000.

In connection with the deportation, Commissioner Swing said:

"This is another example of the concentrated effort being exerted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to rid the country of all aliens who accepted our hospitality and then became a part of the Communist conspiracy against the free world."

100-72390
NOT RECORDED
DEC 14 1955

100-72390-

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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b7C

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BJS/RB

— 7231 —

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 14 1955

68 DEC 16 1955

FOR IMMEDIATE RELI E
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8BTI mo

AIRTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, 12/9/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was.; IS-C; SA-40.

Subject, under name CLAUDIA JONES, departed US this date at 2:00 p.m. voluntarily, under warrant of deportation. Subject occupied Cabin B140 aboard QUEEN ELIZABETH; her destination was Great Britain. Numerous friends on hand to bid bon voyage. Subject occupied cabin with MILDRED EDELMAN, who is traveling on a US passport and apparently a friend of subject. Subject traveling on emergency travel permit issued by British Consul on 11/29/55. World Travel Agency, NYC, booked passage for both subject and Mrs. EDELMAN. Subject last seen alone in her cabin with Mrs. EDELMAN at 1:20 p.m. and was not observed to leave ship after this time.

[redacted]

KELLY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Classified by SP8BTS/TLB
Declassify on: OADR

Mr. Belmont

[redacted]

(S) b1

b7C

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3-BUREAU (100-72390)(RM)
1-NY 100-[redacted]7-5)
[redacted] b7C
100-18676
(6)

100-72390-190

RECORDED - 4 1955

INDEXED - 4

SECRET

Approved: JJ Kearney
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____M Per ____

2 yellows

cc- Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
[redacted]

RECORDED - 4
100-72390-190
EX-118
[redacted] (S)

SECRET

December 13, 1955

RE: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, With Aliases

SECRET

11775

Reference is made to the memorandum dated November 28, 1955, which furnished information concerning Claudia Vera Scholnick, better known as Claudia Jones, who was scheduled to be deported to London, England, on December 9, 1955.

For your further information in this connection, Claudia Jones voluntarily departed the United States at 2:00 P.M. on December 9, 1955, under warrant of deportation. She occupied Cabin B140 aboard the "Queen Elizabeth." Her destination was Great Britain. There were numerous friends on hand to bid her bon voyage.

Claudia Jones occupied a cabin with Mildred Edelman who is traveling on a U. S. passport and is apparently a friend of the subject. Claudia Jones is traveling on an emergency travel permit issued by the British Consul on November 29, 1955. The World Travel Agency, New York City, booked passage for both Claudia Jones and Mrs. Edelman.

Claudia Jones was observed in her cabin with Mrs. Edelman at 1:20 P.M. on December 9, 1955, and was not observed to leave the ship after this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-72390

2cc - London

SECRET AIR COURIER

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit

[redacted]
(11)

SECRET

Classified by SP8BTS/TZB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

SECRET

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Boardman
Nichols
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE
DEC 1 3 1955

DEC 15 1955

All b1, b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-72390-NR 12-22-55

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt From GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

AIRTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, 12/21/55

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

Classified by SP8B15/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

CLAUDIA JONES; IS-C; SA-40.

Re Chicago let to Director, 12/13/55 (U)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The "Daily Worker", 10/31/55, page 5, column 5, contained an article captioned "Claudia Jones Needs Uninterrupted Rest". This article stated, "The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership urges that during Miss CLAUDIE JONES' hospitalization in Mt. Sinai there be no visitors in order that Miss JONES will have an undisturbed period for maximum rest and quiet required to ease her heart condition." (U)

On 11/14/55 subject's deportation was stayed on a day-to-day basis, providing she submitted to having a deposition taken in regard to the defendants in the US vs. TRACHTENBERG case. Subject never submitted to having deposition taken and right after this her attorneys stated she would agree to voluntarily accept deportation to the United Kingdom on or prior to 12/9/55 on the stipulation INS would refrain from further deportation efforts. (U)

RECORDED-53 100-72390-192

[redacted] (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

2 DEC 22 1955

1/6/56

[redacted]

100-18676
(9)

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ____ M Per ____

Mr. Belmont

CONFIDENTIAL

cc [redacted]

All b1, b7C

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY 100-18676 -2-

Transmit the following Teletype message to: CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

On 11/14/55 subject was burning some of her papers in her apt. when the Fire Dept. was called. When firemen arrived she refused to let them in. Entrance was gained by the firemen through a window. According to Patrolman [redacted] b7C NYC PD, who also responded to the fire alarm, subject was burning papers in her stove, fireplace, and in the bathroom. Firemen took all material subject was burning and put it in two trash cans which were later examined by agents. The material was all charred to such extent that identification of individual articles among this material was impossible. (U)

[redacted] (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

All b1

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: ______________________ Sent________M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: 12/29/55

Security Index card cancelled

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS - C
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Subject voluntarily departed U.S. under warrant of deportation aboard "HMS Queen Elizabeth" on 12/9/55.

It is therefore recommended that subject should be deleted from the Security Index of the NYO and the Bureau.

CANCELLED
JAN 9 1956

3 - Bureau (100-72390)(RM)
1 - NY 100-18676

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

cc to New York 1-6-56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8 BJS /ms

[redacted]

SUBV. CONTROL
100-72390-193

[redacted]
(4)

RECORDED-42
EX-121

JAN 11 1956

JAN 13 1956

EX-PROC.

All b7c

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 1/13/56

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9070)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES
~~IS - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by SP8BTJ/MB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

Re New York airtel, 12/21/55.

Parole

On January 4, 1956, [redacted] Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., advised SA [redacted] that no psychiatric examination was given the subject while she was confined at the reformatory, although she received a number of extensive medical examinations. [redacted] made available the medical reports concerning subject and stated that she was quite certain that all medical examinations, complaints by subject, and medical treatment while incarcerated were filed therein. A review of same by SA [redacted] revealed no information was contained therein regarding subject's mental status except for the statement that she was considered to have average intelligence and there was nothing in the file which would indicate that subject's mental stability had been questioned. [redacted] stated that almost without exception she is advised if the mental stability of any inmate becomes questionable, and she cannot recall anything which would reflect on subject's mental stability. RUC.

b7c (FBI)

b7c (FBI)

b7c + b6 per Parole Comm.

2 - Bureau (100-72390)(RM)
2 - [redacted] (C) b1
(1 - 100-21442, CLAUDIA JONES) (RM)
1 - New York (100-18676, CLAUDIA JONES)
1 - PG 100-9070

[redacted]

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 17

100-72390-195

9 JAN 24 1956

EX. 10

Classified by [illegible] Category 3
Exempt From GDS Category
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/2/78

CONFIDENTIAL

TAB B

cc - Mr. [redacted] b7C

Legal Attache, London

January 19, 1956

Director, FBI (100-72390)

RECORDED - 17 100-72390-195

CONFIDENTIAL

CLAUDIA JONES, With Aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Bureau memorandum dated January 4, 1956, enclosing a copy of an airtel received from the New York Office dated December 21, 1955, concerning the captioned individual. (U)

EX. - 107

For your additional information in this connection there is attached herewith a copy of a memorandum received from the Pittsburgh Office dated January 13, 1956, which relates to the question of subject's mental stability while she was incarcerated at the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia. (U)

Enclosure (1)

2cc - New York (For Information)

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

[redacted] b7C
(7)

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY SPFBTJ
ON 12-15-83

LEGAT
2 JAN 20
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b7C

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

395

71 JAN 30 1956

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	FEB 3 1956	1/5,6,9-13,19,20/56

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
SECRET	[redacted]	ibj

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SMITH ACT 1940

Synopsis:

[redacted]

(C)

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR
12-15-83

- C -

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2-8-56
HOW FORW.
BY

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/2/78

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

4-Bureau (100-72390) (RM)
1-INS, NYC (RM)
1-USA, SDNY (RM)
3-New York (100-18676)

100-72390-197

INDEXED

FEB 9 1956

RECORDED - 1

SUBV CONTROL

COPIES DESTROYED

EX-126

SECRET

2-13-56
33

All b1, b7c

SECRET

NY 100-18676

DETAILS:

Residence

b7C On October 27, 1955, [redacted] United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, advised that records reflect subject stated that upon her release from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, on October 23, 1955, she would return to the home of her father (CHARLES C. CUMBERBATCH), 504 West 143rd Street, New York City, until such time as she could secure her own place of residence.

Information received that Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, reflects subject occupied private room 369 at this hospital from October 26, 1955 to November 9, 1955.

SAS of the FBI observed the subject aboard the QUEEN ELIZABETH prior to its departure for Great Britain on December 9, 1955. Subject occupied Cabin B140 along with Mrs. MILDRED EDELMAN, who was traveling on a United States passport. Subject was traveling on an emergency travel permit issued by the British Consul on November 29, 1955.

N.Y. ENG.

MILDRED EDELMAN, prior to her marriage in 1954, was known as MILDRED McADORY.

In an article entitled, "Mildred McAdory's Son Stephen, Dies" which appeared in the "Daily Worker" issue of May 6, 1951, section 1, page 8, column 3, MILDRED McADORY was described as a "well known Communist leader in Harlem."

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

The "Daily Worker" of December 23, 1955, page 2, column 1, contains an article captioned, "Britains Welcome Claudia Jones." This article reads in part as follows:

SECRET

NY 100-18676

"Southampton, England - Claudia Jones, famous woman leader of the CP of the USA, stepped ashore here last week, just one more great fighter deported from the United States under the Walter-McCarran Act. But she stepped into the arms of friends -- Johnny and May Williamson, deported under the same act earlier this year -- and a group of Southampton women with a huge bouquet...

"Of her plans for the future Claudia said: 'Well, I am a champion weaver and am a journalist...but first of all I mean to have a good holiday and rest.'"

1

Judicial Action

Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT K. RUSKIN, Southern District of New York, advised he received a stipulation on September 13, 1955, signed by MARY M. KAUFMAN, Attorney of Record for the 11 FLYNN Case appellants (which includes subject), withdrawing appeal from United States District Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK'S denial of motion for new trial and motion for reargument of the motion for new trial; stipulation filed September 13, 1955, United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

The "Daily Worker" of October 17, 1955, page 2, column 1, published an article entitled, "$2000 Needed For Release of Claudia Jones." This article was an appeal for funds to pay subject's fine imposed upon her by conviction for violation of the Smith Act of 1940.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised on October 17, 1955, that subject had paid her $2000 fine in connection with her conviction under the Smith Act of 1940.

The "Daily Worker" of October 21, 1955, page 1, column 1, carried an article entitled, "Stay of Deportation Won For Claudia Jones."

This article read in part as follows:

"Claudia Jones yesterday won a stay of deportation pending determination of the status of her health. The action came as a United States District Court Judge in Washington signed a temporary restraining order which prevents the Justice Department from carrying out Miss Jones' scheduled deportation Sunday, when she will be released from Alderson Prison. Miss Jones will as a result be free Sunday on $100 bond. She will arrive Monday morning in New York."

[redacted] Records Clerk, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, advised on October 23, 1955, that INS withdrew deportation warrant on subject and she was released from prison at 7 A.M. that date.

b7C

On November 2, 1955, Mr. GEORGE S. GERMAN, Central Office, INS, advised SA [redacted] that subject's hearing was held this date at United States District Court, Washington, D.C., Judge EDWARD A. TAMM presiding; D.C. subject was represented by two attorneys, DAVID REIN of Washington, D.C., and BLANCHE FREEDMAN of New York City. N.Y. Subject's medical doctor, SAMUEL K. ELSTER, testified at hearing that subject was then a patient at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, at his direction, and stated subject's present heart condition would allow her to travel.

Mr. GERMAN added that INS doctors who have examined subject concurred with Dr. ELSTER'S opinion in regard to subject's present heart condition allowing her to travel; and that doctors also agreed there is a question of proper treatment for subject's heart condition which should be decided upon before the subject is deported. Mr. GERMAN stated Judge TAMM agreed that the court restraining order prohibiting INS from taking action to deport subject to be extended to no later than November 9, 1955, with the provision that subject remain at Mt. Sinai Hospital for examination to determine proper treatment.

SECRET

NY 100-18676

The "Daily Worker" of November 4, 1955, page 3, column 1, contained an article, "Ask Stay For Claudia Jones to Testify at Smith Act Trial." This article reflects that a petition was filed in Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, on behalf of GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG by Attorney MARY KAUFMAN seeking a deportation stay for subject so that she might testify as an expert witness in their Smith Act trial.

CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG are defendants in the pending Smith Act trial before the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, entitled US vs ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, ET AL.

Records of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, as checked by SA [redacted] on November 9, 1955, reflected that on November 7, 1955, United States District Judge JOHN F. X. McGOHEY issued an order to show cause why an order should not be issued restraining District Director of INS from deporting subject pending disposition of a complaint filed same date by subject alleging that order and warrant of deportation are now void and illegal in that the statutory provisions upon which they are based are a denial to the subject of substantive due process of law in violation of her rights and privileges under the 5th Amendment. Hearing on this order to show cause was scheduled for November 10, 1955.

b7C

On November 9, 1955, Mr. GERMAN, Central Office, INS, advised SA [redacted] that on this date Judge EDWARD A. TAMM, United States District Court, Washington, D.C., revoked the restraining order preventing INS action to deport subject, and that at 10:35 A.M. on that same date subject was released as a patient from Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

United States District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD, Southern District of New York, on November 9, 1955, denied petition of GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG to stay subject's deportation. He granted stay of deportation on a day to day basis starting November 14, 1955,

SECRET

for purposes of having deposition taken from subject. Stay was to last until deposition was completed.

Assistant United States Attorney HAROLD RABY, Southern District of New York, advised on November 17, 1955, that further action from complaint charging deportation unconstitutional and ordered to show cause signed by United States District Judge MCGOHEY on November 7, 1955, was to be discontinued under stipulation that subject would voluntarily accept deportation to the United Kingdom on or prior to December 9, 1955. It was further stipulated in agreement that subject would initiate no further litigation to stay or halt her deportation. INS agreed to refrain from further deportation efforts until December 9, 1955.

EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY, District Director, INS, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, advised by letter dated December 12, 1955, that subject departed voluntarily under warrant of deportation on board the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH, which sailed from the Port of New York on December 9, 1955, destined for England.

Communist Party (CP) Activity

[redacted]

NEW YC
NY

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

(u)

All b1, b7d

SECRET

NY 100-18676

The JSSS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CP Associates

[redacted]

N.Y

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(C)

Activities on Behalf of Subject

[redacted]

(C)

All b1, b7d

SECRET

SECRET

NY 100-18676

[redacted] (c)

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

The Michigan edition of "The Worker," November 20, 1955, page 16, column 4, contains an article captioned, "Scots Aid Democratic Rights in US; Ask Passport to Robeson." This article reflects that a conference of unionists and members of the Labor Party gathered in Glascow, Scotland, to defend democratic rights in the United States. This conference sent greetings to CLAUDIA JONES.

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker."

All b1, b7d

SECRET

SECRET

NY 100-18676

The newspaper "For A Lasting Peace, For A Peoples Democracy!" which is published in Bucharest, Hungary, and describes itself as "organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties," in its December 2, 1955, issue, page 4, contained an article captioned, "In Defence of Claudia Jones: Statement of the National Committee CP of the USA." The article read as follows:

> "A month ago Claudia Jones, member of the National Committee of the CP USA was released from jail, after serving a sentence on a trumped up charge of 'advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.' Broad sections of the progressive American public know Claudia Jones as a fighter for peace, as a true daughter of the Negro people, and a champion of their rights, as a fighter of social progress and against racism and all reactions. Despite the fact that her health has been ruined by imprisonment and persecution, and that she is now in the hospital, the Government of the USA has decided to deport her. This news angered all honest Americans."

The article continues:

> "The National Committee of the CP USA has published the statement calling for action in defence of Claudia Jones, signed Comrade William Z. Foster, Chairman of the National Committee."

The article continues by setting out FOSTER'S statements.

[redacted]

b1, b7d

SECRET

SECRET

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

(C)

<u>Health Status</u>

[redacted]

(C)

The "Daily Worker" of October 27, 1955, page 1, column 3, carried an article which reflected subject "suffered a sudden attack yesterday afternoon and was taken immediately to Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. Miss Jones was described as suffering an attack of 'heart pains.'" The article further states the subject had been scheduled to enter the hospital for a full medical checkup on Friday (October 28, 1955).

The "Daily Worker" of October 31, 1955, page 5, column 5, contained an article captioned, "Claudia Jones Needs Uninterrupted Rest." This article states:

All b1, b7d

SECRET

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NY 100-18676

"The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership urges that during the period of Miss Claudia Jones's hospitalization in Mt. Sinai, there be no visitors, in order that Miss Jones will have an undisturbed period for maximum rest and quiet required to ease her heart condition."

[redacted] (C)

"The Worker" of April 3, 1955, page 13, column 2, reflects the NCDNL continues in existence and is located at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] (C)

All b1, b7d

SECRET

SECRET

NY 100-18676

[redacted]

b1 (FBI) (e)

The "Daily Worker" of November 21, 1955, page 1, column 3, contained an article captioned, "Claudia Jones Will Go To London; Too Ill To Fight Deportation Order."

Referred to Parole Commission

[redacted] Federal Reformatory For Women, Alderson, West Virginia, advised SA [redacted] on January 4, 1956, that subject was given a number of extensive medical examinations, but no psychiatric examinations. Records contained no information in regards to subject's mental status, except for a statement she was considered of average intelligence.

b7c b6 Per Parole Comm.

Miscellaneous

[redacted] 50th Precinct, New York City Police Department, advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted] on November 14, 1955, that on that morning Patrolmen [redacted] and [redacted] responded to a fire at 504 West 143rd Street, New York City. According to [redacted] when the officers arrived they learned that the subject, who was burning papers in her apartment, refused to allow firemen to enter her apartment. Firemen entered through a window and put out the fire subject had in the fireplace, stove, and according to Patrolman [redacted] in the bathroom. Firemen put out these fires and put the material the subject was burning into trash cans and placed them on the street. The material which the subject was burning consisted of pamphlets, outlines, some photographs, and greeting cards, all of which were charred to the extent as to make identification of them impossible.

b7c b7d (FBI)

Referred to Parole Commission

[redacted] New York Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, advised on October 27, 1955, that the following people are listed in subject's records as relatives:

b7c b6 Per Parole

100-72390-197

SECRET

C D

SECRET

NY 100-18676

Parole Commission

CHARLES C. CUMBERBATCH, father
Age 71, widower
504 West 143rd Street
New York, New York
Receives old age assistance

SYLVIA CUMBERBATCH, sister
141 West 120th Street
New York, New York
Domestic worker
Age 41

YVONNE CUMBERBATCH, sister
Age 37
501 West 143rd Street
New York, New York
Teacher

LINDSAY CUMBERBATCH, sister
Age 35
352 West 173rd Street
New York, New York
Factory worker

Subject's record also reflects that while in prison she took courses in shorthand and Spanish.

- C -

100-72390-197

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NY 100-18676

ADMINISTRATIVE

By letter to the Bureau dated 12/29/55, the NYO recommended that the subject be deleted from the SI of the NYO and the Bureau.

Subject was observed aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on 12/9/55 by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] b7C

b7C & b6 per Parole Comm.

Referred to Parole Commission

On 9/12/55 [redacted] Federal Reformatory For Women, Alderson, West Virginia, made available an additional list of unauthorized persons who had corresponded with the subject. This correspondence was in the form of birthday greetings. The fact that an individual corresponded with the subject has been noted and this fact has been disseminated to the appropriate files of the individual correspondent.

Reference is made to lead set out in referenced NY report dated 9/30/55, to review correlation memo prepared in the NYO. This memo was reviewed and it was determined that the majority of references concerned activities of subject prior to her indictment under Smith Act of 1940. The remaining references were not deemed pertinent inasmuch as subject has been deported; therefore, they will not be included in a report. Index cards on references have been destroyed.

[redacted]

(C)

b1

(C)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

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FBI/DOJ

SECRET

NY 100-18676

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

b1 [redacted] S

Extreme care should be used in reporting the above information in the event it is disseminated outside the Bureau. It should be noted that some of this information, by its nature, tends to identify the informant as the source thereof.

REFERENCE Report of SA [redacted] 9/30/55, New York.
Report of SA [redacted] 11/8/55, Pittsburgh.

b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-72390) DATE: 2/16/55

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-18676)

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, was
IS-C
(OO:NY)

Re WFO let to Director, 5/5/51, and WFO r/s to NY, 1/26/56.

Relet reflects that Central Office INS was requested by letter to advise WFO in advance, when deportation order relative to subject is to be made effective.

b7E In compliance with ref. r/s this [redacted] should be removed, as subject was deported 12/9/55.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-83 BY SP8B2JS/RB

RECORDED - 96 100-72390-198

2- Bureau (100-72390) (RM)
2- Washington Field (CLAUDIA JONES) (RM)
1- New York (100-18676) (7-5)

123 FEB 17 1956

[redacted] b7C
(5)

EX. - 108

SUBV. CONTROL

64 FEB 27 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: June 21, 1956

FROM : Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
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There are attached herewith the negative and one up-to-date photograph of Claudia Jones which were taken from a photograph appearing in the January, 1956, issue of "Political Affairs."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this negative and photograph be placed in the captioned file for future reference purposes.

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INDEXED - 54 7 JUN 22 1956

EX-123

2 - ENCLOSURE

Enclosures

100-72390

cc - Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. [redacted]

[redacted]
(3)

All b7c

53 JUN 27 1956

Fraternal salutations and best wishes, Comrade Claudia!



COMRADE CLAUDIA JONES

Alternate Member, National Committee, C.P.U.S.A.

Recently released Smith Act prisoner, McCarran-Walter Act Deportee

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: July 11, 1956

FROM : Legal Attache, London (100-1201)

SECRET

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

18949

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UACB this matter is being carried pending inactive.

[redacted]

-PH-
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Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite

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Declassify on: OADR
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Report Form
FD-73 (5-12-55)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	8/27/56	2/27/53-8/3/56	

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMPROS - NEW YORK: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, wa; ET AL	[redacted] b7c	ehr
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SMITH ACT OF 1940	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-7-80 BY SP1G5K/mac

SYNOPSIS: US vs. FLYNN; ET AL: After several postponements, defense filed appellate brief 11/18/53. Government's appeal brief filed 2/11/54. Argument on appeal held 5/10-11/54. Appellant's reply brief filed 5/14/54. Conviction affirmed unanimously by US Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit, 10/14/54. Defendants continued on bail pending appeal to US Supreme Court. Appellant's petitioned US Supreme Court for writ of certiorari 11/13/54; petition denied 1/10/55, and order issued 1/17/55. Defendants ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BETTY GANNETT, VICTOR JEREMY JEROME, ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON, CLAUDIA JONES, ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON, JACOB MINDEL, PETTIS PERRY, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE remanded to custody USM, SDNY, 1/11/55. Defendant LOUIS WEINSTOCK, taken into custody by USM, Washington, D.C. 2/2/55. Appellant's petition for rehearing filed in US Supreme Court 2/4/55, and denied 2/28/55. Motions for suspension and/or reduction of sentences of defendants MINDEL and JONES denied. Hearings in supplemental proceedings re payment of committed fines conducted 1953. Defendants JONES and TRACHTENBERG paid fines in full, other

Classification upheld (1259) 10/27/78

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Synopsis (Cont'd):

defendants, with exception of JOHNSON,have paid small amounts on account. Defense moved for new trial 1/31/55, on the basis of affidavit of government witness HARVEY M. MATUSOW, who alleged certain of his testimony was either false or not entirely true. Hearing held on motion 2/10/55, through 3/21/55, and on 4/22/55, USDJ EDWARD J. DIMOCK denied motion as to all defendants except CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG, who were granted new trials. Defense application for renewal of CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG motions for judgments of acquittal denied 5/26/56. Defense application for reargument of motion for new trial based on MATUSOW's affidavit denied 5/26/55. On 6/30/55, US Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit dismissed appeals of defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG from denial of motions for judgments of acquittal. Defense withdrew appeals from denials for motion of new trial and motion for reargument of motion for new trial on 9/13/55. Defendant CHARNEY's payment on fine refunded 9/17/55; TRACHTENBERG's fine refunded 10/13/55. Details of bail bond and travel extensions set forth. Defendant ISRAEL AMTER, whose case was severed 1/11/52, died 11/24/54; nolle prosequi entered USDC, SDNY, 12/23/54. US vs. TRACHTENBERG, ET AL: Defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG ordered released from Federal Prison 4/22/55. Defendant SIDNEY STEIN entered plea of not guilty 6/3/55. On 6/6/55, trials of defendants BACHRACH, whose case was severed during trial in 1952, CHARNEY TRACHTENBERG,and STEIN were consolidated and placed on trial calendar. Fugitives FRED MORRIS FINE, JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR., AND WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON, surrendered November and December, 1955, all entered pleas of not guilty and cases set for trial with those of BACHRACH, CHARNEY, TRACHTENBERG, and STEIN. Details of

Synopsis (Cont'd):

bail bond, travel extensions, and pre-trial motions set forth. After numerous postponements trial began 4/9/56, USDJ ALEXANDER BICKS presiding. Jury impanelled 4/23/56. Opening statements made 4/30-5/1/56. Government's case conducted from 5/1/56, until 6/6/56, and utilized 28 witnesses. On 6/14/56, defense moved for directed verdict of acquittal for all defendants. Motion granted 6/18/56, as to BACHRACH on ground evidence insufficient to sustain conviction. Defense conducted its case 6/19-7/19/56, utilizing 7 witnesses including defendant CHARNEY. Defense renewed motions for directed verdicts of acquittal; motions denied 7/19/56. USDJ BICKS ruled 7/25/56 he had found clear and present danger existed at time indictment returned. Defense and Government summations heard 7/25-26/56. Judge charged jury 7/30/56, and jury retired to deliberate 12:50 p.m. At 3:00 p.m., 7/31/56, jury forelady announced verdict, all defendants guilty as charged. 9/17/56, set as date for sentencing, Defense motion granted to defer additional motions until sentencing date. Defendants continued on bail pending sentencing.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SAS [redacted] b7c and [redacted]

All information contained herein appears in the record of Criminal Docket C136-7, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, or in the records of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

INTRODUCTION

For clarity, this report has two sections: Section One sets forth legal proceedings in United States vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL; Section Two sets forth legal proceedings in United States vs. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG,ET AL.

The FLYNN and TRACHTENBERG cases were based on the same indictment which was returned by a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on June 20, 1951, and charged defendants with violation of Section Three of the Smith Act, Stat. 671,18 U.S.C. (1946 ed.) Section 11, and 18 U.S.C. (1948 ed.) Section 371.

Twenty-one defendants were indicted at that time. Seventeen were apprehended, SIDNEY STEIN, FRED MORRIS FINE, JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR., and WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON being fugitives. Sixteen defendants went to trial on March 31, 1952, in the FLYNN case, the case of ISRAEL AMTER (now deceased) having been severed because of bad health. The case of MARION BACHRACH was severed during trial because she suffered from cancer. Judgments of acquittal were entered on September 23, 1952, as to defendants SIMON GERSON and ISIDORE BEGUN.

The thirteen defendants convicted by a jury in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on January 21, 1953, in the FLYNN case were, ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BETTY GANNETT, VICTOR JEREMY JEROME, ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON, CLAUDIA JONES, ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON, JACOB MINDEL, PETTIS PERRY, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, LOUIS WEINSTOCK, and WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE.

Two of those convicted, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, were granted new

NY 100-81752

trials on April 22, 1955, as a result of a defense motion based on Government Witness HARVEY M. MATUSOW's affidavit recanting his testimony.

Fugitive SIDNEY STEIN was apprehended in August, 1953 at Twain Harte, California; fugitives FINE, JACKSON, and MARRON surrendered in November and December, 1955.

The defendants in the United States vs. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, ET AL case were, MARION BACHRACH, GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, FRED MORRIS FINE, JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR., WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON, SIDNEY STEIN, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

I. UNITED STATES VS. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL

A. Appellate Proceedings and Remanding to Custody

On February 3, 1953, notices of appeal from their conviction of January 21, 1953, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, were filed by the defendants in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. A stipulation was filed on March 9, 1953, extending the time the defendants had until April 15, 1953, to file the record on appeal. On April 15, 1953, a stipulation was filed extending the time to May 15, 1953, and on May 14, 1953, another stipulation was filed extending the time to May 25, 1953. A stipulation was filed on May 25, 1953, extending the time given defendants to docket the appeal and file the record on appeal to May 28, 1953.

On May 27, 1953, Defense Attorney MARY M. KAUFMAN filed a motion to extend the time to October 15, 1953, for the filing of the printed record and the docketing of the appeal before the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. This motion was returnable June 1, 1953, and in an attached affidavit Attorney KAUFMAN stated that additional time was required since she had been the only defense attorney able to work on the case since the end of the trial.

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The United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on June 1, 1953, granted an extension of time to the defense to October 1, 1953, and ruled that the Government would have sixty days thereafter to file its brief on appeal. On October 5, 1953, the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit granted further extension to November 16, 1953.

On November 12, 1953, Defense Attorney KAUFMAN applied for and received permission to file a 350 page brief and was granted an extension to November 18, 1953, in which to file this brief. The brief was filed on November 18, 1953, by KAUFMAN and reflected that Attorney HARRY SACHER had assisted in its preparation.

The Government brief on appeal was filed on February 11, 1954, with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The argument on appeal was set for April 6, 1954.

A defense motion was filed on March 19, 1954, for continuance of the date set for the argument on appeal until July 12, 1954, based on two affidavits attesting that DELBERT E. METZGER, former District Judge Hawaii, and A. L. WIRIN, Los Angeles attorney, were assisting defense counsel on appeal and required additional time to prepare the arguments on appeal.

Justices JEROME N. FRANK and THOMAS SWAN, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, ruled on March 20, 1954, that if the appellants could within one week represent to the court that METZGER and WIRIN would appear for the argument on appeal on May 10, 1954, a continuance would be granted to that date.

Attorney ROYAL W. FRANCE on March 26, 1954, filed a notice of motion in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit for permission to file a brief amicus curiae, which application was denied on April 5, 1954.

Justice THOMAS SWAN, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, on March 29, 1954, set the date for argument on appeal as May 11, 1954, but on April 5, 1954, because of a court calendar adjustment, the date for argument was set as May 10, 1954.

The argument on appeal was held in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, on May 10 and 11, 1954, before Justices HARRIE CHASE, CARROLL C. HINCKS, and JOHN HARLAN. Special Assistant to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, JAMES B. KILSHEIMER and Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York LEONARD B. SAND argued for the Government. Attorneys MARY KAUFMAN, HARRY SACHER, DELBERT E. METZGER, and A. L. WIRIN argued for appellants.

Appellant's reply brief was filed on May 14, 1954, in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

On October 14, 1954, the conviction was affirmed unanimously by the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The Government on October 15, 1954, filed a notice of motion in the Court of Appeals seeking the issuance of a mandate forthwith so that bail could be revoked and the defendants directed to surrender. A hearing was held on October 15, 1954, and Justice HARLAN ordered the issuance of the mandate forthwith. At 4:00 p.m., October 15, 1954, the Government presented the mandate of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit to United States District Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK and moved for immediate revocation of bail and the surrender of the defendants by 10:00 a.m., October 16, 1954.

Judge DIMOCK changed the wording of the mandate calling for surrender of the defendants to make it read that the defendants were to appear before him on October 16, 1954, at 10:00 a.m.

In the hearing held before Judge DIMOCK, United States District Court, Southern District of New

York on October 16, 1954, the Judge ruled that the testimony of government witness JOHN LAUTNER about his expulsion from the Communist Party remained a substantial question of law for the United States Supreme Court. The Government moved for a surrender date for the following week in order to give defendants an opportunity to petition the United States Supreme Court for certiorari. Judge DIMOCK ordered defendants continued on bail pending appeal and granted the defendants thirty days in which to file their appeal with the United States Supreme Court.

On October 25, 1954, the Government moved in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit for recall of the mandate on appeal which had been issued on October 15, 1954, and for re-issuance of that mandate forthwith, with the clarification that the Court of Appeals found that the case involved no substantial question which should be determined by the Supreme Court and which would justify the admission of appellants to bail pending the application for certiorari. The Government also moved for revocation of appellants bail and immediate remanding of appellants.

On November 9, 1954, the Government's application was denied.

Appellants filed a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court on November 13, 1954, and the petition was denied on January 10, 1955.

On January 10, 1955, United States District Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN ordered revocation of bail and ordered warrants issued for all defendants except LOUIS WEINSTOCK, who was then on trial in a separate perjury proceeding in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C. After Attorney HARRY SACHER had argued before United States District Judge KAUFMAN that it was not within the power of Judge KAUFMAN to order defendants remanded since no order had as yet been entered by the

United States Supreme Court on its denial of certiorari, the hearing was transferred to the trial judge, United States District Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK. Attorney SACHER stated that on January 11, 1955, he had filed a motion to stay the entry of the Supreme Court's order denying certiorari pending the appellant's timely application for a rehearing.

Judge DIMOCK denied continuance of bail and defendants ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BETTY GANNETT, VICTOR JEREMY JEROME, ARNOLD SAMUEL JOHNSON, CLAUDIA JONES, ALBERT FRANCIS LANNON, JACOB MINDEL, PETTIS PERRY, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and WILLIAM WOLF WEINSTONE remanded to custody of United States Marshal, Southern District of New York. Attorney HARRY SACHER on January 13, 1955, made application before United States District Judge DIMOCK to vacate the order revoking bail, stating that Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER, United States Supreme Court, had granted a stay until January 17, 1955, for the issuance of the Supreme Court order denying appellant's petition for certiorari. This application was denied.

The order of the United States Supreme Court denying appellant's petition for writ of certiorari was issued at noon on January 17, 1955.

United States District Judge DIMOCK on February 2, 1955, executed an order revoking bail and issued a bench warrant for LOUIS WEINSTOCK. WEINSTOCK was taken into custody by the United States Marshal, Washington, D.C. on February 2, 1955, at the conclusion of his perjury trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C.

Appellants filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court on February 4, 1955, for a rehearing. This application was denied on February 28, 1955.

B. Motions, United States District Court, Southern District of New York

A motion was filed on January 25, 1955, returnable on January 31, 1955, on behalf of defendants MINDEL and JONES asking for reduction and/or suspensions of their sentences on the grounds of MINDEL's age and health and on the ground of JONES' health. Incorporated in the motion papers was a statement that defendant JONES was willing to depart the United States (JONES subsequently departed for England voluntarily on December 9, 1955, under an Immigration and Naturalization Service deportation warrant).

On April 1, 1955, United States District Judge DIMOCK denied the applications of MINDEL and JONES and recommended that MINDEL be transferred to the Federal Medical Center for Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. Judge DIMOCK's decision stated that the motion for reduction of JONES' sentence would be granted unless the Government filed a formal statement that a special diet, required by JONES, was available at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, and that such a diet would be furnished to JONES during service of her sentence.

The Government filed such a statement on April 12, 1955. On April 5, 1955, the defense applied for deletion from Judge DIMOCK's decision of April 1, 1955, the recommendation that MINDEL be transferred to the Federal Medical Center for Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, and the deletion was granted on April 11, 1955.

The defense applied on January 31, 1955, for an order to show cause why a new trial should not be granted based on the affidavit of government witness HARVEY M. MATUSOW, who alleged that certain matters to which

he testified were either false or not entirely true. The hearing on this motion was set for March 10, 1955, by United States District Judge DIMOCK and on February 8, 1955,at a hearing before Judge DIMOCK on a motion to quash a Federal Grand Jury subpoena served on MATUSOW, the date of the hearing was reset for February 10, 1955. The hearing began on February 10, 1955, and concluded on March 21, 1955. On April 22, 1955, United States District Judge DIMOCK filed an opinion denying the defense motion as to all defendants except CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG who were granted new trials.

Defense Attorney KAUFMAN on May 6, 1955, filed a petition and notice of motion for reargument of the motion for new trial on behalf of those defendants whose motions had been denied. This application was denied by Judge DIMOCK on May 26, 1955.

On May 10, 1955, a notice of motion was filed for an order permitting the defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY to renew their motions for judgments of acquittal and to set aside the verdict of guilty and to enter judgments of acquittal. This motion was denied on May 26, 1956, by Judge DIMOCK.

The United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on June 30, 1955, entered its judgment dismissing the appeals of defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY from the denial of their motions for judgments of acquittal. This order was entered on July 11, 1955, in the United States District Court by United States District Judge ALEXANDER BICKS making the judgment of the Court of Appeals the judgment of the United States District Court.

A stipulation was filed by Defense Attorney KAUFMAN in the United States District Court on September 13, 1955, withdrawing the appeal from Judge DIMOCK's denial of the Defense motion for new trial based on MATUSOW's affidavit and the motion for reargument of that motion for new trial.

C. Fines

An order was entered by United States District Judge DIMOCK on February 20, 1953, staying execution of defendants' committed fines pending appeal of their conviction on the condition that each defendant submit to an examination by the Government to determine the assets of each defendant and that each defendant agree to post a bond to cover such assets as were discovered except for those necessary for ordinary living expenses.

After several postponements, supplemental proceedings in connection with the collection of fines began on August 19, 1953. The following hearings were held:

August 19, 1953	Defendants FLYNN and CHARNEY were examined in the presence of their attorney, JULIUS COHEN
August 27, 1953	Defendants BITTELMAN and WEINSTOCK were examined in the presence of their attorney JULIUS COHEN
September 24, 1953	Defendants GANNETT and JEROME were examined in the presence of their attorney JULIUS COHEN
September 28, 1953	Defendant PERRY was examined in the presence of his attorney JULIUS COHEN
October 6, 1953	Defendants MINDEL and WEINSTONE were examined in the presence of their attorney MORTON FRIEDMAN
October 15, 1953	Defendants JOHNSON and LANNON were examined in the presence of their attorney MORTON FRIEDMAN

November 9, 1953 — Defendant JONES was examined in the presence of her attorney MORTON FRIEDMAN

No examination of defendant TRACHTENBERG was conducted as he agreed to make full payment of his fine.

Attorney JULIUS COHEN agreed on October 23, 1953, that his defendants would pay approximately ten per cent of their salary per month toward their committed fines in lieu of the issuance of garnishee orders against them.

The following amounts of their committed fines have been paid to date by the defendants:

Defendant	Fine	Amount Paid	Balance Due
BITTELMAN	$6,000.00	$ 336.00	$5,664.00
CHARNEY	4,000.00	338.00	(refunded on September 15,1955)
FLYNN	6,000.00	252.00	5,748.00
GANNETT	4,000.00	204.00	3,796.00
JEROME	6,000.00	319.00	5,681.00
JOHNSON	6,000.00	none	6,000.00
JONES	2,000.00	2000.00	(paid in full on October 10,1955)
LANNON	4,000.00	156.00	3,844.00
MINDEL	4,000.00	200.00	3,800.00
PERRY	6,000.00	288.00	5,712.00
TRACHTENBERG	6,000.00	6000.00	(refunded on October 13,1955)
WEINSTOCK	6,000.00	338.00	5,662.00
WEINSTONE	4,000.00	231.00	3,769.00

On August 31, 1955, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York was served with a notice of settlement and order for return of amounts paid on

their fines by CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG. This proceeding was based on the order of United States District Judge DIMOCK granting these defendants new trials. On September 17, 1955, the $338.00 paid by CHARNEY was returned to him by the Cashier, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. On October 13, 1955, the six $1,000 United States Treasury Bonds deposited by TRACHTENBERG on February 16, 1954, to be held in escrow pending appeal, were returned to him.

D. Bail

1. Revisions

The terms of defendant CHARNEY's bail bond were rewritten on March 18, 1953, to show that $5,000 would continue to be posted by HATTIE CHARNEY, his wife, $1,000 by JACOB L. CHARNEY, his father, and that the balance would be covered by a property bond of $19,000 on the property of JACOB L. CHARNEY at 1401-05 Wilkins Avenue and 859 Jennings Avenue, both Bronx, New York. JACOB L. CHARNEY also furnished the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York a confession of judgment for $19,000 against the above property.

On January 8, 1954, $5,000 of defendant GANNETT's bail which had been posted by GERTRUDE YARIS, her sister-in-law, was withdrawn and BERNARD LEWIT, who previously posted $5,000, posted an additional $5,000. GANNETT's bail also consisted of $2,000 posted by her mother, SARAH LEWIT, 943 Sherman Avenue, Bronx, New York; $1,000 posted by her sister-in-law, MOLLY STRONGWATER, 2735 Barker Avenue, Bronx, New York, and $2,000 posted by her sister-in-law, GERTRUDE YARIS.

Judge DIMOCK filed an order on January 12, 1954, reducing the bail of defendant BACHRACH to $6,500.

2. Extensions

United States District Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN executed an order on February 17, 1953, extending defendant WEINSTONE's bail limits to include the Eastern District of New York.

On March 2, 1953, United States District Judge GREGORY NOONAN denied a motion by all defendants, except WEINSTONE who resided in the Eastern District of New York, for enlargement of bail limits to include the Eastern District of New York for the purpose of raising funds to defray expenses of their appeal and to pay debts contracted for their legal defense.

United States District Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY on May 19, 1953, executed an order permitting defendant TRACHTENBERG to leave the Southern District of New York from May 22, 1953, to May 29, 1953, for business purposes.

United States District Judge MURPHY executed an order on May 25, 1953, permitting defendant WEINSTOCK to travel to the Eastern District of New York from May 25, 1953, to June 7, 1953, in connection with his employment.

United States District Judge SYLVESTER J. RYAN executed an order on June 1, 1953, granting permission to defendant BACHRACH to travel to and from the Southern District of New York and Kent, Connecticut from June 1, 1953, through October 15, 1953, and to and from the Southern District of New York and East Blue Hill, Maine between July 10, 1953, and August 20, 1953.

On June 15, 1953, United States District Judge RYAN denied an application for an order granting

defendant GANNETT permission to travel to the Eastern District of the Northern Division of the State of Washington between June 25, 1953, and August 8, 1953, in order to assist the defendants in the Seattle Smith Act trial, United States vs. HUFF, ET AL. United States District Judge RYAN also denied a motion for an order permitting defendants CHARNEY, PERRY, JOHNSON, LANNON, and FLYNN to travel to and from any point within the continental limits of the United States for the purpose of raising funds.

United States District Judge RYAN on June 17, 1953, denied an application by defendants FLYNN, PERRY, JOHNSON, BITTELMAN, TRACHTENBERG, JEROME, LANNON, WEINSTOCK, JONES, GANNETT, MINDEL, and CHARNEY for an order to permit them to travel to and from any point within the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York for the purpose of raising funds. This motion was re-argued before United States District Judge RYAN on July 1, 1953, and once again he denied the motion.

United States District Judge RYAN on June 22, 1953, granted an unopposed application by CHARNEY for an order to permit him to travel to Albany, New York, between and including June 25, 1953, and June 26, 1953, for the purpose of appearing as of counsel in behalf of the Communist Party, USA in "The matter of the inquiry by the Board of Regents relative to subversive organizations pursuant to Chapter 360 of the Laws of 1939 (New York Feinberg Law)".

With the consent of the Government on July 28, 1953, United States District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD executed an order permitting defendant LANNON to travel to Fort Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts on July 28, 1953, and to return to the Southern District of New York by midnight on July 30, 1953.

An order was filed on August 18, 1953, by United States District Judge DAVID N. EDELSTEIN extending permission to defendant BACHRACH to remain in East Blue Hill, Maine until September 20, 1953.

United States District Judge EDELSTEIN denied on December 23, 1953, an application by defendant JEROME for permission to spend two weeks in Rochester, New York.

An order was executed on February 10, 1954, by United States District Judge JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY extending defendant CHARNEY's bail limits to include the Northern District of New York between February 14, 1954, and February 15, 1954.

United States District Judge EDWARD H. CONGER on June 9, 1954, granted permission to defendant BACHRACH to travel to and from Kent, Connecticut on weekends only between June 11, 1954, and the Labor Day weekend of 1954.

On June 21, 1954, United States District Judge CONGER granted the application of defendant JONES for permission to reside at Arverne, Rockaway Beach, Long Island, and to perform travel to and from that location until September 30, 1954. This order was filed on June 25, 1954.

United States District Judge MC GOHEY on September 30, 1954, granted permission to defendant WEINSTOCK to travel to Washington, D.C. for the purpose of appearing at his arraignment in a perjury proceeding then pending against him in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C.

Defendant LOUIS WEINSTOCK was granted permission on January 7, 1955, by United States District

Judge NOONAN to travel to Washington, D.C. in connection with the perjury case then pending against him there.

E. ISRAEL AMTER

Defendant ISRAEL AMTER's case had been severed on January 11, 1952, by a Government motion on the grounds of illness.

On December 8, 1954, Attorney DAVID FREEDMAN moved for discharge of the bail bond of AMTER who died on November 24, 1954. The Government consented. By order of United States District Judge NOONAN a nolle prosequi was entered as to AMTER on December 23, 1954.

II. UNITED STATES VS. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, ET AL

A. Arraignment and Pleading

United States District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD on April 22, 1955, issued an order directing the release of defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY from Federal Prison based on the opinion of United States District Judge DIMOCK on April 22, 1955, granting them new trials.

On May 26, 1955, defendant SIDNEY STEIN appeared before United States District Judge VINCENT J. LEIBELL, Southern District of New York for pleading to the indictment. The pleading was adjourned until June 3, 1955. STEIN's appearance in court was by writ of habeas corpus and prosequendum issued by the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. This procedure was necessary since STEIN was then incarcerated as a result of his conviction on April 26, 1954, in the United States District Court, Northern District of California, San Francisco, California for violation of Title 18,U.S.C. 3 and U.S.C. 371. STEIN entered a plea of not guilty before Judge LEIBELL on June 3, 1955, and bail was fixed at $50,000.

United States District Judge LAWRENCE E. WALSH on June 6, 1955, granted a Government motion to consolidate for trial the cases of defendants BACHRACH, TRACHTENBERG, CHARNEY, and STEIN and the trial was placed on the calendar for June 14, 1955.

On June 14, 1955, the case was adjourned until June 28, 1955, due to the defendants' alleged inability to obtain trial counsel. An adjournment to June 30, 1955, was granted on June 28, 1955, and on June 30, 1955, the trial date was set for August 10, 1955. Subsequent adjournments were obtained by the defense on August 10, 1955, August 24, 1955, September 7, 1955, September 26, 1955, October 3, 1955, November 21, 1955, November 25, 1955, and February 27, 1956, at which time the trial date was set for April 9, 1956.

Fugitive FRED MORRIS FINE surrendered to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York on November 30, 1955, and was immediately arraigned before United States District Judge EDWARD WEINFELD where he entered a plea of not guilty and bail was fixed at $20,000. FINE's trial date was set for February 27, 1956, the trial date then set for the other defendants.

Fugitive JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR. surrendered to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York on December 2, 1955, and was arraigned immediately before United States District Judge WEINFELD where bail was fixed at $20,000 and the pleading was adjourned until December 9, 1955. JACKSON entered a plea of not guilty before United States District Judge MURPHY on December 9, 1955, and his trial date was set for February 27, 1956, the trial date then set for the other defendants.

Fugitive WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON surrendered to the United States Marshal, Newark, New Jersey, on December 5, 1955, and was arraigned that same day before

United States District Judge MURPHY, Southern District of New York, who fixed bail at $20,000, adjourned the pleading until December 12, 1955, and remanded MARRON to the custody of United States Marshal, Southern District of New York. MARRON entered a plea of not guilty on December 12, 1955, and on December 22, 1955, an order was filed by United States District Judge BICKS fixing MARRON's trial date as February 27, 1956, the trial date then set for the other defendants.

B. Attorneys

1. Government

From June, 1955 until February, 1956, Special Assistant to the Attorney General DAVID H. HARRIS was in charge of the case, assisted by Departmental Attorneys BERNARD V. MC CUSTY, HERBERT SCHOEPKE, and JOHN J. KEATING.

From February, 1956 to date, Chief Assistant to the United States Attorney THOMAS B. GILCHRIST, Jr. has been in charge of the case assisted by Assistant United States Attorneys MORTON S. ROBSON and WILLIAM J. ELLIS and Departmental Attorneys BERNARD V. MC CUSTY, HERBERT SCHOEPKE, and JOHN J. KEATING.

2. Defense

Trial Appearances

Defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG were represented by Attorneys MARY M. KAUFMAN and NEWMAN LEVY, New York, New York.

Defendants FINE and MARRON were represented by Attorneys JOHN MC KIM MINTON and ARNOLD SAYER, New York, New York.

Defendant STEIN was represented by Attorney ROYAL W. FRANCE, New York, New York.

Defendant JACKSON was represented by Attorneys CHARLES T. DUNCAN and FRANK D. REEVES, Washington, D.C.

Defendant BACHRACH was represented by Attorneys VINCENT HALLINAN, Ross, California, and ROYAL W. FRANCE, New York City.

Other attorneys who represented defendants during some of the pre-trial proceedings were: ROBERT Z. LEWIS, New York City for defendant STEIN; REUBEN TERRIS, New York City for defendant STEIN; EUGENE K. JONES, New York City for defendant JACKSON; HARRY SACHER for defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG; and JOHN ABT, New York City for defendant BACHRACH.

C. Bail

1. Bond

United States District Judge WEINFELD on April 22, 1955, set bail at $5,000 each for defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY. This $5,000 bail for each defendant was posted on April 22, 1955, by GRACE HUTCHINS, 85 Bedford Street, New York, New York.

On August 24, 1955, a property bond of JACOB L. CHARNEY was substituted for CHARNEY's bail. The property of JACOB L. CHARNEY referred to in the bond was located at 1401-1405 Wilkins Avenue and 859 Jennings Street both Bronx, New York. Defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY appeared before the United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York on April 25, 1955, and executed their bail bonds.

DORIS B. FINE, ESTHER C. JACKSON, and FRIEDA NORMAN, the wives respectively of defendants FINE, JACKSON, and MARRON each posted $20,000 in United States Treasury Bonds payable to bearer on behalf of these defendants. Each defendant's wife was named as surety and the bonds were executed before United States Commissioner EARLE N. BISHOPP, Southern District of New York on December 15, 1955, at which time the defendants were released from the custody of the United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.

United States District Judge WILLIAM B. HERLANDS on September 7, 1955, denied a motion on behalf of defendant STEIN for a reduction of his Smith Act bail in this case from $50,000 to $1,000 and a reduction of his bail in the Northern District of California during the appeal on his conviction for harboring in that district. On October 24, 1955, a notice of appeal was filed in the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on this denial of STEIN's motion to reduce his bail in this case.

The United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit ordered STEIN's bail in this case reduced to $30,000 on March 9, 1956. Defendant STEIN appealed this decision and the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York was served on April 6, 1956, with a copy of a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by STEIN with the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court denied STEIN's petition on May 21, 1956.

On June 8, 1956, SOPHIE STEIN, the wife of defendant STEIN deposited United States Treasury Bonds in the amount of $30,000 with the United States District Court Clerk, Southern District of New York as bond for STEIN. This bond was executed by STEIN and by SOPHIE STEIN as surety on June 12, 1956, and STEIN was released

from custody at that time, bail of $10,000 having been posted in the Northern District of California on June 11, 1956, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court reducing STEIN's bail in that proceeding.

As a result of the entry of a judgment of acquittal for defendant BACHRACH on June 18, 1956, BACHRACH's bail was returned to Attorney JOHN ABT for surety MILDRED S. ABT on June 22, 1956.

On August 2, 1956, the Government made application before United States District Judge BICKS for renewal of consideration of the Government's motion which had been made immediately after conviction on July 31, 1956, to increase the bail of defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY. United States District Judge BICKS ordered on August 2, 1956, that CHARNEY's bail be increased from $5,000 to $15,000 and that TRACHTENBERG's bail be increased from $5,000 to $10,000. The order required that bail for both defendants be posted by 4:00 p.m., August 6, 1956, or they would be remanded.

On August 3, 1956, $5,000 additional bail in the form of United States Treasury Bonds was posted by defendant TRACHTENBERG as principal, and GRACE HUTCHINS, 85 Bedford Street, New York, New York, as surety.

The bail bond of CHARNEY was provided August 3, 1956, by an increase on the property bond of JACOB L. CHARNEY on the property previously described in Bronx, New York.

2. Extensions

United States District Judge LEIBELL denied on June 1, 1955, an application by BACHRACH for an order to permit her to travel to East Blue Hill, Maine from June 15, 1955, to October 15, 1955.

United States District Judge EDMUND L. PALMIERI on July 21, 1955, executed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG to include the Eastern District of New York.

On November 14, 1955, United States District Judge WEINFELD executed an order permitting defendant CHARNEY to travel to Washington, D.C. from November 15, 1955, to November 18, 1955, for attendance at the hearing in the United States Supreme Court on the Subversive Activities Control Board citation of the Communist Party, USA.

Defendants FINE, JACKSON, and MARRON were granted an enlargement of their bail limits on December 15, 1955, by United States District Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY to include the entire city of New York. In addition, defendant FINE was granted a bail extension to include the city of Chicago and to permit him to reside at 3022 Church Street, Chicago, Illinois. On January 12, 1956, United States District Judge MURPHY filed an order requiring defendant FINE to give three days' notice to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, of any travel between New York City and Chicago.

Upon an oral application made by defendant JACKSON to United States District Judge BICKS, United States District Judge MURPHY on December 22, 1955, granted permission to JACKSON to travel to Richmond, Virginia from December 22, 1955, to December 31, 1955.

Defendant FINE was granted permission on January 23, 1956, by United States District Judge BICKS to travel to California during February, 1956 for the purpose of visiting his parents and consulting with WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, a defendant in a previous Smith Act trial at Los Angeles. This travel permission was granted for the period February 3, 1956, to February 15, 1956.

An enlargement of defendant JACKSON's bail limits to permit him to travel to Detroit, Michigan, Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. during the period February 27, 1956, until March 12, 1956, or on such subsequent date as the trial shall have been scheduled to commence, was granted by United States District Judge BICKS on February 27, 1956.

On March 13, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS executed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendant FINE to permit him to travel to Detroit, Michigan between March 18, 1956, and March 24, 1956, and to Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota between March 24, 1956, and April 7, 1956. This order also incorporated permission for unrestricted travel within Kings and Queens Counties, New York until revocation or termination of bail.

Defendant MARRON's bail limits were extended on March 13, 1956, by United States District Judge BICKS to permit him to travel to Richmond, Virginia from April 1, 1956, to April 8, 1956, and to travel freely within the Counties of Kings and Queens, New York until the date of revocation or termination of his bail.

United States District Judge BICKS on May 25, 1956, entered an order permitting defendant JACKSON to travel to Richmond, Virginia on May 25, 1956, and to return by 8:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, May 28, 1956, for the purpose of consulting with defense witnesses.

In order to permit defendant CHARNEY to confer with his attorney, NEWMAN LEVY at LEVY's summer home, CHARNEY's bail limits were enlarged to permit him to travel to Westport, Connecticut and return on May 26-27, 1956.

An order was entered on May 28, 1956, by United States District Judge BICKS, pursuant to an oral

motion, enlarging the bail limits of defendant BACHRACH during weekends while the case was on trial to include the towns of Kent and Westport, Connecticut and their environs.

On June 7, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS executed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendant FINE to permit him to travel to Sunken Meadows Park, Nassau, Long Island on June 10, 1956.

United States District Judge BICKS on June 15, 1956, executed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendants STEIN, FINE, and MARRON to include travel within the Eastern District of New York.

On June 27, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS executed an order enlarging the bail limits of defendant JACKSON to include the Eastern District of New York. Defendant STEIN was granted permission to travel to Worcester, Massachusetts during the period from July 14, 1956, to July 17, 1956, by an order of United States District Judge BICKS on July 13, 1956, but STEIN did not use this travel permission.

On July 20, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS signed an order permitting STEIN to travel to Worcester, Massachusetts during the period from July 21 to July 22, 1956.

D. Pre-Trial Motions

A notice of motion was filed on June 24, 1955, on behalf of defendant STEIN for the following relief:

1. An order dismissing the indictment because the Grand Jury was illegally selected.

2. An order for a Bill of Particulars.

3. A list of all witnesses the Government expected to use in the trial.

4. Discovery and inspection under Rule 17C, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

5. Dismissal of the indictment because of the Communist Control Act of 1954.

6. Dismissal of the indictment because he was not granted a speedy trial.

Oral arguement on this motion was held by United States District Judge BICKS on July 11, 1955. The application for an order dismissing the indictment because the Grand Jury was illegally selected was withdrawn and on July 26, 1955, United States District Judge BICKS ruled, denying the entire application with the exception of the relief sought by STEIN for the discovery and inspection under Rule 17C of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

This latter relief was granted insofar as it pertained to all books and material used in the case, United States vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL and all other like material. The order stated that production was not required of any material which would disclose the identity of a government witness.

A notice of motion was filed on August 3, 1955, on behalf of defendant BACHRACH for an order dismissing the indictment as to her on the grounds that she had already been acquitted upon all charges contained in the indictment, had already been in jeopardy upon all of the charges, and that prosecution of her had previously been abandoned and discontinued by the Government.

In connection with this motion, Judge DIMOCK filed an order on August 5, 1955, unsealing the

evidence, exhibits, transcripts, and all other material having to do with the severance of BACHRACH's case during the trial in July, 1952. On January 18, 1956, an oral argument on this motion was heard by United States District Judge BICKS and on January 27, 1956, he denied the motion.

United States District Judge BICKS heard an oral argument on December 5, 1955, on the following motions:

1. A motion by defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG for leave to inspect the Grand Jury minutes and for dismissal of the indictment on the grounds that evidence before the Grand Jury was insufficient to support an indictment. This motion was denied by Judge BICKS in an opinion filed on April 24, 1956.

2. A motion by defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY to strike portions of the indictment having to do with organizing the Communist Party or in the alternative, an order declaring defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG acquitted of this charge of the indictment and withdrawing the issues raised therein from the trial of the case. This motion was granted in effect by Judge BICKS on April 17, 1956, when he read the indictment on voire dire and omitted those portions of the indictment concerning the defendants organizing the Communist Party.

3. A motion for pre-trial production and inspection of documents under Rule 17C, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Government counsel advised the court that the Government was willing to abide by the court's previous ruling on a similar motion by defendant STEIN. The formal granting of this motion was contained in Judge BICKS' opinion filed on April 24, 1956.

4. A motion to dismiss the indictment against defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG on Constitutional grounds. This motion was submitted without oral arguement and was denied on April 24, 1956.

5. A motion for severance of defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY from the trial of defendants STEIN, FINE, JACKSON, and MARRON. This motion was based on the ground that the Government would contend in the course of the trial that STEIN, FINE, JACKSON, and MARRON were fugitives from justice which would be prejudicial to defendants TRACHTENBERG and CHARNEY. This motion was denied on April 24, 1956.

6. A motion for continuance of the trial until the Supreme Court determined the issues raised in the petition for writ of certiorari in YATES, ET AL vs. United States. This motion was denied on April 24, 1956.

7. A motion by defendant STEIN for dismissal of the indictment on Constitutional grounds. This motion was submitted without oral argument and was denied on April 24, 1956.

8. A motion for severance of the case of defendant STEIN from the trial of defendants CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG on the ground that the previous convictions of CHARNEY and TRACHTENBERG would be prejudicial to defendant STEIN. This motion was submitted without oral argument and was denied on April 24, 1956.

United States District Judge BICKS on February 2, 1956, heard argument on motions by defendant STEIN for an order striking out that portion of the indictment charging STEIN with dissolving the Communist Political Association and organizing the Communist Party, and for an order dismissing the indictment against STEIN on grounds of double jeopardy. The first motion

was granted in effect by Judge BICKS on April 17, 1956, when he read the indictment on voire dire and omitted those portions concerning organizing the Communist Party. The second motion was denied by Judge BICKS in an opinion filed on April 24, 1956.

United States District Judge BICKS on February 24, 1956, executed an order permitting co-defendants CHARNEY, TRACHTENBERG, BACHRACH, FINE, MARRON, and JACKSON to visit defendant STEIN at the Federal House of Detention, New York City, for the purpose of preparing for trial.

On April 24, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS, after oral argument held on February 27, 1956, denied the application of defendant JACKSON for severance from the trial of the other defendants and granted his application for an order permitting him to join in the motions filed by the other defendants.

Argument was heard by United States District Judge BICKS on March 30, 1956, on a motion by all defendants for a postponement of the trial until sometime in the fall of 1956 on the ground that the publicity resulting from the United States Treasury Department's levying an attachment against the assets of the Communist Party for taxes and seizure of the premises occupied by the Communist Party on March 27, 1956, was of such an inflammatory and prejudicial nature that defendants would be unable to obtain a fair trial. This motion was denied on April 3, 1956.

Defendant BACHRACH's application for severance because of poor health was denied by United States District Judge BICKS on April 3, 1956, in view of the court-appointed physician's finding (Doctor GEORGE THOMAS PACK) that BACHRACH was physically able to stand trial.

E. Trial

The trial began in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on April 9, 1956, United States District Judge ALEXANDER BICKS presiding. The defense was granted twenty-two peremptory challenges and the Government was granted six in the selection of a jury. Each side was granted two peremptory challenges in the selection of four alternate jurors.

The preliminary examination of the jury panel was conducted on April 9, 10, 13, 16, 1956, by United States District Judge BICKS for the purpose of excusing those who might suffer hardship from extended jury service in the case. On April 16, 1956, the defense applied for an increase in their peremptory challenges from twenty-two to thirty-two and Judge BICKS granted them twenty-eight.

During the voire dire on April 17, 1956, Judge BICKS, in reading the indictment omitted the paragraphs in it relating to organizing the Communist Party and this constituted the granting of the previous defense motion to strike those portions of the indictment.

The voire dire began on April 17, 1956, and continued until April 23, 1956, when twelve jurors and four alternate jurors were impanelled. The twelve jurors were as follows:

Mrs. BEATRICE LOSHAK
334 West 87th Street
New York, New York
Housewife

JAMES J. MARNS
673 Union Avenue
Bronx, New York
Sales, A & P Tea Company

ALFRED O. ZIEGLER
1427 Taylor Avenue
New York 60, New York
Route salesman, Borden's

WAYMAN L. COOPER
919 Lester Avenue
Mamaroneck, New York
Machine operator, Arnold Bakery

Mrs. VIOLA ELIZABETH VENTURA
1866 Bronxdale Avenue
Bronx, New York
"Homemaker"

JAMES VILLAFANA
247 West 61st Street
New York 23, New York
Post Office Clerk, United States Post
Office, Morgan Annex

HENRY M. B. CHAMBERLIN
325 East 72nd Street
New York, New York
Salesman

THEODORE HOTALING
396 Sawmill River Road
Hawthorne, New York
Route-driver, Borden-Willow Brook

GERARD LEROUX
1504 Metropolitan Avenue
Bronx 62, New York
Locksmith, Parkchester Housing

Mrs. FRANCES LOEWENTHAL
410 Central Park West
New York, New York
Housewife and clerk, Associated Hospital
Service of New York

Miss MARY E. CASEY
326 West 14th Street
New York, New York
Bookkeeper, Consolidated Edison Company

MORRIS L. LEVY
5741 Post Road
Riverdale 71, New York
Manufacturer of blouses, Mayfair
Manufacturing Company

The four alternate jurors were as follows: (none served)

HAROLD TAYLOR
3424 Gates Place
New York 67, New York
Serviceman, Consolidated Edison Company

Mrs. MARION JESSOP
75 Park Terrace East
New York, New York
Housewife

Mrs. FLORENCE CHAMBERS
64 West 93rd Street
New York, New York
Clerk-typist

ARTHUR CHARLES THOMPSON
308 East 209th Street
New York, New York
Maintenance man, Consolidated Edison
Company

Chief Assitant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York THOMAS B. GILCHRIST, JR. made the opening statement for the Government on April 30, 1956. Opening statements by defense counsel NEWMAN LEVY and ROYAL W. FRANCE were made on April 30, 1956, the

opening statement by Defense counsel FRANK D. REEVES was made on April 30, 1956, and on May 1, 1956, Defense counsel VINCENT HALLINAN and JOHN MC KIM MINTON made their opening statements.

The Government began presentation of its case on May 1, 1956, and used the following witnesses:

JOHN LAUTNER
J. B. MATTHEWS
ROBERT PITCOFF
BERENIECE BALDWIN
WILLIAM JOHN WILGUS
AMERICO FIORE
GARFIELD HERRON
MILDRED BLAUVELT
DOROTHY K. FUNN SWAN
MARY MARKWARD
BARBARA HARTLE
LEONIDAS HAYNES
ANZELM CZARNOWSKI
RALPH CLAYTON CLONTZ, JR.
STEPHEN J. SCHEMANSKE
MARLANE MAC LANE KOWALL
MONA LUMER
HENRY CAPOZZI
DANIEL J. WHITEHEAD
CARRIE PATTEN
WILLIAM TIESS
JOHN KISSIK
ETHEL MC CALL
CONSUELO LLOYD
CHARLES REGAN
PEARL KNEPPAR (KAYE)
RAMON RUIZ
SA JOSEPH P. MC CANN

The Government rested its direct case on June 6, 1956.

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On May 2, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS had denied an application by defendants JACKSON and CHARNEY to allow them to proceed in forma pauperis and for an order directing that they be furnished with a daily stenographic transcript. United States District Judge BICKS ruled that they were not entitled to proceed in forma pauperis and he ruled that defendant TRACHTENBERG pay one half the cost of a daily stenographic transcript, the other half to be paid by the Government.

On June 12, 1956, defense attorney CHARLES T. DUNCAN moved on behalf of all defendants to strike certain portions of the testimony and other evidence received during the presentation of the Government's case. This motion related to three general categories of evidence:

1. Hearsay declarations of third party introduced through Government witnesses

2. Statements made by witnesses themselves regarding things that they did or views they expressed

3. Documentary exhibits introduced through various Government witnesses

Defense Attorney MARY M. KAUFMAN argued on June 13, 1956, that the Government had failed to establish that the defendants' interpretation of the principles of Marxism - Leninism was the same as the interpretation given by Government witnesses and by documents in evidence.

At that time Defense Attorney DUNCAN moved to strike the entire testimony of Government Witnesses ETHEL MC CALL and CONSUELO LLOYD on the ground

that there was no connection between the witnesses' testimony and defendant JACKSON. This motion was granted by United States District Judge BICKS.

On June 13, 1956, Defense Attorney ROYAL W. FRANCE argued that the Government had failed to show that a clear and present danger existed. Departmental Attorney BERNARD V. MC CUSTY argued that clear and present danger was shown by evidence of Communist Party teachings, aims, and objectives as well as the nature of the Communist Party, USA.

Defense attorneys moved on June 14, 1956, for a directed verdict of acquittal for all defendants on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence.

On June 15, 1956, and June 18, 1956, the Government argued in opposition to defendants' motion for a directed verdict. On June 18, 1956, Defense Attorney MINTON moved that all testimony regarding the flight of fugitives NORMAN and FINE be stricken since there was insufficient evidence to prove flight. United States District Judge BICKS granted a defense motion to strike Government exhibits 138 and 160 (warrant for the arrest of defendant JACKSON and FBI Identification Record on JACKSON, respectively).

On June 18, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS granted the motion for directed verdict of acquittal for defendant BACHRACH on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to sustain a conviction. At the same time he denied motions for directed verdicts of acquittal for the other six defendants.

On June 18, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS granted a defense motion to strike Government exhibits 120, 121, and 122 relating to defendant MARRON. These exhibits were introduced through Government witness

CHARLES REGAN and consisted of Communist Party literature obtained by REGAN at Communist Party Headquarters, Buffalo, New York. The defense began presentation of its case on June 19, 1956, with defendant CHARNEY as the first defense witness. Other defense witnesses were as follows:

Dr. JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, SR. (father of defendant JACKSON)
DOXEY ALFONSO WILKERSON
Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS
HOMER DANIEL COKE
JOHN SOMERVILLE
SIMON W. GERSON

At the conclusion of GERSON's testimony on July 12, 1956, the court granted a defense application for adjournment until July 19, 1956.

On July 9, 1956, the Government withdrew from evidence Government exhibit number eight (testimony by defendant TRACHTENBERG before the House Un-American Activities Committee, September, 1939) citing Title 18 U.S.C., Section 3486 bearing on the use of testimony given before a committee of Congress. Chief Assistant United States Attorney GILCHRIST noted subsequent court decisions on this point left doubt as to proper admission of this testimony.

On July 18, 1956, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York was served with a subpoena duces tecum to produce in the United States District Court on July 19, 1956, all vouchers, receipts, cancelled checks, and other records showing all payments made by the Department of Justice or any of its constituent divisions and bureaus to the following Government witnesses:

JOHN LAUTNER
BERENIECE BALDWIN

GARFIELD HERRON
DOROTHY K. FUNN SWAN
MARY MARKWARD
ANZLEM CZARNOWSKI
MARLANE MAC LANE KOWALL
RALPH C. CLONTZ, JR.
CHARLES REGAN
STEPHEN J. SCHEMANSKE

Defense counsel agreed to accept in lieu of the presentation of these records a stipulation setting forth payments to these witnesses.

On July 19, 1956, the defense rested its case subject to submission of the stipulation of payments made to Government witnesses. Defense attorneys then moved for directed verdicts of acquittal for all defendants based on grounds of additional evidence that had been introduced by defense witnesses and on all grounds previously urged at the conclusion of the Government's case. These motions were denied by United States District Judge BICKS. The court granted a defense motion to strike all testimony relating to the filing of the warrants of arrest, the arraignment, and date of arraignment of defendants FINE and MARRON.

On July 19, 1956, the following additional motions were denied by Judge BICKS:

1. A motion to strike the testimony of Government witness CAPOZZI that CAPOZZI had not observed defendant STEIN at his residence.

2. A motion to strike and remove from consideration of the jury Government's exhibit 162 (photograph of cabin where defendant STEIN was apprehended).

3. A motion to strike a portion of Government witness FIORE's testimony.

The Government agreed on July 23, 1956, to a stipulation setting forth information that various universities and libraries purchased the Marxist-Leninist classics. This stipulation was not used in evidence by the defense.

The Defense accepted on July 25, 1956, a stipulation by the Government setting forth payments by the Government to witnesses LAUTNER, BALDWIN, HERRON, SWAN, MARKWARD, CZARNOWSKI, KOWALL, CLONTZ, REGAN, and SCHEMANSKE.

United States District Judge BICKS read into the record that he had found that a clear and present danger existed at the return of the indictment in June, 1951. United States District Judge BICKS denied the Government's application for reinstatement of testimony regarding the flight of defendant JACKSON and struck from the record the entire testimony of Government witness J. B. MATTHEWS. Portions of the testimony of Government witness ROBERT PITCOFF and Government exhibit eight (testimony of defendant TRACHTENBERG before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1939).

Defense attorneys began their summations on July 25, 1956, and completed them on July 26, 1956. The Government's summation was made by Chief Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS B. GILCHRIST, JR. on July 27, 1956. United States District Judge BICKS charged the jury on July 30, 1956, and they retired to deliberate at 12:50 p.m.

On July 31, 1956, at 3:00 p.m. Forelady BEATRICE LOSHAK announced the jury had found all defendants guilty as charged. On motion of Defense counsel the jury

[redacted]

was polled as to its verdict and each juror responded that he had found all defendants guilty.

United States District Judge BICKS set September 17, 1956, as the date for sentencing and granted a defense motion to defer the filing of additional defense motions until the date of sentencing.

The defense moved to continue all defendants on their present bail pending sentencing. The Government moved to increase the bail of all defendants except defendant STEIN to $30,000 and to increase STEIN's bail to $50,000. The court granted the defense motions to continue defendants on their present bail pending sentencing.

On re-application of the Government on August 2, 1956, United States District Judge BICKS increased CHARNEY's bail to $15,000 and TRACHTENBERG's bail to $10,000.

- P* -

[redacted]

NY 100-81752

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report sentencing and appellant proceedings.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 3/23/53, New York. b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) DATE: November 28, 1956

SECRET

FROM : Legal Attache, London (100-1201)

18948

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C (X)

Remylet 7/11/56. (U)

b1 [redacted] S

UACB, this matter will continue being carried pending inactive. (U)

b7c [redacted]

-P*-
(6)

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
12/29/78

SECRET

Classified by SP8 BT 15/123
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

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RECORDED - 56

100-72390-201

18 DEC 4 1956

52 DEC 6 1956

[redacted] b7c

CLAUDIA JONES

VOLUME 9

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390) HOB DATE: May 23, 1957

FROM : Legal Attache, London (100-1201)

SECRET SECRET

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Classification
DATE 11/29/78

Remylet 11/28/56. U

[redacted]

(S)

UACB this matter will continue being carried pending inactive. U

[redacted]

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(6)

Classified by SP8BTJ/TRB
Declassify on: OADR
12-30-83

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RECORDED-38 100-72390-212

4 MAY 28 1957

Classified by
Exempt From GDS Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

place in 100-3-81

10/5/78

SECRET

5-

53 JUN 4 1957
All b1, b7c

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: November 27, 1957

FROM : Legal Attache, London (100-1201)

SECRET

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, with aliases
IS - C

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RECORDED - 82 100-72390-203

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

EX 105

SECRET

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64 DEC 24 1957

All b1, b7C

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FBI/DOJ

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-Dead)

CLAUDIA JONES
IS - C
OO: New York

[redacted] (C)

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York, and Legat, London, are appropriate copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination. (U)

In the event any information in the attached letterhead memorandum is used in a report, it should be paraphrased in such a way as to completely protect informant.

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (Regis. Mail)
(1 - Legat, London, Encl. 1)
1 - New York (Encl. 1) (Regis. Mail)
2 - Baltimore (100-Dead)
[redacted] (C)
[redacted]

Classified by SP8BTJ/RB
Declassify on: OADR 12-15-83

REC-61 100-72390-2
EX-112
AUG 12 1961

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SECRET

Classified by 1X-359
Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AUG 18 1961

All b1, b7c
10/27/78

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-72390)

DATE: 2/25/65

FROM : Legat, London (100-1201) (RUC)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA JONES, was.
IS - C
OO: New York

Remylet 2/4/63. (U)

[redacted] (C)

Above is submitted for information. (U)

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
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Exempt From GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification - Indefinite
10/27/78

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 3-5-65
by

REC-44

100-72390-208

EX-112

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CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 1 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

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NOV 3 1 51 PM '83

DOM INTELL DIV
REC'D

58 MAR 5 1965

All b1, b7c

[redacted]